Alabama

Labor—1933

Discrimination

COUNCIL OPPOSES IMPORTED LABOR IN RELIEF AGENCY

News

Assigning Of White Girl As Negro's Aid Also Rapped By Trades Body

12-23-33

Resolutions were adopted by the Birmingham Building Trades Council Thursday night condemning the practice of importing headquarters workers for the transient relief agency set up by the federal government at 115 North Twenty-First Street. The resolutions also criticized the management of the agency for assigning a white girl to take dictation from a Negro.

The relief agency matter came up at a regular meeting of the council and gave rise to a lengthy discussion.

President J. W. Driver and Secretary G. C. Leigh were instructed to give publicity to the resolutions and also to see that copies were placed in the hands of the state relief administration and the Birmingham federal relief agency.

The importation of investigators especially was condemned, following statements that the work required of the investigators is not intricate, nor difficult, and demands no special training.

Mr. Leigh said he was informed that virtually all the investigations made by the special investigators consists in ascertaining from the applicants for relief their names, home places, and names and addresses of relatives or friends who would help them if they can get to them, and to communicate by letter with the persons named. This, Mr. Leigh says, could be done by almost anyone having ordinary common sense.

It is not a question of union or non-union, Mr. Leigh says, as the persons employed at the relief headquarters are not members of any union, but it is a question of civic interest and the welfare of the people of Birmingham and vicinity.

He said the union has no objection to the employment of Negroes, that Negro craftsmen are members of a union of their own, but it does object to requiring a white girl to take dictation from a Negro.

Mr. Leigh said protests are coming to headquarters from many persons and sources since the article appeared in The Birmingham News Thursday, but what further action can or will be taken by the council, he said, he was unable to say at this time.

Many of the men taken off the relief agency, he said, have been put to work at the transient relief headquarters at $12 or less a week, while imported workers are receiving straight salaries ranging from $60 to $165 a month. This the council considers an injustice to the citizens who are capable of doing the work required of salaried persons.

It was learned from some of the employes at the Twenty-First Street offices Friday that their hours have been reduced from 35 ot 30 a week, with the pay, 37 cents an hour, remaining the same, while the salaried employes have been given no reduction in hours or pay.

Miss Virginia Keen, assistant director in charge of the Birmingham transient relief agency, is in Florence Friday, but other assistants denied that the investigations required in its relief work could be done by just anybody. It was said that the relief work is about equally divided between intrastate and interstate cases. All persons applying for help who have been residents of Jefferson County less than six months are handled by this agency, the others turned over to the welfare agency in the old Southern Club building.

Replying to questions, the assistant said some case work is done by the transient agency, this relating to persons who have retained a voting citizenship here and are back temporarily, and others whose homes are elsewhere, and they are here only for brief periods. This work, it was said, requires experience and training.

Thad Holt, director of the Alabama Relief Administration, stated at Montgomery that he was "fully in sympathy with employing Alabama persons first," in relief work, and that non-residents had been employed only in such instances requiring experts who were not available here.

NON-RESIDENTS OF STATE PAID MORE IN BUREAU, CLAIM

News

Assistant Head Of Transient Body Says No Experts Available Here

12-23-33

WHITE GIRL DICTATED TO BY NEGRO, COMPLAINT

Birmingham Ala.

Stenographer Defends Move; Interference Resented By Executive

Complaints that the higher salaried positions in Alabama's four transient bureaus are being given to non-residents of the state, and that a white girl has been assigned as stenographer for a Negro in the Birmingham bureau have been made with Thad Holt, state relief administrator, and Miss Virginia Keen, assistant director of the bureaus.

Copies of telegrams sent to persons in several Northern states offering them positions paying up to $165 monthly were presented to Mr. Holt in Montgomery Wednesday by J. W. Driver, president of the Birmingham Building Trades Council, who contended that the work was of such nature that it could be handled by persons available here.

Miss Keen was in Montgomery Wednesday and told Administrtor Holt and Mr. Driver that the positions required experienced case workers, and that none were available in Alabama. Miss Keen said that in so far as possible she preferred to employ local persons for the work, but that requirements provided that case workers be trained and experienced.

These persons are employed in interviewing transients who come to the bureaus seeking aid. The case worker's job is to determine the extent of the applicant's need and to check up on his family.

One of the case workers is Nelson Jackson, a St. Louis Negro, who is a graduate of Moorehouse College, in Atlanta, according to Miss Keen, who said she employed him on recommendation of a social service agency.

Jackson, whose salary is understood to be $150 monthly, occupies a desk in the Birmingham office at 115 North Twenty-First Street, and is assigned a white girl to take his dictation one and a half hours each day and longer when needed. He has been here since Nov. 15.

Miss Keen said that all three of the stenographers had expressed willingness to take Jackson's dictation, but that it had all been assigned to one girl, Ruth Peterson.

Miss Peterson told a News reporter in a private conference that she had suggested to Miss Keen that she be given all of Jackson's work to prevent an issue. She said she had no objections whatsoever to doing it that "the colored man is more gentlemanly than some of the white men that dictate to her." She said she was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Chicago.

Miss Peterson said also that she realized that if the white girls refused to do the work it would necessitate the employment of a Negro stenographer with whom they would have to work in the files and would probably deprive one of them of a job.

Miss Keen said persons representing themselves as members of the American Legion had come to her with complaints of the arrangement, but that she in effect told them it was none of their business. She said she saw nothing wrong with the system and resented their interference.

Approximately 50 persons are employed in the Birmingham Transient Bureau, and Miss Keen said that about 90 per cent of them are local, but pointed out that the bureau is operated on federal funds and that there is no reason why non-residents should not be employed.

Letterheads of the bureau carry the names of an advisory board, appointed under the Alabama Relief Administration and composed of Lucien Loeb, Montgomery, Judge D. H. Eddington, Mobile, and Charles N. Feidelson, Birmingham.

This board was named several months before the first bureau was opened but has not been called into session since the transient work was started here, although it is subject to call from W. J. Plunkert, of Washington, who is in charge of the transient work in this state and maintains an office in Montgomery.

Miss Roberta Morgan, head of public welfare here, said she agreed with Miss Keen that there was no one avaiable locally for the jobs which have been offered non-residents within the last two weeks. Asked if she did not believe women and men who are college graduates and experienced as teachers and in work of a parallel nature could not have been given preliminary training and prepared for the positions, she said she did not and that such attempts had already handicapped efficiency here. She said she had given Miss Keen two experienced workers but could not spare any others.

Copies of telegrams shown Administrator Holt and complained of by the union official included the following:

To Miss Edith Oswald, New York City, offering her a junior case work position in Mobile at $90; to Miss Margaret A. McGuire, New York City, position in Mobile at $120; to Mrs. Katherine Burtner, Detroit, executive position $165; to Miss Frances Eaton, Ketonah, N. Y., offering to hold position open until Jan. 1; to Miss Camilla A. Sutter, New York City, supervisory position at the Muscle Shoals bureau at $140 with advancement; to Thomas A. Hart, New York City, senior case work position at Mobile, $125 and advancement; Carlton L. Joiner, New Haven, Conn., senior case work position, Birmingham at $115 and advancement; P. O. Ostuhur, Cleveland, Ohio, senior case work position Birmingham, $125; Harry Cook, Agawan, Mass., supervising position Birmingham, $150; Miss Emma Kochler, Webster Groves, Maine, senior case work position, Birmingham, $125.

Complaints are becoming widespread against the general lack of courtesy at practically all the relief agencies operating in Birmingham. These complaints are not directed against the executives, but against those persons themselves employed on relief work who receive callers.

Valdosta, Ga., Times
December 28, 1933

White Girl Won't Take Dictation Of Negro Any Longer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Federal Relief Administration has ordered discontinued the assignment of a white stenographer to take dictation from a negro case worker in the Federal Transient Bureau at Birmingham, Ala.

Following a protest filed by Senator Hugo Black (D., Ala.) who said "the employment of a white stenographer for a negro case worker in Birmingham is contrary to settled southern customs," Morris Lewis, director of Transient Bureau, issued instructions for a negro stenographer to be provided at Birmingham.

Black said that Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, also had agreed to make an inquiry into charges that the Alabama Transient Bureau had filled executive positions with out of state persons.

Holt Would Hire Alabamians First

MONTGOMERY—(AP)—Thad Holt, director of Alabama Relief Administration, said Thursday that his organization was "fully in sympathy with employing Alabama persons first" in relief work and that out-of-state workers had been employed only as a last resort to fill jobs requiring certain training.

He said he had received a complaint from the Birmingham Building Trades Council that higher paid positions in transient bureaus were filled by out-of-state workers, but that he had not received a complaint that a Negro worker had a white girl assigned him as a stenographer.

"I gave J. W. Driver, president of the Birmingham Building Trades Council, a letter to read to the council," Mr. Holt said, "stating that out-of-state workers were employed only as a last resort after every effort had been made to find Alabamians to fill the jobs that demand a certain amount of experience and training.

"I understand that out of 23 workers in the Birmingham Transient Bureau, 19 are Alabamians, among them 17 from Jefferson County."

Negro Unemployed Workers Protest to Congressman

The fololwing is a letter sent to one of the congressmen from Birmingham, Ala., by a group of Negro workers.

"Dec. 22, 1933.

"Mr. Huddleston,
"House of Representatives,
"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir: Daily Worker 1-30-33

"Calling your attention to Mrs. Roberta Morgan, director of the Department of Welfare of Jefferson County, Birmingham, Ala.,

"As you are the representative of the State of Alabama we wish to call your attention to our position as unemployed workers. We were on the relief roll more than a year and were not put on the beyond. We were cut off on Nov. 20, 1933 at 10 a.m., the day cash relief began. Since then we cannot get any aid from the relief roll.

"Mr. Huddleston, our colored ladies are treated awfully bad when they go to the relief office to put in their orders. They have no place to rest no rest room and must go some place. Mr. Huddleston, it is shameful the way the poor Negroes are treated here in Birmingham by the Department of Welfare.

"We are sending you the names of the workers who have been cut from the relief rolls, leaving them without work or food. It is horrible, Mr. Huddleston.

Only one-half day in the week you can see the relief worker. They don't consider how hungry we are. Please consider this immediately as we are suffering.

Labor-1933

General.

Discrimination

BLOOD, SKIN AND G. U.

THE NEGRO BARBER

The Gary American

Dr. Puryear, M. D., Dermaologist

2-24-33

"Barber, barber! shave a pig
How many hairs will make a wig?
Four and twenty that's enough
Give the barber a pinch of snuff."

Gary Ind.

If there is any class of Negro workmen suffering from an inferiority complex; it is they. It has been said by very sagacious men that Negro barbers are hopelessly numbered among the impossible. There is not anything that he does not know and there is not anything that he really does know. He easily knows all about theology; all the law cases from the insignificant drunkard to the great tribunal in the United States. Supreme courts are angered by these stupid yokals, and medicine is as successfully practiced by them now as they did at the beginning of medicine before the days of Galen. The Negro barber stands as hopelessly at his own trade as he does at the practice of the above professions mentioned. His days are numbered and he must pass.

Forty years ago the Negro barbers had gone into nearly every outstanding city in America and set up a segregated barber shop. It is probably from this business that nearly all segregated institutions found their nucleus..

For thirteen cents clear profit a Negro barber will tackle any disease on the neck, face, scalp et cetera. He lights on a cancer as quick as a housefly. When it comes to the hundred or more various skin diseases that the face and scalp are heir to, he will attempt to juggle them with the agility that would make a house cat ashamed in comparison to the cat's agility in handling a sick mouse. Yet he knows so little about his own trade until he dare not turn his customer to the mirror so he can see what he is doing while cutting the hair. He seldom ever washes his hands and if the law did not force him to, he would still be boiling water over an oil stove and using the same towel on dozens of customers. He is more stupid than an ignorant Negro woman because they are about the only ones that play policy regularly. See your doctor about abrasions on your neck, face and head. Years spent by doctors in clinics, hospitals and daily practice surely gives your doctor the advantage over these m rons whose archaic price was a pinch of snuff.

Thursday, [illegible]y 16, 1933

Southerners who ride railroad trains have hearts that beat in unison with that of Senator Dill of Washington, who has introduced a bill in congress to prohibit displacement of negro porters by foreigners working at a lower wage. People who know the negro, much prefer his services to that of a Fillipino or a Japanese.

Wire Senators Glass and Byrd

Elsewhere in these columns appears the announcement that Senator Robert Wagner of New York has introduced at the instance of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a resolution as an amendment to the $3,300,000,000.00 public works bill prohibiting discrimination in employment on account of race, creed or color. The import and importance of this resolution are best told in the following statement issued by Walter White, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.:

Plaintiff's Exhibit 6-10-33 Richmond, Va.

"Immediate and vigorous action is necessary to overcome the opposition to this provision to assure to the 12,000,000 American Negroes their fair share of employment under the bill. It is unnecessary for us to point out that if the Negro gets his proportionate share of employment under this enormous appropriation it will profoundly better his economic lot: that if the States from which this money is to be appropriated continue their policy of discrimination the American Negro is going to be shoved still further down in the economic scale through discrimination in employment, while at the same time Negroes will be bearing a proportionate share of the $220,000,000 in taxes on this $3,300,000,000 appropriation."

The votes of the two United States Senators from Virginia may be the deciding factor in the adoption of this important amendment. Let them know that the Negroes of Virginia whom they also represent in the Congress want this amendment adopted. The most impressive way of informing them of your wishes is to telegraph each of them requesting that they vote in favor of the Wagner amendment. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

DISCRIMINATION LAID TO U. S. JOB GRANTERS

CHICAGO, June 30.—(AP)—Discrimination against negroes in government employment on construction projects was protested today by William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in convention here.

He asserted that on the Hoover dam project "not only were negroes being refused employment, but that negro ex-service men were being discriminated against in favor of former nationals of enemy nations, in spite of a specific law giving ex-army men preference."

Passes, Favors, Bribes

George E. Washington and attorneys representing colored employees of the Illinois Central, Yazoo and Mississippi railroads Memphis Division, are in Washington this week to file charges with the Board of Arbitration.

Mr. Washington claims that in the depression fight of white workers to replace colored, 17 colored firemen have been lynched or killed; 100 colored brakemen have been reduced to 27; and of 350 Memphis terminal employees, only 70 remain.

A resolution calling attention to this situation was brought before the National Baptist Convention at the Memphis meeting. Mr. Washington charges that railroads, through passes, favors and other bribes to Baptist leaders, have prevented militant action from taking place.

It is possible, of course, that Mr. Washington errs in his statement concerning bribery of Baptist leaders or is entirely mistaken.

It should be recalled, however, that one National Baptist convention recently passed a resolution urging its members to ride two or three times a year on a railroad. At that time, and even now, we think this the height of something or other.

Mr. Roosevelt Discriminates

IN SIGNING the cotton textile code during the past week, the President made "certain modifying conditions, among them another that Negro and other unclassified labor should receive higher wages after next January." Our question is: Why the Negro? Is he not an American citizen entitled to all the rights and privileges of other citizens? Why should there be special considerations for him? Our contention is that any presidential order affecting labor should deal with workers without distinction of color. This exception made by the President seems to imply that "labor" in the United States means "white" labor, and that Negro labor is a separately classified activity, subject to certain discriminatory and experimental treatment. In what respect does Negro labor differ from all other labor, that it must be made a thing set apart in our national life?

IS IT POSSIBLE that, since his inaugural speech on March 4 last, the President has realized some difference in the status of Negro citizenship in these United States? In that historical address the President referred to citizens, making no distinction as to race or nationality. Because he then made no special mention of the Negro by name, certain of our misguided and overzealous, super-patriotic Negroes accused him of ignoring the Negro in the promise of the "new deal." The President's defenders argued that in speaking of citizens he included the Negro, who is by right a citizen. We would like to know if these early attacks on the presidential policy of not mentioning race have been responsible for this recent change of attitude. Has the President been advised by his confidential aids to give the Negro special attention and treatment in the new deal even if by so doing the Negro has to wait for six months to receive it? If all this be true, then the fact remains that once again the friends of the Negro have turned out to be his worst enemies. So often does mistaken zeal lead us into strange paths. Without in any way justifying the action of Roosevelt, we would condemn in no uncertain terms the misguided activities of this large army of Negro leaders who have sought continually for special notice and special privilege for the Negro, as if his being an American citizen is not privilege enough.

LET US PRESS for our rights as citizens and not for special attention as Negroes. When we receive special attention as Negroes it is clear we are not classified as citizens. If the President of the United States, on taking office, regarded the Negro as a citizen of the United States, let him continue to do so. Let him continue to work for the good of all the citizens of the republic, and he will be ever working for the benefit of the Negro. Let him not be wrongly advised into thinking that his duty is to conserve the well-being of the white workers first, and then give the Negro the benefit of such residuary good as may happen to remain. If he has been impressed by any false moves made by a certain few Negroes that the Negro is contented to be the stepchild of the administration, let him be advised and informed now that such is not the case.

THE FISH MARKET PROTEST

The fish market protest by some of the white operators who do not employ Negro salesmen against operators who do employ Negro salesmen shows how little sense some people think that Negroes have. They think that Negroes will be fools enough to trade with a fish market which not only does not employ Negro help itself, but which protests against anybody else employing them.

And the trouble about it is that far too many of us are fools enough to spend our money with folks who neither invite nor appreciate it.

Discrimination

A. & P. STORES BAR NEGRO HELP

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—(ASP)—The A. & P. company notified the officals of the Unemployed Relief Service this week that it was prepared to employ some 1,400 men of high school education in the clerical capacities with the company at a weekly salary of $15 per week with the possibility of promotion to the positions of store managers. Heads of families on the relief rolls were asked for, but it was specified that "all must be white." The National Tea Company likewise asked for over 1,500 men from the relief rolls to be employed by the company at $15 per week, and also specified that all applicants sent to them "must be white." This information was furnished to the Chicago Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., upon the most reliable sources.

Discrimination.

COLOR BAR BILL ON JOBS HIT BY INDIANA LAW

Afro Bureau

House Bill Would Bar Race Discrimination in Public Work.

3-11-33

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL ALSO UP

Pittsburgh Courier

Colored Permitted to Enter Militia Now.

[Special to the AFRO]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — A bill which bars discrimination because of color in the giving of employment on state and municipal projects has been passed in the House of Representatives here.

Representative Henry J. Richardson, Jr., introduced and pushed the bill through the House practically single-handed. It is the same bill suggested by the N.A.A.C.P. last year and introduced in the U.S Congress last year by Representative Joe Crail of California. Mr Crail drafted his bill after consulting the N. A. A. C. P. California branches.

Representative Richardson took the Crail bill as a model.

A copy was sent to Indianapolis January 30, by Walter White. This bill is so important to colored people everywhere that the full text is given here to serve as a model for bills which should be introduced in other legislatures. The text:

"A Bill for ' Act to prohibit discrimination and intimidation on account of race or color in employment under contracts for public buildings or publ' works in the State of Indiana or by any municialties therefor.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That every contract for or on behalf of the State of Indiana or any of the municipal corporations thereof, for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work in the State of Indiana shall contain provisions by which the contractor agrees:

"(a) That in the hiring of employees for the performance of work under this contract or any sub-contract hereunder, no contractor, subcontractor, nor any person acting on behalf of such contractor or subcontractor, shall, by reason of race or color, discriminate against any citizen of the State of Indiana who is qualified and available to perform the work to which the employment relates;

"(b) That no contractor, sub-contractor, nor any person on his behalf shall, in any manner, discriminate against or intimidate any employee hired for the performance of work under this contract, on account of race or color;

"(c) That there may be deducted from the amount payable to the contractor by the State of Indiana or by any municipal corporation thereof, under this contract, a penalty of $5 for each person for each calendar day during which such person was discriminated against or intimidated in violation of the provisions of the contract; and

"(d) That this contract may be cancelled or terminated by the State of Indiana, and fixing penpal corporation thereof, and al money due or to become due hereunder may be forfeited, for a second or any subsequent violation of the terms or conditions of this section of the contract."

Civil Rights Measure

The Indiana Hou also passed an amendment admitting Negroes to the state militia. A civil rights bill, based on the New York civil rights law, was introduced, but seems to have little chance of passage.

2 ANTI-JIMCROW MEASURES UP TO GOVERNOR

Recorder

Rep. Richardson Maneuvers Bills Successfully; Mc Nutt Expected to Sign Saturday

3-11-33

A higher rung in the ladder of political and economic freedom was climbed by Indiana Negroes, Thursday, March 9 when Governor Paul V. McNutt signed the anti-discrimination labor bill, that prohibits contractors engaged in construction of state projects from barring from employment, citizens of the state on account of color.

Of major importance, though a lesser degree, due to inherent constitutional imperfections, was the measure also signed by the governor to include all citizens, regardless of color as eligible members of the State Militia.

The 78th General Assembly of the State of Indiana enacted two (2) laws sponsored by Representative Henry J. Richardson, Jr., Democratic member from Marion County, which affect the Negro directly, (the first legislation of this kind to be enacted in Indiana since 1885.)

Breaking Precedent

The State of Indiana through its Highway department and its Municipal governments, spends more than $20,000,000 a year for construction of buildings and roads thruout the state. Of this amount, Negroes have not benefitted through this expenditure by more than $5,000 a year through employment on said projects. The contractors to whom the contracts have been previously let contracts have been pre- absolutely refused to employ Negroes with a very few exceptions and those exceptions were very insignificant. Under the Richardson Labor Bill, the contractors cannot deny employment to Negroes because of race, and if they do, the are libel to a heavy penalty, a penalty to the extent of forfeiting their rights to collect from the state under the contract for said service. The Bill will mean Negro laborers in Indiana will have an equal chance for employment under state contracts, and in the outcome it will mean thousands of jobs for Negroes.

Much credit is given the N. A. A. C. P. through its State President Mrs. W. T. Bailey, and the various political and social organizations of Indiana for the support given Representative Richardson in maneuvering these Bills to passage.

White Males Only

The Indiana constitution which was adopted in 1851, previous to the Civil War, provides that the State Militia will consist of White males between the ages of 18 and 45, which excludes Negroes from becoming members of the Militia. A Joint Resolution was introduced in the House by Representative Richardson of Marion County and Representative Jessup of Wayne County, the author of the reorganization Bill of the State Government of Indiana which proposed an amendment to the constitution whereby that the State Militia should consist of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45. The Joint Resolution was passed by the Senate and the House. This is the first step towards laying the foundation to create a Colored Militia in Indiana,—the thing that has been needed for many years

Representative Richardson

Representative Richardson made an enviable record as member of the Legislature, having the confidence and support of his fellow members and the administration. He held a key position on the Committee on the Affairs of the City of Indianapolis. This committee was composed of twelve (12) members. He is Co-Chairman and Secretary of the committee. Mr. Richardson was co-author of most of the important Bills that passed the Legislature, including the Repeal of the Wright Bone Dry Law the Beer Control Bill, the Old Age Pension Bill, and the Bills reorganizing the City, County and State governments.

INDIANA PASSES LABOR MEASURE

Amsterdam News

Bill Forbidding Discrimination on State Construction Jobs Before Governor

3-15-33

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.—For the first time in any state, a bill has passed both houses of the Indiana legislature which prohibits contractors doing state jobs from discriminating against employees because of race or color.

New York Times

The bill, known as House Bill 391 sponsored by Representative Henry J. Richardson and six others, is now awaiting the signature of Governor Paul V. McNutt.

Representative Richardson drew the bill on the model of one sent him in January by the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He fought for it almost single-handed

In a conference this week the state attorney general gave his informal opinion that the bill was unconstitutional. His objections were taken up one by one by Nathan R. Margold, eminent New York attorney, who stated the bill was surely constitutional and that the quickest method of determining its legality would be have the governor sign it and then a test case under it.

INDIANA HOUSES PASS LABOR BILL FAVORING RACE

Defender

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—For the first time in any state, a bill has passed both houses of the Indiana legislature which prohibits contractors doing state jobs from discriminating against employes because of race or color.

3-18-33

The bill, known as house bill 391, sponsored by Representative Henry J. Richardson and six others, is now awaiting the signature of Governor Paul V. McNutt.

Richardson

Representative Richardson drew the bill on the model of one sent him in January by the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He fought for it almost single-handed. The N. A. A. C. P. has been carrying on a nation-wide campaign to banish discrimination against Negro workmen, especially on federal, state and municipal projects and threw the weight of its Indiana branches and the national office behind the Indiana bill.

In a conference this week the state attorney general gave his informal opinion that the bill was unconstitutional. His objections were taken up one by one by Nathan R. Margold, eminent New York attorney, who stated the bill was surely constitutional and that the quickest method of determining its legality would be to have the governor sign it and then bring a test case under it. Mr. Margold, whose opinion was sought by the N. A. A. C. P., stated that the bill did not give the state the right to dictate to private contractors on their labor policy, but did properly insert as a condition to state contracts that no discrimination be made against workers because of color.

INDIANA SPEAKS

At the instance of Representative H. J. Richardson of the Indiana general assembly a bill was introduced and passed by that house and senate having for its purpose the prevention by discrimination in matters of employment of Race laborers on contract labor or contractors, subcontractors or any person acting in their behalf.

The bill has now become a law in the state of Indiana. The author of the bill paid high tribute to Governor Paul V. McNutt, who signed the bill in defiance of many protests made by contractors and building associations of the state. Much credit is also due the Democratic house and senate for the influence they exerted in bringing about the early passage of the measure.

Enactment of this legislation indicates a growing friendliness on the part of the Democratic leaders, the continuation of which will give the Race an abiding faith in the fairness of the party. Illinois and other states might well take a lesson from Indiana on this particular issue.

The service rendered the Race by Representative Richardson in the framing and presentation of this bill should place him high in the regard of those he serves. The Race in Indiana will no doubt find justification in their support of the Democratic party now under the leadership of Governor McNutt.

Indiana Governor Signs Bill Barring Employment Jim Crow

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Indiana now has a state law providing that contractors doing work for the state must not discriminate against workers of any race or color who apply for jobs. Governor Paul V. McNutt signed the bill March 11.

The bill was introduced by Representative Henry J. Richardson and was modeled on one supplied by the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which organization is working to get more jobs for colored people on Federal, state and municipal projects.

A similar bill is now before the labor committee of the New York state assembly, having been introduced by Assemblyman James Stephens of Harlem.

Labor-1933

Discrimination.

Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

NOV 3 1933

"WE DO NOT EMPLOY NEGROES."

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I have as tenants on my place a Negro man and his wife and their 12-year-old son. The wife pays the rent and light bill by giving me one day's work each week. I have no work for the husband, as I rent my few acres to a truck farmer. He, the husband, has been out of employment for three months, and has been trying in vain to obtain work on the Southern Outfall Sewer, and on the several distilleries now going up in our neighborhood. He tells me they say "We do not employ Negroes." Also he tells me that one straw boss discharged three Negroes on Thursday, who came to work wearing the badge of a certain candidate for the mayoralty.

This man is honest and industrious; worthy of any job he may be given. My family are helping them in every way we can do so, by furnishing them with food and fuel. We are denying ourselves that we may do this, for we ourselves are hard pressed to get along. But this is a small thing. The big thing is the fact that the unemployment is breaking down the morale of the man who wants work and does not want to live on the charity of his friends. To whom can he apply?

Shively, Ky. CONCERNED.

Louisiana.

Labor-19

Discriminations.

Resent Apparent Attempt To Bar Race Workers

Courier
1-21-33
Pittsburgh Pa

By JAS. B. LaFOURCHE

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19—What apparently has the earmarks of a determined effort to replace Negroes working along the river front was disclosed here on Friday when applications for work on the proposed Public Belt Bridge were made available.

Applications are to be had at the Howard Annex of the City Hall, the New Orleans Branch of the Louisiana Highway Commission's office in the Civil Courts Building, Conti and Royal Streets, and 1019 Jackson Avenue, and the United States Department of Labor office in the Custom House.

The requirements even for unskilled labor specify that the applicant for a position must show his poll tax for the years 1931 and 1932, along with his registration papers showing him to be a duly qualified voter. Hardly more than 1,000 Negroes will be able to obtain work on this project, financed to a large extent by the R. C. F., if this drastic measure is permitted to live.

The scale of wages as announced by Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, directly responsible for politicalizing the bridge work, has been set at 25 cents an hour. No laborer will be permitted to work more than five hours a day and the working week will constitute five days only.

A vigorous protest, however, has been made by the Central Trades and Labor Council and other representatives of various contractors and builders as to the scale of wages adopted and the proposed short week.

This recent attempt of the mayor's is not the first time the latter has sought to drive the Negro deeper into the slough of economic despondency. During the month of August the mayor introduced at a special meeting of the commission council an ordinance asking that labor on the riverfront be restricted to only qualified voters.

The ordinance read as follows: "That it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, association, firm or corporation to employ any person or persons in the loading or unloading on publicly owned and operated property of trucks, freight cars, ships, vessels or similar vehicles of transportation within the territorial limits of the city of New Orleans other than person or persons who are bona fide citizens of the city of New Orleans and duly registered voters therein.

"That in the event a person or persons who are qualified under the provisions of this ordinance are not available, then the person, persons, association, firm or corporation in charge of such loading or unloading shall notify the mayor of the city of New Orleans of such fact and, unless the mayor shall forthwith supply such person or persons, association, firm or corporation to employ persons of necessary qualifications, then the said person, firms, etc., shall be authorized to employ person or persons who are not bona fide citizens of New Orleans and duly registered therein."

Maryland.

Labor-1933

Discrimination.

SAYS COLORED GIRLS TOO DUMB FOR WORK

Guide

Store Owner Defies Placement Group

10-14-33

Special to Journal and Guide

BALTIMORE, Md. — "There's not a colored girl in the city of Baltimore that has sense enough to wrap up a ten cent saucepan," declared the proprietor of the Capitol Ten Cent Store located at 1802 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Negative

The proprietor had been approached by a group of citizens headed by Prophet Costonie who were demanding that colored clerks and attendants be placed in stores heavily patronized by colored people and located in colored neighborhoods.

One member of the placement group declared that not one white patron was seen to enter the store in two weeks by a picket and that on Saturday the patronage is so great that it is almost impossible to handle.

With the dead line October 15, the chain stores have until that time to decide to meet the demands of the colored placement group that Negro clerks be hired in the chain stores located in colored neighborhoods. If the decision is negative, a picket will be established in front of the store.

BALTIMORE BARS A. & P. STORES

Tribune

City-Wide Boycott Started When Management Fires Colored Boys

11-30-33

BALTIMORE, Md. — For the first time in the history of Baltimore, unified action has been developed here along racial lines. The fraternal, the civic, the social and the religious organizations of conservative old Baltimore united behind a new young civic leader, Kiowa Costonie, and carried out successfully a city-wide boycott of Atlantic and Pacific Tea Stores.

11-30-33

The movement began over a month ago when Mr. Costonie interviewed managers of both the American, and A.& P. Stores, requesting the placement of Negro clerks in these stores in Negro neighborhoods.

The American stores placed 22 boys, under Mr. Costonie's threat of a city-wide boycott if the placements were not made before last October 14. The A.& P. placed eight Negro clerks.

Fire Colored Boys

However, after almost a month, on Monday morning, November 13, the eight boys in the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Stores were discharged. Mr. Costonie interviewed the managers who gave one reason and another. Some said that colored people didn't want the colored boys to wait on them. Others that the boys wouldn't make time, couldn't add, and did not make good store clerks.

Labor - 1933

Massachusetts.

Discrimination.

DENIES REFUSAL EMPLOYMENT

Canadian Contractors on State Job Haled Before Committee

Chronicle 6-13-33 Boston Mass

Discrimination against Negro workers were the charges made against the West Construction Co., a Canadian firm, who are government contractors on the Ware River Water Supply development.

The whole matter was aired in the rules committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on Tuesday.

Two colored men, George Lawrence and Samuel Adams, testified that they were refused work. The superintendent told the latter that white men would not work with colored men.

A member of the West Construction Co., Chester A. Leighton, denied the allegation of racial discrimination.

Representative Michael J. Ward and a delegation of Negroes were responsible for bringing the matter to the attention of the rules committee.

Labor-1933

Michigan

Discrimination.

WHITE GIRLS REPLACE NEGROES

Recorder
9-30-33

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 25.—(Special to The Recorder)—Colored waiters employed in the Hotel Downey Grill have been discharged and replaced by white girls. Reasons given, according to one of the former employees, were that the management preferred the girls' color ored under the NRA.

Negro Employes Are Fired by Webster Hall Hotel, Detroit

Separation Plan Based o nDesire to Speed-Up Loading of Dirt, Correspondent Writes

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich. — The Webster Hall Hotel, at Cass and Putnam Sts., Detroit, is only one of the examples of labor exploiters, but they are typical of the entire group. Owned by the "Transcontinental Hotel Co.," an outgrowth of the former Strauss Investment Co., notorious labor-baiting organization, that went into bankruptcy several years ago, defrauding through its highly watered stock, thousands of workers who had placed their money in "safe" investment stocks.

Daily Worker
9-30-33
New York

Webster Hall Hotel is carrying on its record of anti-working class tactics, under the legitimate leadership of General Johnson and his N.R.A bird.

On Friday, Nov. 24th, at 6:30 in the morning, when the shift of Negro bell-boys and elevator girls reported to work, they were met downstairs by an assistant manager, who was instructed to tell every one of them that they were "fired." As a result of the hotel code, the management was to be obliged to pay employees a minimum of $15 per week for a 54-hour week, in place of $10. Rather than pay this magnificent sum to Negro men and women, I. W. Strauss, trustee of the ex-Strauss management, now the Transcontinental Hotel Co., through his manager, J. H. Kane, Negro-hating slave driver, decided to discharge every Negro employee of the hotel and employ white men and women in their places.

Instead of "benefitting" under the code, the new employees are forced to put in the maximum, rather than the minimum hours per week, and at present the several Negro house boys who are still left are exploited to the utmost by having a greater number of duties foisted upon them.

Two assistant cashiers were informed Friday evening that after Sunday their services would be required no longer, as the code required that they be paid the same salary for six days work that they were getting for seven (they were already cut to the minimum). They are being replaced with girls.

These men have unfortunately not been able to feel their solidarity with their Negro brothers, and have not joined with them in the battle to end this exploitation and discrimination. One of the assistant managers was also fired without any notice.

A few days later the Negro bus boys in the coffee shop of Webster Hall, as well as the Negro porter were fired. It is reported that the Negro house boys are due to meet the same fate. There is a crying need for organization of these exploited wage slaves by the local Trade Union Unity League.

—T. H.

Editor: For further information write T.U.U.L., 4210 Woodward Ave. Detroit.

Discrimination

Courageous And Brilliant White Mississippi Bishop Lauded By Dixie Daily For Championing Cause Of Negro Workmen

White Jackson, Miss., Paper Praises Bishop Bratton For Fearless Advocation of Fair Play For Delta's Negro Workmen—Sees Danger If Bias Persists.

Courier 2-4-33

(Editor's Note—The following editorial comment, appearing in the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News (white), which commends Bishop Bratton for his plea for fair treatment of Negro workmen, is published because of its admirable courageousness and fairness. The article appeared under the caption, "A Timely Warning":)

"Bishop Theodore DuBose Bratton, of the Episcopal diocese of Mississippi, wise leader and able counsellor, who has consecrated thirty years of his life to the moral and material welfare of this commission, issues a timely warning concerning the labor problem in Jackson, and the several attempts that have been made to deny Negroes the right to work for a living, or deprive them of employment.

"It requires no small degree of courage to thus speak out boldly and frankly on a subject that is admittedly delicate, and the fact that he has done so once more stamps Bishop Bratton as a leader who is safe to follow.

"Following the line of least resistance is always easy, but closing one's eyes when brought face to face with unpleasant facts has never solved a serious problem and never will.

"Bishop Bratton has not exaggerated the situation. There have been unfrequent instances within the past week of committees waiting on employers of labor in Jackson to request that Negroes be discharged and white persons employed in their stead. Reports are somewhat in conflict as to whether requests or demands have been made, but when a committee is motivated by such a purpose, there is but little difference between a request and a demand. The result is too often the same, especially when the employer of labor is timid and prefers to follow that well-known line of least resistance.

"Also, it is but a step from requests and demands to aggression and retaliation, and herein lies the grave danger that is confronting Jackson, foreshadowing the development of a situation that will open a veritable Pandora's box of ills.

"The law-respecting citizens of Jackson keenly sympathize with all white persons out of employment. They have manifested that sympathy in a substantial manner through liberal contributions to unemployment funds and welfare agencies. They are not willing, however, to carry their sympathy to the point where it approves arrogant and insolent demands that honest, law-abiding, hard-working Negroes be summarily displaced merely because some white persons want their jobs.

"The employer of labor has both a constitutional and a God-given right to decide whether his employes shall be whites or Negroes and no person on earth has a semblance of right to question him in the exercise of that privilege.

"Furthermore, this is no time for demagogic twaddle about this being "a white man's country." In reality it isn't. The Negro is here with us. He is a condition, not a theory. He exists in numbers equal to our own, according to Mississippi's last census report. He asks only the privilege of working for a living, performing a full day of honest toil for the wages paid, and he should be fully protected in that privilege, even if the utmost extremity of the law must be invoked in his behalf.

"There has never been a race riot in Jackson, and Jackson does not want a race riot. Furthermore, it will not tolerate the activities of any man, or group of men, who engage in overt acts that may lead to such a calamity."

Bishop Bratton tersely summarized the whole situation in these words, each sentence pregnant with meaning:

"We are in peril of having this humanely moral principle of relationship ruthlessly cut from the foundation of our community life. It will mean the reign of mob rule, with its attendant atrocities, from which no one, not even the participators will be immune. In this case its first victims will be those who respect the law of God—His precepts of neighborliness in human relations, and of justice and righteousness in business dealings with their fellow men.

"Such a condition will blast life. I do not believe that our people, the real citizens of our community have any feeling but that of condemnation for such a condition as is being initiated among us. I cannot believe that those who are creating it fully realize that they are destroying the humanities in themselves and in this splendid old community.

"Movements like these are apt to gain momentum unless checked early both by self-restraint and by the restraint of lawful authority. Unless restrained its momentum gains the might which justifies itself as right, no matter what wrongs it commits. Beginning with a cruelly inhuman wrong against a defenseless race, it will fast develop into a brutal wrong against our whole community, and our subjugation to the lawless, the brutal, and the inhuman."

"The men who are fomenting this strife are not the leaders of organized labor in Jackson. They are not men who have played conspicuous parts in the upbuilding of our splendid community life. A few of them the most vocal, of course—are recent comers to the capital city, aliens or drifters, and their utterances brand them as radicals and firebrands. If their leadership is followed, it inevitably means trouble.

"The unemployment situation presents enough troublesome phases without permitting it to be complicated with the race question. The sober, clear-minded, right-thinking citizenship of Jackson and especially employers of labor, owe it to themselves and to the community that holds all they own to show the courage of their convictions and stand firmly for giving both whites and Negroes a square deal, insofar as it is within their power to do so. This likewise goes for duly constituted authorities. Lawlessness is lawlessness, regardless of by whom committed, and the officers of the law must not permit Jackson to drift into a condition where might means right."

Missouri.

Labor - 1933

Discrimination

WILL NOT LET NEGROES WORK IN MARYVILLE

Whites of 'Schoolhouse Lynching' Town Send 23 Laborers Away

Daily Worker

MARYVILLE, Mo. — Because they could not stand to see Negroes working and making a respectable living the white citizens of this town raised $100 last week to deport three Negro families comprising 23 persons, back to their home in Genet, Ky.

The Kentuckians had been brought here by Billy Wilson, white man who operates a farm several miles from Graham in Nodaway county, to raise sixty acres of tobacco on shares. Objections came from all parts of the community.

The protesters went to Wilson's farm and subsequent conferences resulted in the agreement that the families should be returned to Kentucky. One argument advanced was that the community would have to provide a separate school for the children, of which one family had 11.

Wilson gave as his reason for bringing the Negroes here: "It is difficult to get experienced tobacco raisers in this part of the country. The people I brought here were experienced in that line and that is why they were brought here to raise my tobacco on shares."

Maryville is the town where in April, 1930, a Negro man was burned at stake on top of a school building which was completely consumed while citizens of Maryville and surrounding towns stood by and laughed. When the fire had abated the white fiends picked up bones and pieces of burnt flesh which they carried home for souvenirs. The lynched man had been accused of attacking the white school teacher.

ARGUS

Sidney, Ia.

MAY 4 1933

Ship Negroes Back Home.

What, for a few days, appeared to be a serious situation over the importation of negroes from Kentucky to northern Missouri has been settled peaceably, much to the relief of that community.

Last week Billy Wilson, living southeast of Graham, hired more than twenty negroes and brought them from Kentucky to his farm to raise tobacco on shares. When word was passed around of the act, citizens objected. Friday night fifty or sixty cars assembled at the Wilson place and the matter was discussed with Mr. Wilson, objections being made to bringing negroes into a community of white people. The point was also raised that might necessitate a school for the negroes. This objection was answered by Mr. Wilson with the statement that he would take care of the schooling. He also said the workers were brought only for the tobacco season, and that they would return to Kentucky after the crop was sold.

The objections were persisted in and a limit set for the stay of the negroes. Sunday was the time set, but that day the negroes were moved to another locality and Monday money was raised to pay a truck to take the workers back to Genet, Powell county, near Lexington.—Maitland Herald.

NEGROES AND NEGRO SALESMEN

Kansas City Call 8-11-33 Kansas City, Mo.

A Kansas City business engaged in a city-wide distribution of a food product undertook a new departure.—it planned giving a Negro one of its routes. Whites similarly employed by it objected and the company dropped the plan.

These white employes gave as the reason for their position that Negro patrons would simply transfer the business now given the company through white distributors over to this Negro which was no gain. They were wrong. Undoubtedly there would have been some of that, but the greater change would have been from competing companies to this one which recognized the Negro's right to a job and his worth in business. Since Negroes are spread out over a residential area too large to be served by one man, this goodwill, our natural reaction to the company's consideration for us, would have meant gains for all its distrbutors, whites as well as the Negro.

The loss of this new commercial opening is serious. But there is comfort in the situation. The objecting whites told the truth when they said Negroes would respond favorably to the employment of one of their own.

For a generation the air has resounded with the declaration "Negroes will not patronize one another." It never was true. All things being equal we prefer to help each other. But the saying, often repeated, came to be believed. Because of it, we have not been given work in establishments that should have employed us.

If ever this libel can be given the lie and the truth be known about us, many places will open up naturally and reasonably, as the proper bid to make for our money. This very company that for the moment believes what its white employes say will see its advantage and go through with its plan of employing a Negro. Others will follow until we will be used everywhere in numbers commensurate with the business our population creates.

Labor-1933

Discrimination

New Jersey.

Pass Labor Bill Which Remembers "Forgotten Man"

TRENTON, N. J.—The New Jersey House of Assembly passed the Burrell Labor Bill last Monday night prohibiting discrimination on account of race creed or color in improvement on pub-lic works. The Bill was sponsored by J. Mercer Burrell, colored Assemblyman from Essex County who made an elo-quent plea in which he characterized the Negro as the "forgotten man."

Mr. Burrell cited statistics to show that Negroes represented the highest percentage of unemployed and thereby forced the State to carry a disproportionate burden of poor relief. The Assemblyman said:

"Contractors are prone to employ persons because of preference of race and others equally efficient are denied the opportunity of employment even though most in need of an opportunity to earn an honest living. White men who already have jobs or who are not securing public relief are given preference over Negroes who are forced to accept charity. This condition is unamerican and should be denounced and prohibited in the advanced State of New Jersey. Such conditions smack of darkest Hitler ridden Germany or Decatur Alabama. Indiana and New York have shown the way and New Jersey must follow in line with advanced social thought."

The Assemblyman's speech was greeted with applause and both Republicans and Democrats joined in giving the Bill a unanimous vote despite opposition from a lobby of contractors. The Burrell Bill differs considerably from the Richardson Bill passed in Indiana and the Stephens-O'Brien Bill which recently became a law in New York. It provides for enforcement by the State Commissioner of Labor who is empowered to hold hearings to determine when discrimination or intimidation has been employed by any contractor doing public work. The Commissioner of Labor is then empowered to notify the State Department, County or Municipality employing the guilty contractor and the penalty of $5.00 a day for each day that discrimination or intimidation is practiced is then deducted from the contract price.

The Burrell Bill was supported by the New Jersey State Conference of the N. A. A. C. P. headed by Dr. Clement De-Freitas of Plainfield, N. J., and by the Federation of Colored Organizations of New Jersey headed by J. W. Hudspeth of East Orange. The National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. also rendered valuable assistance and support to the New Jersey Assemblyman.

may be the next state to have a law prohibiting discrimination in employment on public buildings and works, if Assembly Bill No. 478, introduced by J. Mercer Burrell, assemblyman, is enacted by the present legislature.

The Burrell bill is somewhat similar to laws recently enacted in Indiana and New York. It has the approval of the N.A.A.C.P. and will be backed by the New Jersey state conference of the N.A.A.C.P.

Dr. Clement De Freitas of Plainfield, president of the New Jersey conference, is planning a drive to arouse sentiment among the legislators so as to secure a favorable report from the labor committee of the assembly which is now considering the bill.

Believe Support Near

It is believed that political leaders of both major parties will be inclined to lend their support to the measure to allay the feeling of resentment because of the failure of the New Jersey Senate to take definite action against the Woodruff anti-fraternal bill.

One of the unique features of the Burrell bill is the provision for enforcement by the state department of labor. The bill covers all types of employment on contract work for the state, counties, or municipalities and prohibits discrimination on account of race. color or creed.

The text of the proposed measure follows:

An act to prohibit discrimination and intimidation on account of race, creed or color in employment of laborers or workmen and mechanics by contractors or subcontractors doing work or furnishing materials for the State of New Jersey, or any county, city, township or other municipaity thereof, and providing penalties for violation of provisions of this act.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. Every contract for or on behalf of the State of New Jersey or any county, city, township or other municipality thereof for the construction, alteration or repair of any public building or public work in the State of New Jersey shall contain provisions by which the contractor agrees:

(a) That in the hiring of laborers, workmen and mechanics for the performance of work under this contract or any subcontract hereunder no contractor, nor any person acting on behalf of such contractor or subcontractor, shall, by reason or race, creed or color, discriminate against any citizen of the State of New Jersey who is qualified and available to perform the work to which the employment relates;

(b) That no contractor, subcontractor, nor any person on his behalf shall, in any manner, discriminate against or intimidate any employee hired for the performance of work under this contract on account of race, creed or color;

(c) That there may be deducted from the amount payable to the contractor by the State of New Jersey or by any municipal corporation thereof, under this contract, a penalty of five dollars ($5.00) for each person for each calendar day during which such person is discriminated against or intimidated in violation of the provisions of the contract; and

(d) That this contract may be cancelled or terminated by the State of New Jersey or by any county, city, township or other municipality thereof; and all money due or to become due hereunder may be forfeited, for a second or any subsequent violation of the terms or conditions of this section of the contract.

2. Complaint of violation of this act shall be made by the Commissioner of Labor or his representative within the Department of Labor authorized by him to act in this matter, within fifteen days from the date such violation occurred.

And in case of a dispute as to the facts set forth in the complaint, the matter shall be heard by the Commissioner of Labir or his representative within the Department of Labor and his decision thereon shall be conclusive.

3. The Commissioner of Labor shall notify the State agency or county, city, township or other municipality whenever such complaint shall be filed with him on the proper form prescribed by him and shall notify them of the date and place of any hearing on disputed facts as set forth above.

In any dispute as above set forth, the On rendering any decision on the facts Commissioner of Labor shall notify the State agency, or county, city, township or other municipality as to his decision, directing them to apply the penalty set forth in section one-c of this act for a first violation and to apply the penalty set forth in section one-d for a second and—or subseqeent violations.

5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Discrimination Bill Passes Jersey House

TRENTON, N. J., June—A bill which will prohibit discrimination against Negro workers in employment on State public works projects passed the New Jersey lower house last week and is now before the senate. The bill was introduced and pushed by Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell, colored member from Essex County. It was backed by the New Jersey N. A. A. C. P. and other organizations and was modelled after a similar bill passed by the Indiana State Legislature under the sponsorship also of a colored legislator in that state, Rep. Henry J. Richardson, Jr. The national office of the N. A. A. C. P. supplied the text of both bills.

N.J. BILL WOULD END JIM CROW ON PUBLIC WORKS

TRENTON, N. J. — New Jersey

Labor - 1933

Discrimination

THE METROPOLITAN LIFE.

The annual report of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, made public by Frederick H. Ecker, president, gives the total income for 1932 as nearly $2,000,000,000, said to be the largest ever recorded by any life insurance company. The balance sheet as of December 31, represents total assets of $3,769,372,425, an increase of $179,256,772 for the year.

Mr. Ecker in commenting on the extraordinary record of the year referred to an important additional fact which does not appear in the financial statement: That the number of employees in the home and head offices was increased by more than 1,000 during 1932. Whether the Negro numbered among those fortunate to get on the payroll is not known. The probabilities are that all were white.

It cannot be said that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has pursued in the past a policy which favored the employment of Negroes either as agents or as office help. There have been a few colored agents working for the company, but usually white agents are sent to collect premiums and solicit new business among colored people. It is said that despite the many thousands of industrial policy-holders living in Harlem not one member of the race is connected with the local agency force.

A visit to the Washington Heights office will disclose that no colored male or female is employed for clerical or stenographic work. Everybody is white. Yet three-fourths of those who are seen paying payments at the window are colored. An anomalous situation. In the army of employees at the home office in the Metropolitan Building if Negroes hold worth-while jobs this pleasing piece of information is not well known.

This disinclination to employ Negroes even to work among their own, is difficult to understand and is more puzzling when it is taken into consideration that more members of the race are insured in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company than in all the other companies combined. It would seem that some effort would be made by the Metropolitan to encourage the group to improve its economic status.

Since the coming into New York State of the Victory Life Insurance Company in 1927. the Negro has conclusively demonstrated his fitness and ability to creditably function as office managers, agents and clerks. No excuse could be given that white people are used because colored help does not measure up to present-day requirements. Some of the colored agents are college graduates and in many ways the superior of some white agents.

Mr. Ecker bears the reputation of being friendly disposed toward the Negro and very much interested in his progress. In view of his sympathetic attitude, there is every reason to believe he will be disposed to give the matter of employing competent Negroes serious consideration if a plea for a square deal were respectfully and intelligently made.

N. Y. Legislature Offers Bill Against Segregation

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17—A bill prohibiting discrimination in giving employment on state construction just because of race or color has been introduced in the New York assembly by Assemblyman James H. Stephens of New York city. Stephens bill is identical with the bill passed by the Indiana legislature last week. It is a copy of the bill supplied by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The N. A. A. C. P. is engaged in a country-wide fight to see that Race people get a fair share of the work on public projects.

PULLMAN PORTERS PARADE TO PROTEST DISPLACEMENTS BY FOREIGNERS; SCORE LONG HOURS

NEW YORK — Pullman porters and their wives, children, and sympathizers, staged a parade and demonstration here last Saturday against the displacement of Negro porters by Filipinos, Japanese, and Chinese.

The protest also was against 600 hours of work a month, against the "reckless furloughing" of porters, against placing porters on the extra list for nodding on the cars "despite the fact that the chainganging of runs almost works them to death," against the proposed wage cut announced for next November, against "intimidation and coercion of porters to vote for the vicious company union and against the "policy of oppression" of good, industrious and respectable porters by Superintendents O. W. Snoddy and J. Bryco of the Pennsylvania and New York Central districts, respectively.

Filipinos Replace 1,000

One thousand porters have lost jobs to Filipinos, althouth porters have been in the Pullman service from 10 to 40 years while no Filipino has been in the Pullman service over 6 years. The Pullman porters' Brotherhood says it has nothing against the Filipinos, Japanese, and Chinese. The union would oppose the Pullman Company using other Negroes to break down the rule of seniority and destroy the porters' union, says A. Phillip Randolph, national president of the brotherhood.

At the N. Y. Central and Pennsylvania Stations, a committee, headed by the Rev. William L. Imes, pastor of the St. James Presbyterian Church; Frank R. Crosswaith, editor, Negro Labor News Service; O. W. Bynum, discharged Pullman porter; and William Andrews, attorney, presented resolutions setting forth the grievances of the porters against the Pullman Company in general and the New York superintendents in particular.

Parade Endorsed

The parade and demonstration received the endorsement of the Inter-Denominational Preachers' Meeting of Greater New York and Vicinity, at whose session last week, Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, former president of Howard University, spoke approvingly of the parade and demonstration, and urged the Negro ministers to back the porters' fight to preserve the jobs they had given their lives to make.

Because of the vigorous fight of the brotherhood to remove Superintendents Snoddy and Bryce, a petition has been circulated in the districts among the porters appealing to them to sign and show their approval of the treatment and conduct of the two officials. "The move is unprecedented and unheard of before," says Mr. Randolph.

"Porters are being brow-beaten, flattered, and penalized to get them to sign this petition."

The Brotherhood will stage a demonstration before the bank of J. P. Morgan Thursday, June 8, and will hold a street meeting before his bank at which Mr. Randolph will be the principal speaker.

Negroes Can Buy But Can't Be Hired

NEW YORK CITY—"We have no objection to colored people buying our products, but for forty-seven years our company has maintained a policy of not employing colored salespeople." Thus most emphatically the Director of Sales of the California Perfume company, with offices at 111 W. Fifth ave., New York, stated the attitude of his company toward Negroes when Albon L. Holsey, executive secretary of the National Negro Business League, complained because Mrs. S. Pearson of Stamford, Conn., had been discriminated against because she was a Negro.

Mrs. Pearson wrote the company in answer to an advertisement for salespeople. She was later appointed by a travelling representative, paid a deposit on agent's equipment and began to take orders. In a few days, the white woman representative returned to Mrs. Pearson's home, refunded her deposit, and informed her that the New York office had ordered the cancellation of the agreement because Mrs. Pearson is a Negro.

Mrs. Pearson, who is a member of the Stamford Housewives League, wrote the League reporting the matter and inquiring if anything could be done about it. After stating the policy of his company, Mr. Taylor courteously but firmly refused to reconsider his decision regarding Mrs. Pearson's summary dismissal. The California Perfume Company is said to have 25,000 agents and also maintains offices in Montreal, Kansas City and Luzerne, Switzerland.

Warner Bros. Say No Colored Clerks

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Warner Brothers Theatres, Inc., here has asked the New York postoffice officials for 150 substitute clerks to work as checkers on attendance at each box office of Warner Brothers in New York, but the request was for WHITE men only.

R. A. Blake, personnel manager for Warner Brothers, told a delegation of white and colored clerks that Warner Brothers hired colored people "in their proper places as porters."

Charge Warner Bros. Discriminate

NEW YORK CITY—(CNS)—Warner Brothers Theatres, Inc. recently requested the New York post office officials to select for them 150 substitute clerks to work as checkers on attendance at each box office of Warner Brothers in New York City. The request was for white men only.

It is claimed that the theatre company told a delegation of colored and white clerks that Warner Brothers hired colored people "in their proper places as porters."

NEGRO RIGHTS

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The other day I was eating in the automat at Canal St and Broadway, one of the Negro workers employed there as a bus-boy asked one of the customers to please stop smoking. And this white man raised quite a fuss. He went to the manager and I heard him say, "Don't you ever let a black man tell me not to smoke." Later I went over to the Negro worker and gave him a copy of the Labor Defender without the manager seeing me.

I am sure when he reads it he will be convinced that the International Labor Defense fights for Negro right.

Workers' Solidarity Forces Job for Young Negro Worker

Fight Against Discrimination Taken Up by Bystander and 100 Join in

(By a Young Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—I should like to report a thrilling example of workers' solidarity.

There was a crowd of workers at the State Employment Bureau waiting one morning for about 100 jobs on the state highway construction. I noticed among them a young Negro worker who looked as if he could hardly keep from bursting into tears. I offered him a cigarette, and in the conversation he told me he is from Connecticut and has a young wife in a state of pregnancy, that he had been out of work for 10 months, and has been sleeping in a moving van for the last five weeks.

Incidentally, I've been doing the same thing for some time so I know what it means.

Waiting Since 2 A. M.

He had been waiting at the employment bureau since 2 in the morning; he was the first to be there, but everybody got hired except him. The clerk in the line had sent him back of the line about 10 times and now his chance for work was being lost again for a long time.

I told him to go back to the clerk and not to be afraid to open his mouth. He answered, "These fellows are liable to lynch me for raping somebody if I do that."

Comrades, it went right through me. I finally got him to go up to the clerk after I promised I'd back him up. He put up a fairly good argument in defense of his rights, but the clerk remarked that his instructions did not mention anything about hiring "niggers." Before I had a chance to protest against this open discrimination, another worker who was standing right by the desk remarked the clerk wasn't instructed **not** to hire Negroes.

Offers His Own Job.

The clerk got irritated and said it was too late, the jobs were all filled up. Then this worker offered to give up his own job for the Negro worker. The clerk got raving mad and yelled he'd take him off the job unless he shuts his trap and clears the hell out of the office.

Then this worker got mad and said, "This boy was the first one here, and I personally refuse to go out on the job unless you hire him too, and I say right here that anyone that goes out on the job without this boy is a dirty yellow son-of-a-bitch. Now let's see your hands. Who is with me?" Silence then one hand, two hands, one hundred hands. The result was that, instead of one hundred, one hundred and one men went out on the job.

Second Senate Committee Passes Wagner Resolution

Probe of Delta Working Conditions Nearer As Idea Gets Favorable Backing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—The second Senate committee, the one on audits and control of Senate contingent expenses, has amended and passed the Wagner resolution providing for a Senate probe of levee working conditions, the N. A. A. C. P. was advised this week in a telegram from Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., chairman of the committee. Senator Townsend's telegram: "Wagner resolution amended and passed committee. Will be presented soon to the Senate."

The passage of the resolution by the committee came after a sharp speech on the floor of the chamber by Senator Wagner who stated that he had learned that the members of the committee were examining into the purpose of the resolution, which was not their business. Senator Townsend denied this was so and promised action. A vote in the Senate is expected soon, and all persons are asked to write their Senators to vote for the measure.

Labor - 1933

North Carolina

Discrimination.

BEAUTY PARLOR BILL PASSES

Afro-American

4-8-33

RALEIGH, N.C. (CNS)—A bill sponsored by the only woman member of the North Carolina Assembly, seeks to throw around the beauty parlors the same safeguards that have been thrown around the barber shops.

The bill requires six months' training and places the number of hours of apprenticeship at 480. Licenses to practice the art will be issued by a state examining board, and each member of the State Association must pay dues of $3.50. Shops now pay $5 license fee to the state.

A surprisingly heavy affirmative vote greeted the amendment offered by Representative D. Emmerson Scarborough of Richmond, to the effect that: "It shall be the duty of all females between 15 and 60 to secure the services of such artists," but the chair ruled the amendment defeated.

North Carolina "Regulates" Operators of Beauty Parlors

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 30 —Cosmetologists or beauty parlor operators are the latest professional class to become "regulated" in North Carolina.

A group of operators of beauty parlors put a bill through the present Legislature setting up a State examining board to license all practitioners of cosmetology in the State. To get a license a novice must put in an apprenticeship of 480 hours over a six months' period. The new law also sets up a State Association of Cosmetologists with an annual membership fee of $3.50.

"Amateur" cosmetologists in colleges for girls and in the rural districts are exempted from the law.

CHAIN-GANG METHODS USED ON NEGRO RELIEF WORKERS MEET DEFIANCE

Young Negro Boy, Bullied by Foreman, Gains Support of His Fellow-Workers

Daily Worker

By a Negro Worker Correspondent

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—There were 29 men on my "chain" relief gang, all colored. The gang foreman packs a gun on his hip and bullies us. He gets paid $15 a week by the city for this while we work hard for 50 cents a day. We were digging a ditch with pick and shovel.

A half-grown boy who was compelled to use his pick on some rocks in the bottom of the hole, which was half filled with water, got himself all splashed up and also the men near him. The foreman, who used to be a chain gang guard, ordered the boy to go into the hole, clothes and all. The boy refused. The foreman with his gun threatened to push the boy into the hole. The boy still refused.

The whole gang crowded around, and when the foreman lifted his hands to push the boy, one of the workers lifted his shovel and said: 'You push that boy and I'll push invested.

Roosevelt, of course, was too bus secretaries advised the marchers to b around to asking the banks to postp until the government home relief bill

Is there any relief provided for velt's Home Relief program. None wh

Roosevelt's home relief measures pi be able to exchange his mortgages for ernment will guarantee the interest pa velt government thus proposes to guara losses!

And the small home owner gets payments reduced by 1 or 1 1-2 per ce a year at the most. The great majority

Labor-1933

Pennsylvania.

Discrimination,

EQUAL RIGHTS BILL PASSED IN PENNSYLVANIA

Afro-American 12-30-33

Entire Senate Votes against Public Works Discrimination

Baltimore, Md.

(Exclusively to the AFRO)

HARRISBURG, Pa.—With a vote of 47 to 0 the Pennsylvania Senate, on Thursday, December 21, its last day in extraordinary session, passed the Harris equal rights bill to prohibit discrimination and intimidation on account of race or color in employment under contracts for public works in the state of Pennsylvania.

The bill originated in the House of Representatives, where it was sponsored by Representative John W. Harris, Jr., of Philadelphia. The House passed the bill recently with an unanimous vote.

Stipulates Fine

The bill not only prohibits discrimination in employment but also stipulates that a fine of five dollars for each day per person may be deducted from the amount payable to a contractor for every day during which such person is discriminated against. On a second offense the contract may be canceled.

The passage of the bill by both houses of the legislature is a victory for Representative Harris, who has been fighting for the passage of such a bill for a number of years. Mr. Harris is greatly pleased that the bill has finally been sent to Governor Pinchot.

The governor, who was ill in a New York hospital last week, is expected to act on the bill as soon as he returns to the capital. It is generally believed the governor will sign the bill, making it a law immediately.

PA. HOUSE OKEYS BILL STOPPING WORK JIM CROW

Afro-American 12-23-33

Measure Aims to Curb Public Works Discrimination

GOVERNOR URGES QUICK PASSAGE

Baltimore, Md.

Vote Unanimous, Action of Senate Awaited

By JOHN BAER
(Exclusively to the AFRO)

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, now in extraordinary session, has passed an equal rights bill to prohibit discrimination on account of race or color in employment under contracts for public works in the State of Pennsylvania.

The bill was introduced by Representative John W. Harris, Jr., of 906 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia. It is part of the social legislation that Governor Gifford Pinchot has urged the General Assembly to act upon before adjourning the extraordinary session.

The text of the bill reads:

"AN ACT to prohibit discrimination and intimidation on account of race or color in employment under contract for public buildings or public works and fixing penalties therefor.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That every contract for or on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania or any of the political subdivisions thereof for the contruction alteration or repair of any public building or public work in the Commonwealth shall contain provisions by which the contractor agrees.

"(a) That in the hiring of employes for the performance of work under this contract or any subcontract hereunder, no contractor, subcontractor nor any person acting on behalf of such contractor or subcontractor, shall by reason of race or color discriminate against any citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who is qualified and available to perform the work to which the employment relates.

No Intimidation

"(b) That no contractor subcontractor nor any person on his behalf shall in any manner discriminate against or intimidate any employe hired for the performance of work under this contract on account of race or color.

"(c) That there may be deducted from the amount payable to the contractor by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or by any political subdivision thereof under any such contract a penalty of five dollars for each person for each calendar day during which such person was discriminated against or intimidated in violation of the provisions of the contract and

May Cancel Contract

"(d) That such contract may be cancelled or terminated by the Commonwealth or by any political subdivision thereof and all money due or to become due thereunder may be forfeited for a second or any subsequent violation of the terms or conditions of such stipulations of the contract.

"Section 2. This act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment."

This bill, that used to cause long debates and result in largely attended hearings was passed (Thursday, December 14) without discussion, and was sent to the Senate with a vote of 188 to 0.

Discrimination

POLICE ACTION SCORED

Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 2—Voicing a vigorous protest on behalf of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Negro citizens of Pennsylvania, Attorneys Homer Brown and Robert L. Vann and Mr. W. T. Poole, all of Pittsburgh, appeared before Governor Pinchot Wednesday to protest the mistreatment of about forty Negro workmen who were forcibly deported from Industry, Pa., by Beaver county authorities.

Attorney Vann was especially designated by the home office of the National Association in New York to accompany Attorney Brown to the hearing granted by the Governor. Mr. Poole, Pittsburgh business man, also made the trip as a representative of the local branch of the association.

Score Action of Police In Case

The N. A. A. C. P. representatives presented a graphic story of the forced deportation of about forty Negro men and women from Industry, Pa., on January 21. These unfortunate people, many of whom were employed on a dam project at Industry, were hauled in trucks to a point more than 100 miles away from their homes by police officers and then put out.

County Attorney Refuses to Act

Mr. Brown and the national office of the association requested an investigation by Governor Pinchot after A. B. DeCastrique, county attorney for Beaver county, where the deportation occurred, told Mr. Brown that he would make no investigation, because the officers guilty of deporting the Negroes could not be convicted in Beaver county and that the "shanghai-ing" of the Negroes was a mere matter of a mistake.

Seek Action From Governor

In their plea to the Governor, indicating that the Beaver police had infringed upon the rights of the unfortunate men and women, and upon their privileges as citizens the N. A. A. C. P. deelgation urged the Chief Executive to punish the officers who were responsible for the outrage. They also indicated that it appeared as if the officers had done this rash act in an effort to "shake down" these defenseless people. Police broke into the home of Virginia Heath at Industry, arrested nearly 50 and allowed only those who could pay $2.50 to go free. The others were hauled in trucks to Waynesburg, where they were put out, the Governor was told.

The committee demanded in no uncertain terms that the Governor should take immediate action.

Force Negroes To Leave

Tribune

Forty Workers Told to "Beat It" From

2-2-33

INDUSTRY, PA.

Journal + Post

Governor To Probe Force Deportation

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 30—Gov. Gifford Pinchot will grant an interview Wednesday morning February 1 in which the story of the forced deportation of about forty Negro men and women from Industry, Pa. on January 21st will be laid before him by Homer Brown, Pittsburgh attorney and president of the Pittsburgh branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Brown and the national office of the association requested an investigation by Governor [illegible] after A. B. DeCastrique, attorney for Beaver county, where the deportation occurred, told Mr. Brown that he would make no investigation because the officers guilty of deporting the Negroes could not be convicted in Beaver county and that the "Shanghai-ing" of the Negroes was a mere matter of a mistake."

Appearance of "Shakedown"

Mr. Brown's investigation revealed that the arrest of the Negroes took place at the home of Virginia Heath in Industry where a number of them, chiefly from Midland, Pa., had gone Friday night, January 20, for a dance and chitterling supper. Just before 11 o'clock Friday night Robert Bromyan, a constable from Rochester, Pa., some county detectives and several state police broke into the home without warrant and started beating the people with their guns. It is said that Squire Weir of Rochester was with the officers and told the people that all those with $2.50 could pay and be free. About a dozen paid the sum. The rest, forty in number, who had no money, were taken to Beaver county jail, about 1:15 Saturday morning. They were given blankets and slept on the concrete floor, with seven colored women housed in different quarters. They were given breakfast and lunch of bread and water and about 1:30 Saturday afternoon the men were loaded into two open trucks and the women into a Ford sedan. Again they were asked if they had any money and one man, Allen Floyd, who had $2, was allowed to pay and leave. Detectives rode with the colored people and brandished guns telling them they were going some place from which they would never return.

Told to "Beat It"

The caravan reached a point five miles out of Waynesburg, Pa. about 7:45 p. m. Saturday. It was pouring down rain and many of the Negroes had no hats or coats. The armed officers dumped them out of the trucks and told them to "beat it" out of the state and if they came back in two years they would have to serve two years in the county workhouse.

Some of the people hiked toward Morgantown, W. V., and some back toward Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. These latter were housed in the Waynesburg jail until Sunday morning, given breakfast by Judge V. H. Sayers of Green county, who also gave the women bus fare to Washington, Pa. The men walked. In Washington Sheriff Frank K. Krepps housed them for the night in the police station and secured funds for transportation to Midland. The women slept in a private home. Fifteen of the men are employed at the Booth and Flynn construction company on the Montgomery dam at Industry. Atty. Joseph Givens assisted Mr. Brown in the investigation.

Pennsylvania

Hiring Negroes Might Affect Efficiency, Says School Board Official

Tribune

2-6-33

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY

According to certain members of the Board of Education in this city Negroes have never been employed in appreciable positions in the different departments of the Board of Education. Because of this, they explain, that when the several departments moved from different buildings in various parts of the city into the new Administration Building, on the Parkway near Twenty-first st., only the employees already on the payrolls of these departments were moved into the $2,000,000 structure.

However, they plead ignorance as to why no Negro clerks, stenographers, filing clerks, secretaries, etc., were ever given work in these departments, despite the fact that the same examination is taken by all applicants for the various positions and those Negroes who pass and are appointed to positions are assigned to schools where only Negro children attend.

Thinks All Should be Considered Alike

Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, an elderly member of the board, who has his medical offices at 1906 Walnut st., when told that no Negroes are employed in appreciable positions in the Administration Puilding and asked if he approved of the same said, "I think that appointments should be made not according to race, creed or color but according to efficiency. If Negro applicants, who are qualified, have been turned down when seeking employment in the Administration building or anywhere else in the local school system, it is unfair."

The physician felt however, as the writer does, that each department head should be able to select his own secretary. However, contrary to Dr. Cohan's thought, we do not think that the department head should be permitted to select all the workers in his department, if he is going to fail to place a Negro, because the person is a Negro. People must work and if they are qualified they should be given consideration in the school system because they pay thousands of dollars in school taxes yearly.

Would Consider Matter in Group

William H. Loesche, 6400 N. Eighth st., another member of the school board, refused to comment on the situation as an individual but said he would be glad to see that the board took the matter up as a group.

"I do not know what the reason is that no Negroes are employed in the departments in the new Administration Building," said Chester N. Farr, Jr., when interviewed in his office, last week, "but it is possible that those who make the appointments feel that it will lower the efficiency in the offices because discord might arise with a Negro working in the office.

"I am for anything that will not lower the efficiency of the school system and I feel that all people should be treated alike but we cannot deny that prejudice does exist and it will be many a day before it will pass out completely."

Didn't Know Segregated System Existed

After pleading ignorance to the fact that we have a segregated school system in this city, Mr. Farr, who is an attorney-at-law, said he was unable to see why Negroes felt they should receive jobs because they pay school taxes.

This argument, however, is fallacious. There can be no school system without an organization set-up. The money to pay the personnel is levied upon all citizens alike. In addition to sending their children to school it is the writer's contention that all qualified taxpayers should have an equal chance to be members of the staffs of the various departments of the school system, that one's color should not operate as a barrier, if the professional qualifications are possessed. In other words, while it is true that the taxpayers do not pay taxes to get jobs, there is no reason why any group of taxpayers should be barred from holding the jobs for which these taxes pay.

Continuing, Mr. Farr added, "I would be very glad to adopt anything that would tend to minimize race prejudice in the community. It seems to me that anything that applies to the schools is equally applicable to any other part of the school system."

Discrimination

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Tribune 2-2-33

Forty Workers Told to "Beat It" From INDUSTRY, PA.

Summary Ok.

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Hiring Negroes Might Affect Efficiency, Says School Board Official

Courier 3-25-33 Pittsburgh Pa.

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY

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BOARD OF EDUCATION DISCRIMINATES

THE Board of Education does not employ Negroes in the Administration Building on the Parkway.

The members of the Board claim that this condition is not the result of racial prejudice.

THE TRIBUNE does not care whether or not the non-employment is the result of prejudice. It is not interested in the reason. It is desirous of changing the condition.

And the fact that Negroes are not employed is dangerously near sufficient proof to convict the Board and its agents of racial discrimination.

Were the Board of Education a private corporation, our argument would be different. It is unfair for the Board to discriminate against a class of citizens.

But the most important question is whether or not the citizens of Philadelphia are going to permit the Board of Education to continue its policy of not employing Negroes.

Thirty-Eight Barber Shops To Be Closed

Thirty-eight of Philadelphia's Negro barber shops may be closed in less than a week.

This prophecy is based upon an unofficial statement said to have been issued in certain quarters by the Commonwealth's inspector of sanitation for the district in which the city falls early this week.

The domed-tonsorial parlors have fallen disgracefully below the specified sanitary requisites, and lest the health of those who frequent them be subjected to a riotous round of social diseases which are directly communicable through open pores, the State is finding it imperative to close their doors.

B. P. A. APPROVES

When this impending action was called to the attention of President W. C. Wingate and the executives of the Barbers Protective Association, the organization immediately went on record as advocating the closing of those shops which refuse to bring their sanitation and operative technique up to the standards specified.

"To close all those places which do not measure up," Mr. Wingate said, "is the only means by which those barbers who do keep up-to-date and sanitary shops may be protected. We absolutely hope that the State will show no quarters to those who do not come up to the standards."

While no definite announcement has been made from Harrisburg, it is thought that the brunt of the clean-up will be centered around the Myriad of small shops crowded into the central and South Philadelphia districts. A complete list of the pad-locked shops will be published in the very near future.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD CITIZENS

THE Board of Education erected a two million dollar building on the Parkway. This was the taxpayers' money. The Board of Education employs twelve hundred people.

Any government or unit of a government which discriminates against any class of citizens in permitting them to be engaged in useful work, is making of that group undesirable citizens. THE TRIBUNE does not question the position that the Board of Education, by refusing to give employment to Negroes because of their color, is doing much to make Negroes useless citizens. If no Negro is able to run an elevator, scrub a floor, operate a typewriter or do other clerical work, then the schools of Philadelphia are a failore. We don't believe that out of 250,000 Negroes in Philadelphia, there cannot be found one Negro capable of operating an elevator, or doing stenographic work. We, therefore, reach the conclusion that the Board of Education deliberately adopted the policy of denying Negroes an opportunity to work in the new Administration Building. By no process of reasoning can the Board of Education come to any other conclusion than that it is desirous of discriminating against a tenth of Philadelphia's population. The Philadelphia School Board has always been grossly unfair to Negroes. It has forced them into segregated schools, prevented Negro teachers from teaching in junior and senior high schools and otherwise shown an attitude of absolute hostility to the best interests of the Negro teacher.

Through the years, THE TRIBUNE has been urging Negroes to rebel against the Board of Education and its policy of segregated schools. Its argument has been that the apparent benefits which segregated schools gave to Negroes would not be realized in fact, for the reason that by a step at a time all the rights of Negroes to participate in the school system would be taken away. That this prediction was correct, is being made more manifest every year. For example, the Negro school teacher is being restricted at the present to the primary grades. The officials of the School Board are telling Negro applicants for junior and senior high school positions that it is foolish for them to take examinations for those positions.

Barring of all Negroes even from positions as janitors, elevator operators and waitresses from the new Administration Building, is proof conclusive of the hostility of the Board. In the face of all these things, the Negro is unable to see that the Board of Education is not interested in either the Negro teacher or the Negro child. But even worse than this, is the fact that the Board of Education is making of the most loyal American citizens, communists and radicals, by this policy of refusing to give Negroes work, which is making Negroes lose faith in the white man's God. It is difficult to conceive of one class of citizens deliberately, with malice aforethought, forcing Negroes, who have always been loyal, to worship at some other shrine. The Board of Education has an opportunity to help make of Negroes good citizens, by giving them equal opportunity of all departments of the public school system. THE TRIBUNE sincerely hopes that the Board of Education will see the light and change this policy of discrimination. In the meantime, Negro citizens should use all of their influence to see that some Negroes secure employment in the Board of Education Administration Building on the Parkway.

Discrimination.

COLORED WOMEN REPLACED BY WHITES

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 18—One of the many instances of how the NRA is affecting the Negro in the south was reported here to the Memphis branch of the N. A. A. C. P. from the Savannah Manufacturing company of this city. This company discharged fourteen colored workers on July 31, the day before the code went into effect and hired whites. One of the colored women discharged had worked there for nine years and another for seven years with no complaints against against their efficiency. They worked eight hours and forty-five minutes a day for $4.50 a week. The whites are working eight hours a day for $12 a week.

Savannah Tribune
8-24-33
Savannah Ga.

Discrimination.

Negroes and Mexicans Kept Out of Dallas Relief Demonstration

DALLAS, Texas.—Two hundred Negro and Mexican relief workers, part of a demonstration of 500 led by the Workers' Co-operative League demanding cash relief, were not admitted into the city hall. The 300 white workers entered the building, and G. E. Lloyd, leader of the demonstration, refused to protest the Jim-Crow action.

The leaders of this movement divided the workers and weakened the struggle of the unemployed here.

NEGROES STILL BARRED OUT OF FORESTRY JOBS

Following the publication of a letter several weeks ago from a man in a country town in Texas, whose name was withheld for obvious reasons, many comments have come in from all parts of the state, most of them corroborating the statements set out in the mans' letter by similar experiences.

The following is taken from a letter recently received in which the writer states that he even appealed to higher authority than that appealed to by the man in the article of a few weeks ago. The facts are startlingly similar. As in the former case, The Informer withholds the signature and location.

"Just three or four days after I first tried to enlist the first time, I tried again, since the.....(newspaper said that both colored and white would be accepted and there would be no distinction because of race or color but that every young man 18-25 who was jobless would be eligible. The manager told me, 'I don't have no order for colored yet. I will plaster it on the window when they come.' I found that.....County's quota was .....men. I went to the county chairman and said, 'I tried to join the forestry corps and they wouldn't take me on account of color.'

"He said, 'It was not because you are colored why they didn't enlist you, the spaces are all filled.' I asked, 'Are they all white?' and he replied, 'Yes'."

The writer concludes "It looks like a miss deal in.....County, not a new deal."

MOSTLY ASSIGNED TO FINE WHITE SECTIONS OF CITY

By LILLIAN JOHNSON

Houston.—After several futile visits to the office of J. Perry Moore, administrator of the CWA forces in Harris County, in an effort to find out what the CWA meant to the Negro, it began to look dangerously as if our story on the CWA and the Negro would have to confine itself to something on the theme of its being as hard for a Negro to see the CWA head as it is for a camel to go through a needle's eye. However, after we had been informed politely by Mr. Moore's secretary that he was sorry, but Mr. Moore "didn't have time" to allot a few minutes to the Negro press during the rush of these days, we took a long chance and called Mr. Moore's office on the telephone.

Mr. Moore himself answered the phone and was very courteous—both before and after he found out who we were.

He said that the CWA means as much to the Negro as to any other group—that its purpose is to help everybody.

On the question as to how many Negroes were employed, he said that he did not have the exact figure at hand, but estimated it at about nine hundred. He further stated that every Negro who had applied thus far and had been able to pass the A and B tests, which he explained were based on physical examination, had been put to work. He stated that they had only been able to place a few women thus far.

On the question as to where they were working, Mr. Moore stated that he did not have all the figures there but gave the following examples: 6 on Heiner street, 50 at Pine Gully, 50 at Plum Creek, 50 in the city barns, 200 on White Oak Drive, 50 on 30th and 33rd streets, 10 in the city cafeteria, 50 in Memorial Park, 50 in River Oaks, and 100 on Air Line Drive. Most of these are already well improved white sections while crawfish, snakes and frogs roam in streets of Negro sections of the town.

As to the rate of pay, Mr. Moore stated that it was 40c an hour, five hours a day and six days a week, or $12 per week.

When we asked him whether or not the men had had a pay day yet, Mr. Moore parried with "Sure, I thought you read the papers." We advised Mr. Moore that we do, but that when a story in a white newspaper fails to mention "Negro," we, of the race, always take it for granted that the usual rule of "White Only" is being enforced.

On our visits to the office, we found that the building was thronged with hopeful humanity, although most of it was white. However, there was a general air of "looking up" on practically everybody's face, and there was evidence that many of the suits, which hung loosely around the thin forms of their wearers, had been freshly brushed, and that's encouragement in any color.

Labor - 1933

Virginia

Discrimination.

NORFOLK BARBER ORDINANCE IS RESURRECTED

Journal and Guide

Proposed Law Before City Council For Final Action

3-28-33

Norfolk, Va.

No action on the proposed new barber ordinance which would set up a new system of licensing and registering barbers, was taken at the regular weekly meeting of City Council Tuesday. The measure which was placed on first reading two weeks ago, was scheduled to come up for final action at the meeting last week but was postponed due to the absence of Councilman Taylor.

City Clerk John D. Corbell stated Tuesday that copies of the proposed new ordinance had been placed in the hands of each member of the Council for study, and as soon as Councilman Taylor returned the matter would be considered.

The proposed ordinance is a modification of a bill which was presented to the State General Assembly last year and which was defeated through the efforts of the State

(Continued on Page 15)

BARBER ORDINANCE IS RESURRECTED

(Continued from page 1)

Barbers' Protective Association, its Woman's Auxiliary, the Negro Press, and the Interracial Commission.

The ordinance provides that barbers coming to Norfolk to engage in business must be examined by the Health Department, and must be registered.

Provisions of Proposed Ordinance

It was charged in hearings before committees in the last General Assembly that the State barber bill as proposed would serve to exclude Negro barbers, and this was the basis of the fight as waged by the Barbers' Protective Association. The new ordinance contains a provision, however, that all barbers now in service in Norfolk shall be given certificates, thereby enabling those in business to continue.

It provides also that an inspector shall be appointed whose salary would be covered by the registration fees to be paid by those receiving certificates. A similar measure which was pending in the City Council last year was withdrawn by a unanimous vote of the council on January 26, 1932, at the request of Tazewell Taylor, counsel for white barbers sponsoring the law.

Approximately 50 colored barbers working in thirteen shops catering to white trade in the city would be particularly affected by the law. The measure last year was opposed by the local colored barbers for two principal reasons, namely: (1) It imposed an extra tax of $7 a year on each working barber ($5 registration fee and $2 for a health certificate); and (2) there already existed an ordinance regulating sanitary conditions in barber shops, which, had it been enforced, would have covered all the grounds the new ordinance was designed to cover as a health measure.

Peoples Drug Store Manager Strips 3 Race Women In Search For $1.07.

Plaindealer 5-13-33

Richmond, Va.

An incident occurred in the People's Drug Company at 427 East Broad Street on Thursday, May 4, which may culminate in a big lawsuit against the corporation and the officers of the company responsible for the affair. It is reported that three of the employees of the drug company, all colored, were accused by the management of stealing $1.07, which, it seemed, had been planted by the manager in an effort to apprehend the person responsible for a series of small thefts in the dressing room of the store.

Dressing Room in Common Use

The dressing room in question is used in common by all of the employees of the store with the exception of the white females, who have a private dressing room, the colored females using the dressing room along with the white and colored male employees and the public in general. Complaints made to the management that small change, cigarettes, etc., had been missing from the pockets of some of the white male employees caused the manager, A. R. Fry, to mark some money and plant it in the dressing room.

Three Accused

On Thursday afternoon when Mrs. Gertrude Tabb, Mrs. Katie Lee and Mrs. Martha Berry quit work for the day, they repaired to the dressing room to prepare themselves for the street. When they attempted to leave the store they were forced by the assistant manager, Arthur Parrish, to return to the dressing room, which is located on the mezzanine floor of the store, and were accused of stealing the marked money. After a prolonged third degree which lasted nearly an hour without results, a female white clerk in the store, Miss Sarah Gentry, was called by the manager and the three colored employees were made to strip their bodies of clothing and a search of each garment worn was made in an effort to locate the missing money.

The three employees, each of whom had been employed at the store for a number of years, vigorously protested the treatment accorded them from the time the charge was made, but in spite of their vehement denial of any knowledge of the whereabouts of the planted money the third degree and search went on unabated under the direction of the manager.

All of Good Reputation

All of the thre persons involved enjoy a fine reputation in the community, are active church members and have lived for a long number of years above suspicion. Mrs. Tabb and Mrs. Lee reside at 813 North Fifth Street and are indignant over the treatment. Mrs. Lee is confined to her bed under the care of Dr. L. B. Blaney on the verge of a nervous breakdown. She is the sole support of two small children. It is said that following his futile search and the realization that he had made a big blunder, the manager sought to make ameads by apologizing to the ladies. Mrs. Tabb immediately quit her job and the other two are still employed, although Mrs. Lee has been unable to work since Saturday when she finished out her week.

Consults Lawyer

Attorney Roscoe Carter has been employed by two of the persons, and it is almost certain that a suit will be instituted at an early date seeking redress for the injury suffered. The local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has also been apprised of the happening and will in all probability come to the aid of the persons affected.

Labor-1933

Discrimination

West Virginia

SAY BILL IS AGAINST INTEREST OF RACE

Courier
2-25-33
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negro organizations to aid in killing the bill.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 23.—Enraged over the attempt of Senator White of Mingo, W. Va., to have the state Senate pass a bill regulating the barber and beauticians' trade within the state, without making provisions for the protection of Negroes engaged in those pursuits, citizens of this state are appealing to their district representatives through letters and delegations to cast their votes against the proposed "Barber Act."

The bill provides for the creation of a State Board of Barber and Beautician Examiners, whose tenure of office will be for two and four years respectively until successors have been appointed. The board is to have the final word in all matters relating to the barbering and cosmetic industry.

Race citizens claim that the bill should definitely state that at least one Negro should be appointed on the board to safeguard their interest in the occupations.

It is also claimed that Section 8 of the "Barber Act" which reads, "Should applicant (for barber's or beautician's license) fail to pass the second examination conducted by the Board of Barber and Beautician Examiners, the application of such person shall not be accepted again and he or she shall not be permitted to continue the practice as an apprentice in the state of West Virginia," would affect the Negro citizenry of this state to a maximum degree.

It is said that the Honorable Stewart A. Calhoun of Keystone, the only Negro representative in the State Senate, will fight the bill from the floor, but that his efforts will not be sufficient to defeat the bill. Other district representatives are being appealed to by various

Labor-1933

Domestic Service

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
Sunday, March 5, 1933

NEGRO MAIDS ARE MAKING PROGRESS IN STUDY COURSE

Forty-five negro maids in service are enrolled in a course in home management which is being given each Tuesday night at the Phyllis Wheatley negro Y. W. C. A. on College street. The course is under supervision of the Buncombe county night schools, and is financed from state trade education funds

Duties and responsibilities of maids are stressed in the course which is being instructed by Belle Foster, negro professional caterer.

Demonstrations in bed making, preparation and general housecleaning are features of the course. The main motive is to teach the maids how to do housekeeping with the least inconvenience to persons in the house.

George W. Coggins, of Raleigh, state supervisor of trade education, recently visited the class and declared that it was one of the best in the state.

HILLSBORO, TEX.
MIRROR

MAR 24 1933

NEGRO WOMAN SERVING HER RACE WELL

A few weeks ago about a dozen well known Hillsboro women, employers of colored cooks, were guests of their employees at a dinner served in the Peabody school home economics department. The dinner is declared to have been perfectly prepared, perfectly served.

It seems that these employees are all attendants at an evening home economics class, and it develops that this class meets every evening from 6 to 8, and is conducted free by Mrs. Jones, wife of the pastor of the Little Zion Baptist church, who is trained in home economics and is using that training for the benefit of members of her race.

The Mirror has never met this worthy colored woman, but the story of her service is one that ought to be inspiring to both white and black. It is a service inspired by vision, and a most practical vision at that.

Recognizing that proper equipment for your chosen line of work is of first importance this woman is giving of her time evening after evening to help members of her race to that better equipment. Recognizing that intelligent labor is the very foundation of good citizenship she equips them to labor intelligently.

It is leaders such as this that are really benefiting their race and it is the willingness to give of time and effort to the help of others that has made many negro leaders stand out not only as benefactors to their own people, but to the country at large.

LaGrange, Ga. News
May 6, 1933

SERVANTS AND CONTAGION

THE records of the Troup county department of health reveal the apalling fact that 90 per cent of the colored people examined at the department's free clinic are found to harbor some contagious disease. Such statistics as these were responsible for the recommendations of the May term grand jury urging the public to require all domestic servants to present a certificate of health.

Probably no recommendation of a grand jury has ever been quite so important as this recommendation purposing as it does to interest the people of this section in combating a serious condition affecting the general health. When it is realized that tuberculosis and syphilis make up the greater part of the contagions of those examined, then it immediately becomes apparent that it is almost criminal negligence to continue the general slip-shod practice of hiring domestic servants who do not have certificates showing freedom from contagion.

Especially is this true when the examinations may be had free of charge in the Troup county department of health. There just is not a suggestion of an excuse for any employer of a domestic servant to not immediately require that servant, colored or white, to be examined for contagion and present the certificate from the health department showing freedom from disease. Such cooperation with the health department will save many innocent children from contagion that will ruin their lives.

Do not delay. Insist that your servant be examined today. You owe your family such protection.

You owe the domestic who serves you that much interest in his or her health. Contagious diseases know no color line. The health of the community is all tied up in one bundle. No part of the community can be shot through with contagion without contamination of the whole. The Troup county health department and the county commissioners and Grand jury are doing and have done their part to remedy the situation. An aroused public interest and sentiment must now answer the call to a higher standard of health if the community as a whole and as individuals are to escape from contagion.

THIS CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. SUN

MAY 12 1933

Women Servants

Census Shows Marked Increase in Their Number.

At each of the last three censuses, according to a bulletin of the United States Department of Labor, domestic and personal service was the general division of occupations in which the largest number of women were engaged. Of all gainfully employed women 29.6 per cent were at work in this group in 1930, compared with 25.6 per cent in 1920 and 31.3 per cent in 1910.

This general division of occupations includes not only private and public housekeeping, charwomen and day workers and laundry work in and out of laundries, as one might expect, but all catering directly to the personal needs of the public except the medical and nursing groups, naturally classed with professional service. Among the occupations that one might not anticipate finding under domestic and personal service are barbers hairdressers and manicurists, midwives and practical nurses, bootblacks, porters, janitors and sextons and elevator tenders. The Bureau of the Census also includes under domestic and personal service all employees of steam laundries and of cleaning, dyeing and pressing shops, together with their owners and managers. Although the work carried on in these establishments may closely resemble factory operations, laundries and dry-cleaning shops are not classed with manufacturing and mechanical industries because they create no product.

The designation "domestic and personal service" thus includes a much larger class than so-called "servants," though in 1930 the latter occupation was followed by more than half the women engaged in this large service group.

Domestic and personal service is the only general division of occupations in which an increase in the number of women was recorded from 1920 to 1930 after a decline had taken place in the preceding decade. In this group the number of women increased 45.4 per cent between 1920 and 1930, whereas in the preceding decade there was a decline of 13.6 per cent. This change has largely been effected by a similar trend in one pursuit—that of servant, the controlling occupation of this entire group in that it comprises more than half the women engaged in domestic and personal service.

The number of women employed as servants in this country advanced from 1,012,133 in 1920 to 1,634,959 in 1930. These figures include chambermaids, cooks, ladies' maids, nursemaids and all general servants, whether employed in private homes, hotels, restaurants or boarding houses. They do not, however, include waitresses, home laundresses or charwomen.

The number of Negro servants increased 81 per cent, compared with a gain of 49 per cent among all others, the majority of whom are white. The recent migration of Negroes toward the cities of the North and the Middle West, a phenomenon of the 1920s, tended to relieve the labor market in rural sections of the South so far as domestic service was concerned; at the same time this influx made available great numbers of household workers in Northern cities that previously had had an insufficient supply to meet the demand, especially since the curtailment of immigration.

One-eighth, or 203,376, of the 1,634,959 servants were employees of hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, college dormitories, hospitals and other kindred institutions, while the remainder presumably were at work in private homes. Nearly half of these employees in hotels, restaurants, &c. gave their occupations as cooks, a pursuit requiring considerable skil under such conditions.

This pronounced gain among servants is the more remarkable because their number decreased 2 per cent between 1910 and 1920, a decline that has been explained in various ways.

Inasmuch as the wages of servants advanced enormously and more or less continuously throughout the war era, household employees had come to be regarded as a distinct luxury by 1920. Furthermore, with the trend toward urbanization came an increasing preference for apartment house life and the rather general adoption of mechanical household equipment. At the same time higher wages and superior working conditions, especially hours, attracted large numbers of domestic workers to other jobs, principally in factories.

The decline in this occupation between 1910 and 1920 has been further explained by the curtailment of immigration, and the shrinkage in the number of Negro servants in the South during that period has been attributed partially to the fact that during and directly after the war men of their families found it easy to secure work at good wages, and, as a result, the women were inclined to remain at home without seeking employment.

Yet the more recent decade saw an increase of 62 per cent in the number of women servants. Moreover, with the exception of home laundresses, all allied occupations such as waitress, charwoman and janitress, also showed large gains. It is evident that many women who held other jobs during the war must have since returned to the field of domestic service, while some have sought employment of this kind who did not find it necessary to work at all during that period. In view of the practical cessation of immigration since 1914, a rather thorough adjustment of postwar conditions is indicated with regard to domestic service.

The second largest occupation among women in domestic and personal service is that of laundress not in laundry. This kind of work was carried on in 1930 by 356,468 women, a group that has been decreasing since 1910, though the rate of decline has been greatly lessened during the last decade.

Birmingham, Ala., News
June 2, 1933

SCHOOL FOR NEGRO COOKS IS SLATED

A cooking school for Negro cooks, stressing modern methods of preparing and preserving foods, will be held at the First Congregational Church, Fifteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, North, all next week beginning Monday, announces A. A. Hebert, manager of the school.

Sessions of the school will be held nightly at 7:30. At each session, Hebert says, demonstrators will be presented recipes, using modern ideas of food preparation and preservation. Correct methods of serving also will be taught.

Prizes will be given nightly, it was said, with special prizes for various events.

White employers of Negro cooks were urged to encourage their cooks to attend the school, and especially to let them off in time for the school

A number of commercial houses manufacturers of food products and the like, are cooperating in the school which has the endorsement of Negro leaders in the community, Hebert said.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA
NEWS

JUN 2 · 1933

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Medical Examinations For Servants

A RECOMMENDATION WAS made late last month to the public by the Norfolk County Medical Society (white) that a certificate of health be required of all servants before they are employed in families where there are small children. The recommendation of the medical society has the endorsement of Dr. Powhatan S. Schenck, Norfolk health commissioner.

According to the sponsors of the idea, the proposed requirement that servants have health certificates is directed principally at the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis and other diseases. Since the society did not specify by what means and at whose cost the physical examinations would be made and the certificates issued, it is assumed that this will be done by private physicians and that the servants will bear the expense.

Under the locally sponsored plan, such examinations will not be compulsory, since local health officials are without authority to require medical examination of servants, but this requirement has been put into effect in some other cities by ordinance. The medical society recommends that the examination be repeated once a year.

According to Dr. Schenck, a number of Norfolk families require such health certificates now. He also states that several croppings out of contagious diseases have been traced to servants. Just what confusion may result from the society's proposal is seen in what happened when a health regulation was instituted some years ago forbidding washerwomen who had contagious diseases in their homes from taking clothes there for laundering. Under this regulation there was, says Dr. Schenck, so much misunderstanding that the order had to be amended. The Health Department here has consistently recommended the health certificate requirement to employers of servants whenever the question arose, it is stated.

There is no question but that any preventive measures looking toward the lessening of disease are commendable. Not only (in the present case) will the employers be further protected to the degree that diseased servants are discovered, but it will be advantageous to the servants to know their ailments and to take steps to remedy them.

If the plan was to be operated at public expense and applied impartially, the JOURNAL AND GUIDE could better approve of it. There is a widespread movement toward state-controlled medicine, but this proposal in its present form is not part of that movement.

The suspicion arises that the sponsors of the plan have in mind that servants are employed largely from the colored group, and that such a system may reduce the number so employed and make openings for white servants. The history of similar movements is ample reason for putting the burden of proof upon the medical society to make this suspicion groundless. We hope this is not the present case, and our confidence in the high caliber of the local medical profession makes it difficult to think that the society, even unwittingly, is party to such a pernicious procedure.

If the system is adopted rather generally in local circles, the possibility exists that the medical examination requirement will suffer abuses, with the servants the sufferers—from excessive and frequent examination fees. Precipitate action on the medical society's recommendation is to be avoided. Disease is no respector of persons, so it seems unusual that this class distinction should be set up. As one servant recently said in a letter to this paper, "Why not make the employers take examinations also? We can contract diseases from them as easily as they can from us." That's something to think about.

Domestic Servants of Ohio Seek Inclusion Under NRA

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—(ANP)—According to an Associated Press dispatch, the white folk who cook the meals and make the beds for Cleveland's "four hundred," want to see some changes made and are organizing to seek betterment under the system of codes.

Twenty-eight white field workers are reported to have started a canvass this week of exclusive suburbs to enlist all domestic servants in the new Household Workers Welfare association which plans to submit a code for domestics to the National Recovery Administration.

One servant complained that she had to go to work at six in the morning and remain until nidnight so that she could assist the guests with their wraps and turn out the lights after the family retired. Others complained that they worked from 18 to 20 hours a day and received as little as $5 a week.

The association has set a minimum weekly wage of $7, with board and room, and a maximum working day of 10 hours as its objective.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

SEP 24 1933

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Editor of The Daily News:

Seemingly, the domestic servants are the forgotten group in this rush of codes. Their work is in most cases from sun to sun and at a very low salary.

Take Wilson, for a concrete example. It is a town of 12,000 inhabitants, about half of them negroes. A conservative estimate of 500 are domestic servants. With about three times these many depending upon them for an existence. How these people manage to do this on $2.50 to $5 per week is a mystery. These servants are expected to cook, nurse and clean up the home. If they should happen to be men they are expected to chauffeur and clean up the lawns. However, there are some half a dozen employers paying $10 or more.

Now how in the name of sound economics can these low salaries raise the standard of living in this town? It is quite evident that the employers are not going to raise wages unless they are forced to.

Servants are paid miserable salaries throughout eastern Carolina. Easterners, snap out of your lethargy these people represent a large group of consumers, pay more money, help the merchant, realtors and above all help your servants recover their self-respect. Let them be not ashamed to tell how much they are earning. Raise their salaries and help your communities. Will you do your part?

FLETCHER F. PIERCE.

Wilson

MAIDS TAKE HOLD OF STUDY CHANCE

Houston.—The vocational training class for maids inaugurated by the Y. W. C. A. had a very successful beginning Monday in the social hall of the association. Eighteen members enrolled in the morning class and twenty-four in the evening class.

Not only are the members of the class interested in the success of this course but many of their employers have become enthusiastic about it. Already several have called and asked that their homes be used in making demonstrations, while others have asked that they might sit in on the class.

Registrations are still open and those desiring to improve themselves along the lines of cooking, table service, proper care of children, and similar services should call C. 0518, and register before Friday, October 13th.

BIG MAIL ORDER STORE INSULTS RACE WORKER

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—When the Chicago Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. was called into the case of Marguerite Archie, age 18, it was determined that she was hired in Mobile, Ala. by A. D. Murdock, manager of the Mobile, Ala. retail store, to take care of the two children of Murdock, who was leaving Mobile to take up a position in the personnel department of the Sears-Roebuck Company in Chicago. She had come to Chicago without winter clothes or money as Murdock had not paid her for her services since she left the south.

Applies to Legal Aid

When she could not secure her past due wages she applied to the Legal Aid Society for help. In the meantime she had become a charge upon the state and was an inmate of the Mary Dawes Home, a State supported institution. The Legal Aid secured her past due salary of $16.40 for seven weeks work. She was without winter clothes and no means of transportation back to Mobile, which Murdock had promised her when she left Mobile. A. C. MacNeal, president of the Chicago Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. called Mr. Murdock at Sears-Roebuck and when he related the case of the girl who was present at the time, he received the reply that the girl had become unmanageable since her arrival in Chicago and in stating her case said, that "the little nigger had become changed since she had come to Chicago." When asked what he meant by referring to the girl in the terms he said that he would have to take the matter up with his lawyer and the company. The Chicago office immediately communicated with the Travelers' Aid and the Legal Aid and found out the girl only wanted to return to Mobile and that the Travelers' Aid Society would return her if she had a ticket.

Finally Produces Ticket

After communicating with Mr. Murdock, who in the meantime had found out what the Association was and its attitude towards the colored people, he agreed to pay the "charity" fair to Mobile, and then only did Mr. Murdock decide to pay the fare back south for the girl that he had brought from the south for the care of his two children. It should be noted that Mr. Murdock had been brought from Mobile to be put in the Personnel department of Sears-Roebuck and this promotion further shows that the attitude of Sears-Roebuck towards coloredtude towards colored people in Chicago Retail Storecago and elsewhere. people in the Chicago at State and Van Buren streets in its discriminaory policy is one and the same and justifies the complaint that the Chicago Branch of the Association has made against this concern and its atti-

Labor-1933

Foreign.

Negroes' Jobs In Canal Zone Contested

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—A reflection of the white southern attitude toward the Negro is seen in the protest of Americans in the Panama Canal Zone against the employment of Negroes in semi-skilled and clerical positions.

Information on the issue is contained in a special dispatch sent to the Chicago Tribune Press Service by Gerald Martin.

According to Martin, the total payroll of the one is $12,858,528.99. Of this amount $4,800,371.25, or 37.3 per cent is paid out to Negroes, natives of the Zone, British West Indians and some French West Indians from Guadeloupe and Martinique. The number of semi-skilled Negroes employed is 3,800.

The Panama Trades Council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, wants the semi-skilled Negroes discharged and these jobs given to mainland white Americans who are out of jobs.

Only twelve of these Negroes receive salaries as high as $110 a month. The highest rate for them on the general schedule is $80.

Some of the canal officials feel that the majority of the Negroes who are getting higher rates of pay have served the canal since the early construction days, have grown up with the job, and are handling it in a satisfactory manner. They do not feel that it would be fair to displace these loyal, efficient workers.

Labor-1933

Migration Movement.

Selma, Ala. Times
Sunday, February 26, 1933

THE EXODUS FROM HARLEM

Harlem, world capital of the black race, has been dealt such a hard blow by the depression, that literally thousands of negro families have kept up a steady exodus from the city for several months, the migratory movement being in the main back to the South, from which these negroes migrated during and following the World War. These negroes driven by grim necessity, are buying cut-rate tickets from the railroads for various agricultural localities many of them heading for North Georgia, and the Carolinas and the sections from which they moved more than a decade ago. Harlem's fifty blocks of brownstone houses once occupied exclusively by negroes are said to be virtually empty their former occupants being now settled on deserted farms and untilled lands in the Southern states.

The return movement of these negroes was handled through organizations who sent them out in batallions of 500 at a time. New negro agricultural settlements have sprung up in many Southern localities. Each family is provided with fertilizer, seed tools, and mules. These negroes are made to grow foodstuffs, vegetables, potatoes, pigs, chickens and cattle, and to solve the primary problem of food, clothes and shelter.

Realization was driven into the consciousness of these Harlem negroes who had their back to the wall, that they had to migrate or starve. More than 65 per cent of Harlem's inhabitants were said to be receiving some form of public charity.

article. One of these, owned by Roland Hayes, has forty families on it.

Faced With Problem

"People in Harlem have their backs to the wall," Mr. Hubert is quoted as saying; "A migration is their only salvation. More than 65 per cent of the inhabitants are receiving some form of relief. Two or three families are doubling up in the same flat. More people are asking for help each day. They don't know how to go about getting relief.

"The welfare investigators have a lot of trouble with the people up here because they spoil the application blanks trying to answer the questions. And the investigators run across a lot of common law marriages and refuse to give relief because the man and woman are not legally married.

"Crime is increasing. The principal outdoor sport of a lot of boys up here is snatching pocketbooks. They jump upon the running board of an automobile and grab anything they can get their hands on.

"People still hold rent parties, but nobody comes. I don't know where they get the pennies, but they still gamble on numbers. A lot of people are absolutely hopeless. A mother came into my office the other day. Her son broke into a store, stole a lot of groceries. It was the first black mark in the history of the family. The boy had a wife and a little girl and they didn't have anything to eat. Now he's in the Tombs.

HORDES TREK SOUTH FROM GAY HARLEM

3-3-33

NEW YORK, Mar. 2.—(ANP) The New York Urban League could not take the position of favoring the return of the Negro to the South, but Mr. Hubert is reported to have admitted:

That his organization obtained half-rate railroad tickets for ever 900 families during the past year and that he is obtaining transportation to the South for approximately three families each day. Almost every charitiable and religious organization in Harlem is assisting in some degree in the migration, he said.

Southern agricultural colonies in Georgia to which the migrants are going are described in the

NEW YORK
[illegible] WORLD —
Telegram

FEB 22 1933

Harlem's Negroes Start an Exodus Back to Farm

By JOSEPH MITCHELL

NEGRO welfare officials, politicians and ministers agreed today that a vast social upheaval is slowly taking place in Harlem, an upheaval in which thousands of destitute Negro families are accepting cut-rate railroad tickets to the farms in the South from which they or their parents hopefully departed in the years before the depression.

The leaders of the race prophesied that the steady migration might eventually empty the majority of Harlem's forty blocks of brownstone houses, populating thousands of deserted farms with penniless emigres from the settlement in upper Manhattan which has been the world capital of the black race for twenty years.

One of the major influential citizens, James H. Hubert, director of the New York Urban League, admitted that his organization obtained half-rate railroad tickets for over 900 families during the past year and that now he is obtaining transportation to the South for approximately three families each day. Almost every charitable and religious organization in Harlem is assisting in some degree in the migration, he said. Railroads are giving deserving families large discounts on one-way tickets.

Independent Negro agricultural settlements are springing up in many Southern counties. Forty families live on a 600-acre tract in Gordon County, north Georgia, owned by Roland Hayes, the Negro singer. He provides each family with tools, fertilizer, seed and mules. After each harvest the tenants return him the money he has lent and divide the profits among themselves. In a section of Hancock County, Georgia, in which one can walk straight ahead for fifteen miles without leaving plantations owned by Negroes, new settlements are being founded.

* * *

THE returning settlers are urged to grow foodstuffs—wheat, potatoes and vegetables—and to raise pigs, chickens and cattle. Approximately 60 per cent of Harlem's population came from Southern farms. Agriculturists are urging them to return to the South and not to migrate to the dairy, truck and orchard farms of the East where they would be forced to become adapted to unfamiliar methods.

"People in Harlem have their backs to the wall," said Hubert. "A migration is their only salvation. More than 65 per cent of the inhabitants are receiving some form of relief. Two or three families are doubling up in the same flat. More people are asking for help each day. They don't know how to go about getting relief. They write us letters, addressing us 'Mr. Irving League' or 'Mr. Urban League.' We go to bat for them.

"The welfare investigators have a lot of trouble with the people up here because they spoil the application blanks trying to answer the questions. And the investigators run across a lot of common law marriages and refuse to give relief because the man and woman are not legally married. Although thousands of families are leaving it, Manhattan still attracts transients hoping to share in the relief.

* * *

TENANTS fight with the landlords and assault them. Today a landlord came in and said he tried to dispossess a tenant who owned $540, and the neighbors crowded in and said. 'If you move one stick of furniture out of this man's flat we'll kill you.' The landlord was a white man. Things like that cause race riots. Crime is increasing. The principal outdoor sport of a lot of boys up here is snatching pocketbooks. They jump upon the running board of an automobile and grab anything they can get their hands on.

"People still hold rent parties, but nobody comes. I don't know where they get the pennies, but they still gamble on the numbers. A lot of people are absolutely hopeless. A mother came in here the other day. Her son broke into a store, stole a lot of groceries. It was the first black mark in the history of the family. The boy had a wife and a little girl and they didn't have anything to eat. Now he's in the Tombs.

* * *

"A LOT of people can't migrate to a farm. They don't even have that hope. You know, they say 'A man can't go back to the farm unless he came from one.' The people know that the industries in this country can never assimilate the employes they had on the payrolls in 1929. If prosperity suddenly returned Negroes would be the last persons to find jobs."

The Urban League is crowded each day with people looking for a job somewhere—a one-hour cleaning job, anything. It has opened a clinic, a trade school, a school for maids and waitresses. Roland Hayes said he was giving a recital at Town Hall on March 6 to try to collect a little money for charity. The night clubs, cabarets and speakeasies in Harlem are barely paying expenses.

"Takes every cent we make to pay rent," said Gill Holton, proprietor of the Broken Leg and Busted, a cabaret in W. 136th St. "Only reason I stay open is so I can handle a dollar once in a while. I have to take my money out of the cash register as soon as I put it in. You don't get anywhere that way."

SELMA, ALA.
TIMES-JOURNAL

FEB 26 1933

THE EXODUS FROM HARLEM

Harlem, world capital of the black race, has been dealt such a hard blow by the depression, that literally thousands of negro families have kept up a steady exodus from the city for several months, the migratory movement being in the main back to the South, from which these negroes migrated during and following the World War. These negroes driven by grim necessity, are buying cut rate tickets from the railroads for various agricultural localities many of them heading for North Georgia, and the Carolinas and the sections from which they moved more than a decade ago. Harlem's fifty blocks of brownstone houses once occupied exclusively by negroes are said to be virtually empty their former occupants being now settled on deserted farms and untilled lands in the Southern states.

The return movement of these negroes was handled through organizations who sent them out in batallions of 500 at a time. New negro agricultural settlements have sprung up in many Southern localities. Each family is provided with fertilizer seed tools, and mules. These negroes are made to grow foodstuffs, vegetables, potatoes, pigs, chickens and cattle, and to solve the primary problem of food, clothes and shelter.

Realization was driven into the consciousness of these Harlem negroes who had their back to the wall, that they had to migrate or starve. More than 65 per cent of Harlem's inhabitants were said to be receiving some form of public charity.

N. J. Assembly Passes Migrant Commission Bill

3-25-33

TRENTON, N. J.—A State Commission composed of seven colored citizens to study the problems of New Jersey's migrant population was authorized by the House of Assembly last Wednesday. The resolution setting up the Migrant Welfare Commission was introduced by J. Mercer Burrell, colored Assemblyman from Essex County.

Assemblyman Burrell made an eloquent plea for recognition of the colored citizens and was supported by Assemblywoman Emma Peters, of Bergen County and Assemblyman Edwin Carpenten of Mercer County. John J. Rafferty of Middlesex County, leader of the Democratic minority, spoke in opposition but could not hold his forces in line against the measure. Only ten of twenty two Democrats in the House voted against the resolution.

A number of other measures have been introduced by Burrell, including several bills relating to taxation, one concerning the regulation of billboard advertising and a bill relating to appointment of County Detectives in counties of the first class. One bill providing for distribution to the municipalities annually of the sum of $6,500,000 from the State gasoline tax was passed several weeks ago.

The Assemblyman also took a prominent part in the recent defeat of Senate Bill No. 80, which proposed to disrupt the Borough of Lawnside in Camden County which is entirely controlled by colored people. Due to the vigorous opposition of the Lawnside representatives at the public hearing in the Senate last week, the attempt to set up the Borough of Woodcrest Heights with a few white families said to have Ku Klux Klan backing, was definitely blocked.

Horace Bryant of the Lawnside Borough Council, Capt. Richard Williams, Secretary of the Board of Education and Assemblyman Burrell were the principal speakers for Lawnside. The clear and forceful summary of the matter by the colored Assemblyman and his associates so impressed the Senators that it was voted not to permit the bill to come out of Committee for a vote on the floor. Senator Woodruff of Camden County who introduced the Bill is reported as having admitted that it is dead for the session.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

ARTHUR NAMED TO U.S. COUNCIL OF EMPLOYMENT

Rosenwald Worker Is Appointed to Advisory Body This Week.

ATTENDS MEET AT MAYFLOWER

Invited by Miss Perkins, Labor Secretary.

Exclusively to the AFRO

WASHINGTON.—George R. Arthur, associate in charge of Negro welfare of the Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, who was extended an invitation to membership on the Federal Advisory Council of the U.S. Employment Service by Miss Frances Perkins, U.S. Secretary of Labor, attended the first annual meeting of the council at the Mayflower Hotel here, Monday.

George Arthur

All of the other members of the council, which is headed by W. Frank Persons, are white. Its members will serve in co-operation with the members of the U.S. Employment Service. The set-up is not to be confused with the N.R.A. program.

Four Objectives

Activities of the council come under Congressional supervision. Four principal objectives were established, namely (1) to advise in formulating policies of administration; (2) to insure impartiality, neutrality and freedom from political influence in the administration of the service; (3) to discuss problems relating to the service, and (4) to promote public understanding of the purposes, policies and practices of the U.S. Employment Service.

A telegram sent by Secretary Perkins to Mr. Arthur said:

"You are cordially invited to become member of Federal Advisory Council of the United States Employment Service which in accordance with the recent act, will advise concerning administrative policies of the service. Copy of the act and specifications governing organization of council in mail.

"Will appreciate telegraphic reply with respect to your acceptance of membership and attendance at meeting."

Has Big Task

The entire personnel of the council, it is reported has not been named, but will be completed soon. The new labor set-up, it is understood, will control the policy activity, etc., of employees hired by the Federal employment bureaus set up in each state. This includes men employed on the Boulder Dam, Muscle Shoals, or the men employed in the Public Works program, who filter through the Federal employment agency in each state. It is expected that the council will meet at least semi-annually, or at such time when complaints too important to be handled by sub-committees, will have to be taken to Washington and insuring impartiality, neutrality and freedom from political influence in the solution of such problems."

The group is headed by Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago. At a meeting held here Monday, August 14, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Senator Wagner were named vice chairman. Frederic A. Delano, president of the American Civic Association, was chosen treasurer, and W. Frank Persons, director of the United States Employment Service, was named secretary.

It is distinctly stated that this advisory set-up is not to be confused with the NRA program in any way.

George Arthur Named Adviser For Federal Employment Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. (CNS) George R. Arthur of Chicago, the Negro manager-director in charge of Negro welfare of the Rosenwald Fund, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee of the United States Employment Service. The Council, appointed by Secretary Perkins, is composed of fifty men and women prominent in industrial, labor and civic circles. Mr. Arthur is the only Negro member of the advisory committee which will formulate policies and help solve problems relating to employment.

The council was named under the Wagner-Peyser law creating the new employment service, which sets out its duties as "formulating policies and discussing problems relating to employment

Savannah, Ga. Press
September 9, 1933

HUBERT NAMED ON ADVISORY BOARD

CONFER WITH DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ON NEGRO'S PROBLEMS

After attending a conference in Washington, Prof. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State Industrial College, has been named a member of an advisory board to consider and report to the Department of Commerce on the negro economic problems and the best way of establishing a co-operative relationship with the department in the study of their problems.

The following special dispatch was received today from Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—It was announced here today that Secretary Roper of the Department of Commerce had, as part of his long-range planning program, conferred with twelve of the most prominent colored people from different sections of the country. Among those here was Benjamin F. Hubert of Savannah.

The Secretary said to those present that he recognized that the thirteen million negroes, representing one-tenth of the population of the country, were entitled to be consulted about the general program of the department, especially with relation to those problems which immediately effect the business and economic life of the colored people.

As a result of this conference, the leaders present organized themselves into an advisory board to consider and report on negro economic problems and the best means of establishing a proper co-operative relationship with the department in the study of their problems. The committee will constitute itself into a study group and clearing house on their problems for the Department of Commerce, meeting at certain intervals and considering subjects referred to them by other groups or by the Department of Commerce for proper study and recommendation.

Roper stated that it was necessary that such advisory groups should have such vision, experience and standing as to be able to think both for themselves and for others. Consequently he was hopeful that in studying their problems they would think of the interest of the colored people as such and also at the same time of their relationship to the entire economic structure of the country and hence to the entire population involved.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
September 6, 1933

Hubert Is Called To Washington Meet

LOUISVILLE, Ga., Sept. 5.—B. F. Hubert, president of the Georgia Industrial college for Negroes at Savannah, who is here for some days holding an institute for the Negro teachers of this county, received an invitation from Washington City today from the secretary of commerce to appear in a meeting to be held in the capital city when 12 representative Negroes from the several sections of the country are asked to sit in a conference on the N. R. A. program for the Negro race. At such a meeting it is hoped that means and ways will be devised to help to bring the benefits of the N. R. A. to the Negro race in a more liberal fashion than now is indicated. He expects to leave at once for Washington city.

ROPER NAMES NEW ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Naming of Body Follows Two-Day Confab with Leaders.

BODY MAY OKEY FOREMAN JOB

One Objective Now Is Program for Group.

WASHINGTON—(CNS)—The decision to appoint the Advisory Committee, announced by Secretary Roper on September 9, is said to have been the direct outgrowth of a two day conference held in the Department of Commerce, which followed the Secretary's invitation to leaders throughout the country to come to Washington and lay before the Department and the National Recovery Administration a clear presentation of the economic problems confronting colored people.

The officially sponsored conference and the subsequent appointment of the all-colored Advisory Committee are regarded in certain official circles here as "the most important step ever taken under the wing of the government on matters pertaining to the race in America."

It is stated that considerable deliberation was expended by officials in the selection of the personnel invited to the conference, which later crystallized into the Advisory Committee, and that the selection was based strictly on a meritorious basis. Every man and woman invited to attend the conference had to be recognized leader in his or her chosen field. Politics is said to have played no part in the conference.

Representation

Invited to attend the conference were William H. Lewis, Boston attorney and former assistant to the Attorney General; Eugene Kinckle Jones, secretary of the Urban League; Dr. G. David Houston, principal of Armstrong High School Washington, D. C.; Robert L. Vann, Special Assistant to the Attorney General; Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of public schools, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Mary F. Waring, president, National Association of Colored Women, Chicago, Ill.; Helen B. Grossley, Delaware State College, Dover, Del.; Benjamin F. Hubert, Georgia State College, Savannah, Ga.; Harry H. Pace, president, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.; and the Rev. Marshall A. Talley, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Vann Heads Committee

The executive heads of the committee were elected by the accredited members of the conference themselves; Robert L. Vann, chairman, Harry H. Pace, executive vice chairman, and Dr. G. David Houston, secretary. Mr. Vann was the only member of the political "Big Four" asked to sit in the conference. When called from his offices in the Department of Justice and on entering the conference room adjoining Secretary Roper's offices he was surprised when to

"GRAPEVINE" REPORTS OBSTRUCT SEC. ROPER'S APPOINTMENT OF COLORED N. R. A. EXECUTIVE

VIGOROUS PROTEST AGAINST SELECTION OF REPUBLICAN EUGENE KINCKLE JONES MADE BY DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

"Billboard" Jackson or Dr. George Haynes To Get Federal Post

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—(By Trezzvant W. Anderson for ANP)—Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, in conference with the Washington correspondent of the Associated Negro Press last Thursday morning, in his office said that he had not named anyone to the new position in the Commerce Department which the Negro Advisory Board recommended and which Mr. Roper indicated he would make available.

It appears that the Advisory Board has not been able to agree unanimously upon a suitable man for this position, although when they met here the name of Eugene Kinckle Jones was decided upon. Dissension in the ranks of the committee and protests of organizations which are sponsoring other candidates have brought about the present situation.

In the conference, Secretary Roper, speaking of the governmental effort to improve conditions, urged the correspondent to stress thru the Negro newspapers the fact that it will take some time before the present muddled economic situation can be cleared up, in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. Secretary Roper was plain in his expression of the desire that the man selected to fill the office he had in mind should be one who would meet with the approval of the majority of the race, or at least as nearly so as possible. Meanwhile, he stated that the recommendations of the Advisory Board have not yet reached him and that he was expecting Dr. W. L. Thorpe, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to handle this angle of the case.

Secretary Roper pointed out that it was practically impossible to provide any sort of arrangement, upon such a short notice, that would meet all requirements, and that for that reason his office was using care and patience in going into the various qualifications of the large number of candidates who, it develops, want the position.

After a discussion of more than forty-five minutes Secretary Roper told this correspondent that Dr. Thorpe would be in a position to give out more detailed information about the situation.

Meanwhile the Secretary remarked in very enthusiastic terms about the exceptionally excellent type of service being rendered by Miss Mabel Byrd of the Census Department, formerly of the Rosenwald Fund, who is working as an economist under Dr. Saxe of that bureau. Mr. Roper was very warm in his expression of the splendid capabality of Miss Byrd, although he was unable to call her name. However, he made himself sufficiently clear for the writer to understand to whom he had reference, and the facts were verified, after contact with Dr. Saxe's office. Secretary Roper called Miss Byrd "one of the finest and most efficient economists in the government."

Meanwhile, in conference with Dr. Thorpe, the ANP was informed that Dr. Thorpe had forwarded to Secretary Roper only the "preliminary plans and reports" of the matter.

According to Dr. Thorpe, it appears that new developments in the case have complicated the situation to such an extent that he is hopelessly confused, for "grapevine" reports have reached his office that the Board itself is "a stacked committee." This brought out the fact that tremendous opposition to the set-up of the Board has developed among racial leaders, and from certain organizations, some of whom are opposing the Board on the grounds that it is an organization which is not thoroughly representative. Reports of this nature which are reaching Dr. Thorpe are hampering the actual matter of putting the new office into being for following good political practice, it is the desire of Dr. Thorpe, and Secretary Roper to establish a unit which will help Negro business, and be as free as is reasonable from antagonistic atmosphere, with as little alienation of racial sentiment as possible.

There has been considerable speculation as to whether or not it will be a job with political affiliations, or connections, and Secretary Roper was plain in his wish that no such flavor would be injected into the situation, for as he said, "We wish to help the welfare of the colored people, who represent the majority in our country."

In Washington last week the Progressive Democratic League lodged a protest against the selection of Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the Negro Urban League, on the grounds that he was identified as a Republican, and had no usefulness to the Democratic party. This organization is anxious to have deserving Negro Democrats taken care of, and makes no bones about it.

Opposition to Jones has arisen from other angles, for, in informal statements, the Joint Committee on National Recovery, now engaged in fighting code discriminations, expressed itself as being opposed to the selection of Jones. Dr. Haynes would probably be their candidate.

In conference with the Associated Negro Press correspondent, Dr. Thorpe advised that there were "a large number of candidates for the office," but stated that there was little possibility of the office being operated on as elaborate a scale as some of the plans submitted for it provided. He said that several plans of operation had been given him. However, he lauded the work of the Advisory Board, and said that their findings represented the broadest report on the Negro situation that the Commerce Department had had, and much broader than any which could have been secured by the department itself. The plans of the board, he advised, included plans for operation of a bureau with a "head," and with "seven or eight sections," but that it would be impracticable to run it upon the elaborate scale some of the plans desired, because of the reduced appropriations given the Department for operation this year. Dr. Thorpe called attention to the fact that when this department was at its peak it had appropriations of five millions, but that now it had only two millions.

It was also learned in the conference that the former chief of the Small Business Section, James A. "Billboard" Jackson, was under official consideration to head the new department.

Secretary Roper would not commit himself as to his choices in the matter, because he has not yet been apprised as to just who was in the running for the position. But he did say that whatever decision was made would hinge upon the recommendations made by Dr. Thorpe, since as the Secretary pointed out, "this Department would come under his supervision.

Among those who are being considered, according to reports, are Eugene Kinckle Jones, Dr. George E. Haynes, John P. Davis, James A. Jackson and T. Arnold Hill. Mr. Hill and Mr. Jones are said to have both contended vigorously for the committee endorsement when the place was first mentioned. There are still others but their names are not available at this time, and Dr. Thorpe declined to make public the names of any candidates. The only name upon which he commented was that of Mr. Jackson, and his statement about Mr. Jackson came only after a direct questioning which was hard to avoid.

Thus the situation, as it stands today, indicates that it will be some weeks before Dr. Thorpe will send up any recommendations to Secretary Roper involving the selection of any person, for he expressed his firm intention of waiting to see what further developments would take place before taking definite action. Secretary Roper, in his conference with the ANP correspondent expressed his desire to cooperate with the group, but requested that any newspaper matter sent out on the matter be handled in an informative way, minus any personal flavor and in such

that the chairmanship had been tendered him.

Objective of Conference

The main purpose of the conference, that is the scope of its work is stated to have been actuated by a desire on the part of the Secretary of Commerce and the National Recovery Administrators to have a working knowledge and a clear perspective of the many problems confronting us, and to procure first-hand information and competent recommendations for a long range program of constructive action in the field of activities that lies under the jurisdiction of both the Department of Commerce and the National Recovery Administration.

In this connection, special stress was laid on the preventive as well as the remedial measures that should be adopted to stem any disintegration of our economic status under the present economic order also on how the Department of Commerce can be of specific help in ameliorating the commercial and industrial life so as to bring up our activities to a more equitable plane with the balance of the nation's business.

It was also learned that as a corollary to these objectives, the Advisory Committee presented Secretary Roper a general program through which our position would be more or less generally improved once the Committee gets the full cooperation of all governmental agencies. The program is said to embody far-reaching recommendations.

Advisory Committee

Although the Committee has been officially designated a permanent unit empowered to study problems as they come up from time to time, and to present them to the proper agencies with specific recommendations, for their solution, its groundwork revolves, at the present moment, around the Department of Commerce and the National Recovery Administration. It was stated, however, that "all minor and major problems affecting the race" would be referred to the Committee before acting on them. This makes, it is believed, the colored Advisory Committee the strongest recognized body of colored men and women in the history of the country.

In almost two days and two nights of continuous deliberation, the Committee tackled partially every phase of Negro activity and its relationship to the general structure of the nation. Foremost among these were those of insurance, banking, commerce, labor, labor unions and their relation to labor; home loan banks, farm relief, education, public works employment, civil service, private employment and discriminatory State legislation. Many other problems and their manifold ramifications, not excluding the NRA and the economic problems it has precipitated were taken up by the committee.

Secretary Roper Addresses Conference

Secretary Roper was the chief speaker of the conference. He spoke at the opening of the meeting immediately after C. F. Baldwin, assistant secretary to the regular Advisory and Planning Board, had explained the purpose of the conference. The Secretary displayed a keenly sympathetic interest in the work of the conference and expressed himself as being hopeful that whatever was done would be with the broader vision of helping the general recovery of the nation.

Other prominent men who spoke were: Ex-Governor Sweet of Colorado, who discussed the Industrial Recovery program, representing the NRA; Frank E. Wilson, chief of public relations for the NRA, and director of publicity on the Liberty Loan drives during the war; Congresman Oliver, of Alabama; Dr. Thorpe, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and Special Secretary McCall.

Eugene K. Jones Takes U. S. Government Post

Eugene Kinckle Jones, Vice-president of the National Conference of Social Work, who for twenty-three years has been the Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, today announced his acceptance of the post of Economic Advisor on Negro Affairs of the United States Department of Commerce which post was proffered to him by Secretary of Commerce, Daniel C. Roper, a few days ago. 10-26-33.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the National Urban League, it was voted to temporarily loan Mr. Jones to the National government although his connection with the Urban League is in no wise severed.

Labor - 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Advisory Committee of the United States Employment Service

GROUP ASKS NEGRO ADVISORY COMMITTEE

President Roosevelt Will Be Asked to Appoint Bureau for Race

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (ANP.)—Appointment of a group of Negro leaders to serve as an advisory committee on economic planning for Negroes is to be recommended to President Roosevelt as the result of action taken by a committee of prominent citizens which met here Thursday.

The committee was called by the National Urban League to formulate plans and policies which might enable Negroes to participate more fully in the various recovery activities designed under the "new deal" to improve economic and living conditions among all of the American people. It is felt that in addition to the key appointments of Negroes being made in several departments, that such a committee should serve to reflect Negro opinion and to advise on problems arising.

Among members of the committee present were T. Arnold Hill, industrial secretary of the Urban League, who acted as chairman; Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company; P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; Carl Murphy, editor of the Baltimore Afro-American. Others present at the session included Dr. Clark Foreman, adviser on economic status of the Negro; Eugene Kinckle Jones of Department of Commerce; R. H. McDougald, vice-president, Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Durham, N. C.; Dr. G. Lake Imes, secretary, Tuskegee Institute; Melvin J. Chisum, and Claude A. Barnett, director, the Associated Negro Press.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BULLETIN

OCT 12 1933

PLAN TO AID COLORED FOLK

Appointments Made in State Emergency Advisory Council

Raymond Pace Alexander, colored attorney, has been appointed Pennsylvania chairman of the Emergency Advisory Council for Colored People.

The appointment was made yesterday by C. C. Spaulding, of Durham, N. C., national chairman of the organization. Mr. Alexander immediately named E. Washington Rhodes, assistant U. S. Attorney, chairman for this city, and W. Justin Carter, Jr., chairman for Reading.

John M. Marquess, exalted ruler of Quaker City Lodge of Elks, and Joseph H. Rainey were appointed key members of the Philadelphia council. The purpose of the organization is to conduct an educational program to acquaint colored people with the laws respecting codes, relief, reemployment and mortgage loans.

Alabama.

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

NEW DEAL ANNOUNCEMENT

To The Negro Women of B'Ham.-

The advertising department of The Birmingham World will ascertain for your information the names of merchants who have cooperated with the NRA in regard to employment of Negroes and who deserve your patronage. Watch the list of SQUARE SHOOTERS with the Negro under the Blue Eagle in the next Friday's edition of The Birmingham World.

If there is a store in your section that you know to be violating the letter and spirit of the NRA with respect to our folk—don't phone me—but write us.

Birmingham World

1625—4th Avenue. No.

"Bosses Are Getting Harder and Harder for Negro Workers"

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Negroes here have to beg for bread in all parts of the city. The Railroads says they are going to put 962 men to work on the 20th of the month. They say they are going to pay $4 a day. Maybe they will put about 1/2 to work. The Negro workers are despised by the bosses. The bosses are trying to put Negro and white workers back in slavery in Birmingham. And the whole thing in Birmingham is a hell. They are trying every way they can to lynch the boys and I can hear the K.K.K. talk every day about the boys.

This is a troubled time in Alabama. It is getting to the place where the Negro can't walk the street if they look at one of the white women.

Down in the Black Belt it will be a frame-up. The bosses are getting harder and harder with the Negro workers and the workers are getting tired of the A. F. of L. The A. F. of L. is misleading the workers.

In the shop they say they are going to pay 40 to 50 cents an hour. That's what they are saying. They are going to work 10 hours a day, three days a week.

Weekly Review

By ROBT. DURR

In the Smithfield Negro section of Birmingham, Italian and Greeks have stores perched on every corner. They are doing a thriving business. They fly the NRA banner. They do not give any employment to Negroes in most instances and not one tenth as much in others as they should.

The Graymont Civic League of that section has perfected a plan to operate stores of their own. It offers shares of one dollar denomination. No one is allowed to own more than twenty five shares. Each share owner is allowed only one vote. The profits are to be divided according to the amount of purchases made by each share owner rather than on the amount of stock held. This is in order to keep the organization democratic.

The policy is to operate from bothering with the unfair owners of other races, but to run the dickens out of our own stores. And we believe with this foundation, the venture will be a success. The day of getting results by begging for jobs and square dealing is over. The Negro must prepare to take what he wants, where he is, by beating the other man at his own game.

We had a conference with the president of one of the largest department stores in Birmingham this week. And in the course of our argument that he should cooperate with Negro newspapers and the Negro public by sending his sales messages to Negroes thru their news papers, this self conceited merchant was bold to state that the Negroes of Birmingham thought more of him than they did of their leaders or that is their neswpaper editors!

Another white merchant said that you could not insult Negroes, that the worse he treated them the better they liked him. He stated that no matter how much you garnished them or tied up their pay or cursed them out in making collections at their homes, the better they liked it!

Still another said Negroes were not responsive to any effort to support those that supported and cooperated with them in their business ventures. We might keep this in mind and support only those merchants who advertise in Negro papers, for when they do that they cooperate with a Negro business that is giving employment to thousands of Negroes. That is one way you can be sure that you are giving the support to the NRA that will mean something to you.

The Negroes of Birmingham are hopeful for better treatment of Negroes by the police as a result of the election of Messrs. Downs and Robinson to the city commission last week. It is safe to say that Mr. Downs who will head the Department of Public Safety could not have been elected had it not been for the fact that the Negroes voted in a block for him. We voted for him because we are sick and tired of Negroes being murdered by police because they are supposed to have "resisted arrest."

Of course we know there are some tough Negroes in Birmingham. And we know that most police officers are afraid of these toughs. But we have heard that some of the police can be paid as little as ten dollars to shoot almost any Negro. We are not convinced that they have had any rigrt whatsoever to kill most of the Negroes they have killed. We also know that the one thing that makes bad Negroes is bad white folks—they use no hing but brute force, and brutality begets brutality.

The police department of Birmingham needs a house cleaning. Almost any Negro will tell you that he would rather meet a lion at night and at day most of the time than to meet a police, for when they meet a lion, they have a chance to out run him, but not some of our police who seemed to relish shooting unarmed Negroes in the back. That is the kind of "New Lynching" we are suffering under for no other reason than we are black.

This will probably continue until every Negro who can qualify to vote does so and votes to put these dirty savages out of offices. There is power in the ballot. And we must get it and use it.

Birmingham is filled with snitches and stool pigeons—Negroes who attend all our meetings and tell white folk all we say and a lot we don't say. A stool pigeon is a snake. There is only one way to handle a snake. Kill him. We are not advocating murder. But we do advocate taking these snitchers out a cutting the hide off their backs with a bull whip. And then giving them orders to leave this town. No wonder the poor ministers are afraid to cry out against the brutality heaped upon our folk what with every tenth person in their congregation a stool pigeon. The heads of snakes are made to be crushed. Lets drive the stools from our cities and towns.

Mosquitoes are biting this writer. Lets all do our part to get rid of them. There are a lot of weeds in Birmingham, some right in front of our doors. Cut them. Do away with all the old tin cans and breeding places. Mosquitoes carry typhoid germs.

Tallapoosa Cropper Sees War Move in Civil Works Camps

By a Farmer Correspondent

DADEVILLE, Ala.—Share croppers, tenant and poor farmers of the South are now wondering what the workers of the South is seeking for knowledge. Now the landlord and bosses are taking wide measures in the new deal of Roosevelt. Under the NRA the landlords have issued a plan which is to change the F. E. C. workers into civil workers. They are calling the masses into every county seat throughout the South to sign up in this plan. Signing the masses, both Negro and white into camps is the main plan of Mr. Roosevelt. This is to divide the masses into small groups where they will be easy to handle. This is an easy way to slap us into world war. Mr. Roosevelt see that it easier for them to do this than to come out in the open. —H.M.

(Tallapoosa Cropper.

Selma, Ala. Times
November 29, 1933

Employment Office For Negroes Opens

Offices were opened Wednesday by the Employment service in the old Y.M.C.A. building on Broad street for registering all negroes who apply for employment. The office was moved from the Court House where crowds have swamped the corridors and have gathered daily in the vicinity of the building.

The new offices have been opened on the second floor of the old "Y" building under supervision of J. W. Buffington, head of the Employment service here, and with a force of five men assigned to register all applicants.

H. B. Jackson was added Wednesday to the force of the Employment office, making eight men now employed as Registering clerks.

Offices for enrolling all white applicants, both men and women, who desire employment will remain at the Court House.

Tenant Farmer's Bid For Job Adds To Problems Of CWA

Men Who Have Finished With Crops Enrolling Among Idle

By GEORGE L. DAVIS

The status of the tenant farmer in the Government's reemployment program through the Civil Works Administration and the Public Works Administration, is a question authorities of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in Washington probably will be called upon to settle within a few days, it became apparent yesterday.

Is a tenant farmer, who has gathered his crops and is without work during the Winter months, to be classed as unemployed and among those entitled to employment in the Government's program?

Or, should the tenant farmer be classed as one having regular employment on the theory that Winter farm work of clearing and repairing fences and other duties prepartatory to ground breaking should be carried on?

If a tenant farmer is to be classed as being employed and ineligible for work in the Civil Works Administration or the Public Works Administration, what will be done about tenant farmers who are now on the CWA and PWA payrolls?

If they are classed as unemployed for the time being, what can be done about providing jobs for thousands who have registered despite the fact that work quotas in many counties have been filled?

These are questions that are arising daily to haunt authorities in the CWA, the Reemployment Service, and the PWA, and on which, it was learned, no ruling has as yet issued from Washington.

Specific Example

A graphic example of the situation in Clarke County was sketched by Coma Garrett, State senator, who came to Montgomery last week for a conference with CWA officials.

"My county," Mr. Garrett said, "is almost entirely a farming county. All of our folk are poor. The only difference is that a farmer on one side of the road may have a sow with three pigs, while his neighbor on the other side of the road has a sow with seven pigs.

"At the beginning of the CWA program we had between 1,200 and 1,500 on the relief roll and we were assigned a job quota in the Civil Works Administration of about 900. Well, our relief committee got instructions to put half of our quota of 900 to work in the CWA. The committee filled half the quota as fast as it could from the relief rolls. A reemployment agency was opened in our county to fill the other half of the quota.

"Today, more than 4,000 have registered for jobs with the reemployment agency. The farmer with a sow and three pigs has a job, but the farmer with a sow and seven pigs hasn't received a call to go to work yet.

"We all know that the Government can't put every man to work who wants a job, but we all want the job just the same, and that is a very natural and human viewpoint."

Senator Garrett, while making clear that he had no voice in the selection of persons for jobs or in the affairs of the CWA, said that his mission was to find out if Clarke County's quota could not be increased, or if the available work could not be divided to afford a greater number of persons employment for shorter periods.

Same Story Everywhere

Throughout the State, reemployment registration figures reveal the situation is practically the same in farm counties.

The program was originally devised for those who were destitute and on relief rolls. Thousands of those on relief rolls during the Summer were tenant farmers and in placing tenant farmers on relief the ability of the landlord to provide for the tenants was an important consideration.

In many cases it was found that the landlord was as destitute as the tenant insofar as concerned his ability to provide the necessities of life.

The relief load of the state on Oct. 1 was approximately 97,000 persons.

In November the Civil Works Administration program was inaugurated. On a basis of the October relief load with population also being considered, Alabama was allotted jobs for 81,337 persons.

Authorities were of the opinion that this number of jobs would care for those able to work and who were in destitute circumstances and instructed reemployment offices that in assigning jobs the ability of the person to do the work and the need of the person and his family, should be the first consideration.

There was no intention to provide a Government job for everyone who wanted a job, but the authorities hoped that the business stimulus that would result would give employment to a much greater number of persons.

It was then that the rush began for registration in the Federal Reemployment offices set up in each county.

Through last Saturday 204,726 persons had registered for employment, and the job of registering persons who want jobs is still going on.

The total figure may reach 275,000.

Only persons who are unemployed are qualified to register.

In some instances, it is reported, persons who were employed have resigned their jobs to register in the hope of getting work. This is a foolish move, however, it was pointed out as each application is checked before a job is assigned and if it is found that a person has recently left a job then that person has in reality joined the ranks of the unemployed and must take his chances on finding a job without help from the reemployment agency.

Local Reemployment Agency officials are adequately equipped to provide almost any kind of labor required and private firms are requested to call upon the local reemployment office for any help desired.

The reemployment offices it was emphasized are operated for the purpose of supplying help to private industry and trade as well as for Government projects.

Work Provided For 238 Women In Montgomery

Projects have been approved for employment of 238 women in Montgomery County in the Civil Works Service and the Civil Works Administration, Miss Charlotte Leeper, director of the Montgomery Relief Administration said yesterday.

Of this number she said, 107 are working in the Civil Works Administration. This includes several nurses assigned to Maxwell Field for first aid work in case of an accident, a group of negro women to clean up Oakwood, and a number doing research work in the health and archives and history departments at the State Capitol and in the United States Census survey.

Montgomery's quota for employment for women in the Civil Works Administration was approximately 550.

Women employed in the Civil Works Service of which there are 131 are paid from relief funds for sewing, community house work and other projects, thereby decreasing the amount available to be paid others on relief who are not working or who are unable to work.

Farm Housing Survey To Be Made In State

The Alabama Civil Works Administration yesterday approved a project for employment of 101 women to make a farm housing survey in the counties in Alabama.

This work will be carried on under direction of the Federal Bureau of Home Economics and under direction of Miss Nell Pickens of Auburn. The work will require the visitation of farm homes throughout the counties and will show a picture of housing conditions on Alabama farms.

The counties in which the surveys are to be made were named by the Washington Bureau as representative of the various sections of Alabama. They are, Houston, Perry, Madison, Cullman, Tallapoosa and Monroe.

In this work Miss Pickens has been authorized to employ an assistant director at $1.50 an hour, a supervisor at $45 a week, 13 assistant supervisors at $35 a week; 66 field workers at $30 a week and 21 clerks at $25 a week.

NRA Wage Min To Save Jobs

Employers need not dispense with the services of aged employes, or others whose earning power is limited by physical or mental defects, injury or other infirmity, because they feel they cannot afford to pay them the minimum wage prescribed by the NRA, or that because of such infirmity an employe cannot earn the minimum wage for the reason that the services rendered are not worth that much..

An exception has been made by the NRA with regard to this class of employes, who may now be paid a wage lower than the minimum, on application to the properly designated authority in each State.

Through official designation by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Mrs. A. M. Tunstall, Director of the State Child Welfare Department, has been formally authorized to receive and pass upon all such applications, and issue the required permit, in which is set out the hours of work to be observed, and what is estimated to be a fair wage rate for the person concerned.

Application for the permit certificate is made by the employer and signed by the sub standard worker in whose behalf it is sumitted. Blank forms on which to apply for these certificates, are available at Mrs. Tunstall's office in Montgomery.

Issuance of these certificates, a number of which have already been forwarded to employers making application, is expected to go a long way toward retaining the jobs of aged industrial workers, porters, watchmen, and other employes who are handicapped in any of the ways stated, in earning a livelihood.

There is hoping that the Negro women of Birmingham will make these neighborhood store operators of other races move out of our communities or employ more Negro folk by confining their purchases to those who conform to this principle. There is where the salvation of the race rests. Negro women do ts a darn shame to find that there most of the buying for the race and is only one department store in this city whose trade is 50 per cent Negro and only hires one or two Negro proters. I am going to put the screws of publicity on such stores and if the Negroes persist in giving them their trade they have no squawk coming if God lets them starve to death for want of food and opportunity to earn a living when they have the power to put more Negroes in every community and down town store of any size—the Negro is his worst economic enemy.

Alabama

Labor – 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

N.R.A. Bishop-Parker FURNITURE CO. N.R.A.

Cincinnati 10-20-33 Montgomery, Ala

EMPLOYEES' BLUE EAGLE DAYS

Is a specially planned event to help speed up National Recovery. It is an appeal from the employees of this store, whose names are listed below, to their friends to Buy NOW! so that our employers may continue to put more men to work and pay higher wages.

Bishop-Parker Furniture Co. are doing their part—and more—because they are offering furniture at prices based on actual cost to them, and not on expected advances.

Miss Nell Hopkins	T. B. Spradley
J. L. Sanford	Ralph Ingram
H. L. McKinnon	* C. L. Cooper
J. M. Tillery	* Wm. Layer
A. M. Hays	* G. A. Grant
M. B. Rountree	* Fred Grant

COLORED EMPLOYEES

Cora Robinson	* Fred Russell
John Williams	* H. D. Posey
Will Tolliver	* Jim Jordan
Willie Mabson	* Jack Kight

* Indicates New Employees.

This Is An Opportunity To SAVE

We Urge You To Buy TODAY!

Bishop-Parker FURNITURE CO.

CEDAR-4728 112-114 COMMERCE ST.

NRA MEMBER
WE DO OUR PART

Sears

Advertiser 10-20-33 Montgomery, Ala.

EMPLOYEES'
BLUE EAGLE DAYS
TODAY and SATURDAY

We the Employees of Sears, Roebuck Invite You to Visit the Store Today and Saturday for Extra Value.

B. H. Leyburn	Miss Idonia Carr	Thomas Summerlin
H. V. Kelly	W. L. Kimbro	Miss Nell Craig
H. W. Griffith	P. J Mulcahy	B. J. McCrory
J L. Fielder	R T. Smith	H. F. Knabe
Reese Martin, Jr.	A. E. Ledyard, Jr.	MAID
C. R. Taylor	C. M. Covey	Leha Simmons
Paul Slaughter	Mrs Winfield James	PORTERS
David Katz	Heflin Sanders	Will Alexander
Mrs. W. A. Coats	W. J. Baggett	Monroe Davis

EMPLOYEES'
BLUE EAGLE DAYS
Today and Saturday

Advertiser 10-20-33 Montgomery, Ala.

Let us serve you "NOW" before prices advance. Be ready for "Winter" by buying your Radiant Type Heaters today.

White Employees			Colored Employees
Maurice White	Sanger Tobias	C. L. Myers	
B. D. Williams	Harry Thomas	J. T. Walters	
Anna Sandwich	B. B. Howard	W. J. Bradley	
Winnifred O'Neill	C. E. Meriwether	J. A. Riddle	
Attie Thornton	C. L. Dry	Marvin Gates	
Eleanore Armistead	K. D. Carr	H. H. Hamilton	
Josephine Wycoff	D. C. Johns	J. M. O'Brien, Jr.	
Allen Bricken	T. M. Bell	M. E. Powell	
Charles R. Hare	R. L. Morgan	Ira L. Francis	
H. H. Smith	H. B. Mason	W. R. Adams	
T. E. Livingston	T. L. Williams		Mardist Kendrick
Vernice Sharpe	E. B. Adams		Zack Phillips
Louis E. Baker	L. L. Coleman		Aaron Williams
W. D. Klinge	M. D. Barrett		John McDonald
F. L. Marshall, Jr.	J. M. Richards		Dan Moncrief
W. F. Rountree	J. M. Simmons		Will Hall
Guy Waller	Emmett Rawls		Gabe Flowers
A. T. Vaughan	H. G. Tarver		Herman Brown
M. H. McRight	J. L. Cochran		Fate Henderson
S. J. Dean	P. H. McDaniel		
	W. E. Hobbie		

Alabama Utilities Service Co.

WE CLOSE AT 1 O'CLOCK SATURDAY

EMPLOYEES'
BLUE EAGLE DAYS
TODAY and SATURDAY

Advertiser 10-20-33 Montgomery, Ala.

We, the Employees of
L. D. Stephens Tire Co.

L. D. STEPHENS
HOWARD HOLDITCH — TOM FITZPATRICK
ALGIE STOWERS — R. L. FRENCH
— Colored Employees —
Mullins Bryant — George Washington — Roosevelt Hogan
Ralph Donaldson

INVITE you to visit our new home
308 BIBB ST.
And see how we **RE-TREAD** your old Tires.

ALSO VISIT THE
Made-in-Montgomery Show
Where we will tell you how it is done.

L. D. STEPHENS TIRE CO.

Successors to SAFETY TIRE WORKS

308 Bibb Street — Cedar-3303

We the Employees of Sears, Roebuck Invite You to Visit the Store Today and Saturday for Extra Value.

B. H. Leyburn	Miss Idonia Carr	Thomas Summerlin
H. V. Kelly	W. L. Kimbro	Miss Nell Craig
H. W. Griffith	P. J Mulcahy	B. J. McCrory
J L. Fielder	R T. Smith	H. F. Knabe
Reese Martin, Jr.	A. E. Ledyard, Jr.	MAID
C. R. Taylor	C. M. Covey	Lelia Simmons
Paul Slaughter	Mrs Winfield James	PORTERS
David Katz	Heflin Sanders	Will Alexander
Mrs. W. A. Coats	W. J. Baggett	Monroe Davis

Let us serve you "NOW" before prices advance. Be ready for "Winter" by buying your Radiant Type Heaters today.

White Employees			Colored Employees
Maurice White	Sanger Tobias	C. L. Myers	
B. D. Williams	Harry Thomas	J. T. Walters	
Anna Sandwich	B. B. Howard	W. J. Bradley	
Winnifred O'Neill	C. E. Meriwether	J. A. Riddle	
Attie Thornton	C. L. Dry	Marvin Gates	
Eleanore Armistead	K. D. Carr	H. H. Hamilton	
Josephine Wycoff	D. C. Johns	J. M. O'Brien, Jr.	
Allen Bricken	T. M. Bell	M. E. Powell	
Charles R. Hare	R. L. Morgan	Ira L. Francis	
H. H. Smith	H. B. Mason	W. R. Adams	
T. E. Livingston	T. L. Williams		Mardist Kendrick
Vernice Sharpe	E. B. Adams		Zack Phillips
Louis E. Baker	L. L. Coleman		Aaron Williams
W. D. Klinge	M. D. Barrett		John McDonald
F. L. Marshall, Jr.	J. M. Richards		Dan Moncrief
W. F. Rountree	J. M. Simmons		Will Hall
Guy Waller	Emmett Rawls		Gabe Flowers
A. T. Vaughan	H. G. Tarver		Herman Brown
M. H. McRight	J. L. Cochran		Fate Henderson
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308 Bibb Street — Cedar-3303

Labor - 1933

Alabama

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Birmingham, Ala., News
August 28, 1933

FRIENDLY FORCES WILL EXPLAIN HOW NRA, CODES WORK

1,000 Birmingham Men And Women Open Canvass Of All Sections

70,000 HOMES WILL BE VISITED DURING DRIVE

Citizens Will Be Asked To Buy Only At Stores With Eagle Displayed

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the soldiers are coming." This call is echoing in Birmingham and throughout the country Monday. It is a warning of a friendly army, not one bent on destruction. Its objective is reemployment for millions of people forced into idleness by the economic depression of the last four years.

Orders of the commander-in-chief are to "pack" a smile, to extend the helping hand and to make friends for the cause in which they have enlisted, to appeal to those contacted for cooperation in the great NRA movement inaugurated by President Roosevelt to end that conditions which have well nigh ruined the country since the collapse of business and industry in October, 1929, may be changed.

Birmingham's army of 1,000 men and women began their work early Monday with the determination to put over the "drive" before the end of August, if possible. To accomplish this it will be necessary for employers and consumers to be ready when the solicitors call to listen and to act by signing the proffered card.

More than 70,000 homes and several thousand offices are to be visited by the solicitors and speed is a prerequisite to success, say the leaders in the Birmingham contingent of the national army.

Captains and their teams started out early, and throughout the day energetically pushed their work. The white divisions are calling on white employers and consumers and the Negro divisions on Negro employers and consumers. Each race will stick to the job among its own people and not invade the precincts of the other.

Gen. Ed Norton, of the campaign organization, and Col. W. Cooper Green, of the personnel, announced Monday morning that the teams got down to business at the appointed hour and manifested a determination to "carry on" until every employer and every consumer in their respective territories is contacted and signs on the dotted line.

Continued on Page 2, Fifth Column

Majors of the six divisions of the white army, to whom was assigned the duty of calling on employers, met at the Chamber of Commerce at 8:30 Monday for a conference and to receive such instructions as may have come from Washington as a final word before the armies take to the field. Gen. Hugh Johnson, addressing the NRA organizations from Washington Sunday night, stressed the fact that this is a friendly war and not a hostile invasion, that there shall be no flourishing of the "big stick," no harsh criticism, with no words or act on the part of the organization to alienate the friendship and cooperative spirit of the people.

Make friends, sell the NRA, appeal to the patriotic impulses of the people, that is the word he passed on to the armies.

General Manager Foster, of the Chamber of Commerce, left Sunday for Washington for a conference Tuesday morning with Gen. Johnson, the summons coming in a telegram received Sunday stating that chambers of commerce throughout the country had been requested to send representatives to Washington for the conference.

John M. Ward, director of the industrial division of the Chamber of Commerce, went to Montgomery Monday, where he was to speak at a meeting of the NRA army of that city at 10 a.m.

J. A. O'Shaughnessy, vice chairman of the educational division of the Birmingham NRA, is meeting with organizations at Calera, Columbiana and Montevallo Monday and explaining the purpose and policy of the NRA movement.

Automobile service operators will meet at the courthouse at 8 p.m. Monday to reorganize, elect officers and consider the code for their industry.

Mrs. Frank Basenberg, commanding the women's division of the army, said Monday that all plans for their visitation of the homes of Birmingham had been perfected and the workers were on the job early. They got ahead of the men in that they started out before 9 a.m., while the men were to start at 9 a.m.

The solicitors have been instructed to report to their captains, the captains to the majors and the majors to the Chamber of Commerce before night each day. A tabulating staff here will check the day returns and begin giving out statements Wednesday morning. When these are announced, the people will begin to realize what the NRA movement means to the community. The reports are expected to show improvement in the employment situation and a general upward tendency in business conditions.

The men's army will interview employers and the women's army consumers. Neither will invade the field of the other, according to instructions from headquarters.

Alabama Dispatch, Ala., Daily
September 6, 1933

Negro NRA Drive Is Great Success

The negro NRA drive, under the leadership of A. O. Sheffey, chairman, was very successful, a total of 631 signed consumers cards being returned to the Chamber of Commerce. The following negro miniseers were zone supervisors, assisting the chairman: Rev. J. S. Carter. Rev. W. P. Pollard, Rev. I. W. McGehee, Rev. L. R. Womack, Rev. E. C. Mixon and Rev. P. R. Shy.

Chairman Sheffey expressed his appreciation to these and to the large number of canvassers who aided in making the campaign a success.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
September 4, 1933

NEGROES TO OPEN RECOVERY DRIVE CANVASS MONDAY

Leaders Ready To Begin City-Wide Campaign For Blue Eagle

The Negro division of the Birmingham NRA army Monday morning will begin their campaign to acquaint Negro employers and consumers with the advantages of becoming affiliated with the NRA Blue Eagle.

This division, the only unit of the Birmingham army still mobilized, is being directed by Harry Denman. Other divisions of the army, organized earlire than the Negro unit, have completed their canvass of the Birmingham district and have been demobilized.

Although their forces have been "cited for merit" and dismissed from active duty, officers of the white units Wednesday will meet with Sam F. Clabaugh, chairman of the NRA army advisory committee, and recommend that a committee be set up to hear complaints, aid in seeing that NRA pledges are observed and otherwise further the application of the president's agreement.

Quick Campaign Planned

Leaders in the Negro division expect to complete their business and house-to-house canvass, which will be conducted along lines used by the white divisions, by Wednesday. Considerable preliminary work was done by Negro workers last week, it was reported, but the drive officially swings underway Monday morning.

The Negro organization is headed by T. C. Windham and P. D. Davis, cochairmen, and Fred C. Jenkins, secretary.

At the head of the speaker's division is the Rev. D. F. Thompson and the Rev. J. W. Goodgame. Mrs. Augusta D. Zuber and Mrs. L. L. Chambliss are cochairmen of the women's division; Mrs. R. N. Neely and Mrs. Charles T. Mabry, cochairmen of the house to house division, and H. C. Davis, chairman of the business men's division. Headquarters are at 1600 Fourth Avenue, North.

Miss Mary E. Hughes, head of the women's division, National Recovery Administration, will speak at a mass meeting of women at the First Methodist Church at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday.

Details of this meeting, and a luncheon which will follow, will be in charge of the six women majors—Mrs. Perkins Prewitt, Mrs. Roderick Beddow, Mrs. J. R. Humphreys, Mrs. H. P. Hanna, Mrs. P. H. Timberlake and Mrs. C. P. Postelle. Mrs. Frank Basenberg, lieutenant general in charge of women's forces during the campaign, will preside.

Retail merchants of Etowah County will meet at Gadsden Thursday to consider a permanent code of fair competition, it was announced Sunday.

A total of 23,900 president's agreements, all properly signed, had been received at the Department of Commerce bureau here Sunday night from over Alabama. These codes affected more than 198,000 employes. Nearly 20,200 certificates of compliance had been signed and turned in Sunday night, according to J. E. Addicks, manager, Birmingham bureau of the United States Department of Commerce.

Mr. Addicks, who returned from a trip to South Alabama Sunday, said a campaign committee, headed by Mayor Clem Ezell and Mrs. A. Y. Malone, had been formed at Dothan. He said the workers, with support of Postmaster Dawsey and the Dothan Chamber of Commerce, would begin their canvass this week.

In Dale County, Mr. Addicks reported, Dr. H. B. Dowling's forces already have completed their canvass. Workers at Troy, under direction of George Grant, will begin their canvass this week.

McCord, Inzer To Speak To Negroes On NRA

Judge Leon McCord and Dr. John W. Inzer, pastor of the First Baptist Church, will speak Wednesday at Old Ship Church under auspices of the Negro Civic League, of which Dr. Roman T. Adair is president. 9-17-33

The meeting will assemble 1,000 or more representative negroes and is for the purpose of hearing explained the principles of the national recovery administration and the part the negroes are to play in the recovery program.

Judge McCord said he would endeavor to bring with him one who is well informed on the NRA that he might answer any questions the negroes might want to ask.

THE NEGRO AND THE NRA

Editor The Advertiser:

Your story in The Advertiser of Oct. 20 of the NRA Parade was excellent, but I feel that it would be gratifying to The Advertiser and to the white people of our city and state who are deeply interested in Negro welfare to know the Negro's personal feelings towards the NRA parade and the moral effect it should have in his civic life. The Negroes of Montgomery are gratified over the part they were invited to play in this parade. We are also gratified at the showing that each industry made to bring their colored employees into public notice, but we wish to make special mention of the expensive way in which the Southland Manufacturing Company presented 265 girls in the NRA parade in red, white and blue, a most beautiful emblem of the American Flag. This action meets the approval of the entire Negro population and each and every Negro is now encouraged to be more loyal to his country and to make daily improvement in his citizenship.

The Montgomery Negro holds himself in readiness on short notice to come 100 per cent to the support of any worthy cause of the white man and we do not look for the NRA fruit tree to spring up, blossom, bloom and give ripe, matured fruit in one day, but when such fruit is ripe by Nature's process of ripening (which is time), we shall expect you to call us one by one that we might reap as we have sown.

B. P. JONES,
Director of Jones Bible School

Montgomery To Avow Loyalty To NRA In Big Parade Today

20 Brass Bands To Lead Thousands Of Marchers Down Dexter

Montgomery today will proclaim to the world its loyalty to President Roosevelt and his recovery program in a gigantic parade designed as one of the most inspiring events in the annals of the historic city.

The parade, with a score of brass bands blaring, colors flying, and persons in all walks of life marching, will start promptly at 2:30 p.m. and probably will require more than two hours to pass a given point.

Numerous beautiful and inspiring floats have been entered. Among the most novel will be the float sent by Clanton in which the Blue Eagle "in person" will appear.

The eagle is owned by Dr. V. J. Gragg, of Clanton, who captured it near that city recently. Several of Clanton's most beautiful girls will be on the float. Miss Corinne Polk, who recently won the title of "Miss Chilton County," will appear as "Miss Liberty." With her will appear Miss Ova Lee McCutcheon, recently crowned "Miss Clanton," and Misses Lillian Smith, Mary Courtney Jones, Celia Gerald, Helen Moore, Ruth Gowan and Elizabeth Gragg.

Another feature float in the parade will be the float on which Miss Jule Gunter, daughter of Mayor and Mrs. W. A. Gunter, will appear as "Miss NRA" with her court of beautiful Montgomery girls. Other floats have been entered by the Peter Forney Chapter, D. A. R., Womans College, the Montgomery Rotary Club, Central Labor Union and others.

The parade will move down Dexter Avenue to Court Square and up Montgomery Street past the reviewing stand at the Jefferson Davis Hotel to Wilkerson Street.

Thirty-nine planes from Maxwell Field will fly over the parade, flying to Wetumpka to turn and fly back. The entire personnel of the field, except those required for guard duty, will participate in the parade.

Rainbow veterans are to assemble at 1:30 p.m. at the old postoffice building.

Col. W. P. Screws, parade chairman requested that all persons be in position and ready to march at 2:15.

Gunter Grand Marshal

Mayor Gunter will be grand marshal of the parade. His aides are Col. John Curry, Commissioner W. J. Orum and Col. Sylvain Baum. Col. W. P. Screws is chief of staff and Col. Everett Jackson is assistant chief of staff. Following are instructions for formation by sections and the lineups.

First section: Form on North Bainbridge Street, head resting on Dexter Avenue facing south; includes U. S. A. troops, Alabama National Guard troops.

Second section: Form on South Bainbridge Street, head resting on Dexter Avenue, facing north and will extend south on Bainbridge street to Washington Street to Decatur Street and south on Decatur Street; includes Lanier band, public schools, Parent-Teacher Association, Starke's school, Barnes school, Margaret Booth school, Womans College and Massey Business College.

Third section: Form on Washington Street, head resting on Bainbridge Street facing west and will extend to Union Street; includes Gorgas Post Legion band, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, Rainbow Veterans, Spanish American War Veterans, all auxiliaries of above organizations.

Fourth section: Form on Washington Street, head resting on Union Street, facing west and extending to Ripley Street; includes Birmingham Drum and Bugle Corps, Alabama Power Company, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, Postal Telegraph Company, Alabama Utilities Service Company, Girl Scouts (in uniform).

Fifth section: From on Washington Street, head resting on Ripley Street, facing west and will extend to Jackson Street and north on Jackson Street; includes Dokey's Drum Corps, Elks, K. of P., K. of C., Dokeys, Woodmen of World, Red Men, Eastern Star, Federal employes and officials, State employes and officials, county employes and city employes; bankers.

Sixth section: Form on Ripley Street, head resting on Washington Street, facing south; includes Alabama Boys Industrial School Band, labor organizations, barbers, carpenters, painters, plumbers, electricians, clerks, railroad units, street car men, pressmen, typographical men, tin smiths, railway clerks, Bradford cotton mills, Avondale Mills Band, West Boylston Cotton Mills.

Seventh section: Form on Union Street, head resting on Washington Street facing south; includes Auburn Band, Junior League, Miss NRA Queen's float, Federation of Woman's Clubs, Retail Grocer's Association.

Eighth section: Form on Union Street, head resting on Washington Street, facing north and extending south on Union Street, includes Luverne band, Luverne marching delegation, automobile dealers, tire dealers, battery dealers, repair men, filling stations, major oil companies, parts jobbers, rental agencies.

Ninth section: Form on Bainbridge Street, head resting on Washington Street, facing north and extending south on Bainbridge; includes 29th Infantry Band, retail merchants and employes, wholesale merchants and employes.

10th section: Form on Monroe Street, head resting on Bainbridge facing west and extending east on Monroe; includes 167th Infantry Band, patriotic organizations, Sophie Bibb Chapter, U. D. C., Dixie Chapter, U. D. C., Cradle Chapter, U. D. C., White House Association, Memorial Association, Peter Forney Chapter, D. A. R., Francis Marion Chapter, D. A. R., Barnett Brewer Chapter, D. A. R., Towassa Chapter, printers, newspapers.

11th section: Form on Monroe, head resting on Union, facing west and extending east on Monroe, including Ozark High School Band, Ozark marching delegation, all industrial plants, real estate and insurance men, cotton men, Anniston American Legion drum corps, professional men and civic clubs.

12th section: Form on Union Street, head resting on Monroe Street, facing north and extending south on Union; includes Clanton Band, Clanton delegation, dancing schools, theaters, beauty shops, hotels, restaurants, Red Cross, nurses, farmers.

13th section: Form on Monroe, head resting on Bainbridge, facing east and extending west on Monroe Street; includes Artillery Band, Dothan; railroads, employes and officials.

Colored Section

14th section (colored section): All units line up on North Bainbridge Street facing Monroe Street.

First Division—24th Inf. Band. Interdenominational Ministers Alliance; Schools in order named; State Teachers College, Booker Washington, Loveless, Hale, Billingslea, Lutheran, Catholic and others, Federated Club (women), Fraternal orders, Insurance companies, undertakers.

Second Division—State Teachers College Band, ex-service men, merchants, barbers, tailors, cafes or restaurants, railroad men, carpenters, bricklayers and trades, auto mechanics, Jones Bible School, letter carriers, plasterers, professional men, nurses.

Third Division—Reform School band, Industries, Southland Manu. Co., Shirt Factory, Bradford Cotton Mills, Empire Laundry, Capital City Laundry, Troy Laundry, Alabama Machinery and Supply Company, City of Montgomery Employes, West Boylston Mill, and all other industrial units.

Over 300 Central Alabama Boys To Fill Gaps In Reforestation Ranks

The selection of veterans and youths from Central and South Alabama counties for the reforestation ranks was completed Wednesday. Upward of 300 were chosen, the examinations being held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at the Old Postoffice building under the direction of C. A. Dart, manager of the local branch of the National Employment Bureau.

Selections for counties in the northern part of the State were made at Birmingham the past week.

Of the total sent from Montgomery this week, Montgomery City and county's quota was 66 youths and two veterans. The veterans, Joseph Burroughs and John H. Greatorix, and a large percentage of the youths were sent to Fort Barrancas. Other groups were sent to Fot Benning.

White youths chosen follow:

Montgomery

Thomas Watts, Fred Waller, Littleton Wells, Robert Burton, Noah Sharpe, James E. Davis, Joseph S. Scott, Melvin Dawkins, Tillman Mustin, J. W. Lucas, Dewey Rogers, Aubrey Mooneham, John D. Northcutt, George L. Williams, Edward Capps, Alex N. Mulder, Joseph L. McDuff, Sidney B. Enzor, Lee Berry Rudolph, Benne T. Palmer, Raymond Johnson, Robert Reynolds; Joseph Newell Joseph Johnson, Cecil Laney, Wendell Leap, W. T. Brooks, Roy Walters, Don Griswold, Leslie Reynolds, T. J. Register, Elbrid Dillard, Paul Story, Dudley Hassey, James Sullivan, James Grant, Robert Gorrell, Kirby Rials, Robert Marler, Albert Ellison, Sam Neugent, Charles C. Cargile, Enoch Knighten, John Skinner, Thomas Berry, Robert Allen, William Smallwood, Peavy Norman, Gordon Allday, Bill Jim Russell, Neal Rhodes, Garrett Harrod, Myron Carter, James Raley, Walter Smith, Malvin Bruner, Ernest Brooks.

Barbour

Lewey Beasley, Dewey Greene, Bradford Greene, Walter Bracewell, Edger Jones, Edgar Boland, John Culpepper, Edgar Bowden, Milton McCranie, James Trammell, Tullis Gillis, Willie Turner, James Hyrom Booth, Edwin Harding.

Dale

Julius Rountree, Floyd Sconyers, John Killebrew, Albert Martin, J. Q. Paschel, Carson Howell, Lynell Skipper, Howard Bell.

Dallas

Arnold Reynolds, Edwin Browning, James T. Smith, Leonard Ingram, Lester Ammons, Watson Pierson, Truman Smith, Eugene Boggs, Gaston Walker, Edwards Perry, Elmore Few, Hugh Henry, Jr., Lewis Lumley, Jasper Guyse, Nathan Edwards, Charles Hunt, Wilton Edwards, Curtis Edwards, J. B. Cody, Preston Stillings, George DuBose, Monroe Morgan, R. C. Harris, Fred Cunningham, Oscar Strickland.

Labor - 1933

Alabama

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Idle Mine Land Feeds Jobless In Alabama

TUSKEGEE Ala., Jan. 20.—(AP)—Idle hillsides above coal mines are feeding 1,800 miners of the Alabama Fuel Company and no resident of its three villages has sought outside help.

"This is the result of our policy of 'help and man help himself,'" Charles F. DeBardeleben, president of the company, told the Alabama Interracial Commission in describing how the employes solved problems incident to economic doldrums.

Faced with a shutdown that would throw miners out of work, the company made available rent free lands upon which they could raise their own food.

"We employed an agriculture agent who supervised the work," DeBardeleben said. "The man who neglected his crop or failed to plant one was denied work in the mines when work was available."

Crops gathered last year, exclusive of vegetables consumed, included 25,000 bushels of corn, 18,000 bushels of sweet potatoes and 100,125 quarts of vegetables and fruits which were canned. The miners raised 1,000 hogs for a meat supply.

79 Negro Boys Leave City For Training Camp

A total of 79 negro youths, the first contingent to be chosen from this section of the State for reforestation work entrained for Fort Benning, Ga., yesterday afternoon with Henry W. Fulwider, of Selma, in charge.

The group represented Autauga, Bullock, Chambers, Dallas, Elmore, Lee, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Montgomery, Perry, Russell and Tallapoosa Counties. Montgomery County's quota was 20, selected from 27 applicants who were given physical examinations Saturday morning.

A total of 100 applicants from the 13 counties represented was examined Saturday, with 79 accepted and 21 rejected.

Examinations will begin again Monday morning when 23 white boys from Chambers County, 13 from Lee, 24 from Russell and 18 from Tallapoosa will be brought to Montgomery for this purpose. Examinations for white boys, with groups sent daily to training camps, will continue through Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, with preliminary examinations for negro boys on Friday afternoon and physical examinations Saturday morning. Negro youths accepted will be sent to training camp Saturday afternoon.

83 YOUTHS DEPART FOR FOREST WORK

Largest Contingent Yet To Go Leaves For Fort Benning To Train

A new group of 83 youths, chosen for reforestation work, left Montgomery yesterday at 6:20 p. m. for Fort Benning, Columbus, Ga., for two weeks' preliminary training. James Lucas Pittman, Jr., of Union Springs, was in charge of the group.

Friday's group represents the largest number chosen in any single day since selections for reforestation work began. A total of 108 were examined, with only five rejections.

During Thursday 71 were examined with 68 accepted and three rejected. During Wednesday 42 were examined, 37 accepted and five rejected.

The first contingent of negro youths was brought into Montgomery Friday afternoon for preliminary examinations and registration. On Saturday at 8 a. m. physical examinations will be given these boys and those accepted will entrain at 2:30 p. m. over the Central of Georgia for Fort Benning. Only negro boys will be in Saturday's contingent.

The selection of white boys will be resumed Monday with groups leaving daily. Boys from 13 counties are being examined in Montgomery and entraining here for preliminary training at military camps prior to assignment to reforestation camps.

Friday's quota of 83 is the largest number accepted at headquarters here in one day, according to Capt. Henry E. Sowell.

Montgomery County's quota for Friday which left for Fort Benning was as follows: Ferman Lewis, Raymond Knott, Harlan Crowe, James Persons, Milton Barrow, William Oates, John McLean, Charley Mills, James McNabb, Wiley Jinright, Edgar Lamar Webster, David Smith, Elmer Rumer, Charles Gavin Shaver, James Missildine, Jr., Sam Thompson, William Dauphin Wilson, Conrad Smith, Edwin Lewis, William Reynolds, William Cantey, Marvin Wiggins, Oscar Newberry, Sam Robinson, J. P. Hyte, Louis J. Hooks, Maxie Pippin, Robert Cochran, Henry Allen.

The boys were given ice cream and candy by local firms. All were guests of Manager Katz of the Tivoli Theater during the day to witness the showing of a double feature program, "Behind Closed Doors," with William Collier, Jr., and "Half Naked Truth," with Lupe Velez and Lee Tracy.

Six other counties were represented in the enrollment yesterday, Perry, Lowndes, Bullock, Marengo, Elmore and Dallas. Boys from these counties were:

James S. Aisbrook, Theodore E. Anderson, William D. Anthony, John M. Brown, C. W. Culpepper, Thomas C. Cole, Eunice J. Coley, Elisha C. Clark, Ralph E. Cowart, William H. Colburn, William P. Crews, Hubert C. Coleman, William M. Chappell, Bruce M. Colquitt, Lee D. Dennis, William H. Dennison, Theodore H. Edwards, Willie G. Etheridge, Clarence C. Egevert, Henry K. Ellis, Robert F. Ellis, Willie J. Flowers, Theo Farmer, Bryant Forehand, Cecil E. Grayson, Henry O. Gober, Gorden S. Harden, Alto B. Brown, William A. Hargraves, Robert C. Hill, William W. Huckabee, William H. Hough, Roscoe Johnston, John W. Justiss, Earl Jordan, Harold W. Johnson, Francis C. Krebs, Edgar B. Lee, William W. Luther, James C. Lawson, Delmar Mauldin, Counce A. Mouring, Nelson Norris, James W. Norris, Otis C. Nix, Otha Owens, Jerry N. Pope, Allen L. Peaton, Thomas W. Phares, Paul L. Pitts, Ralph E. Bryon, Wiley P. Shepherd, Clarence E. Scarsbrooks, Jr., Eddie W. Sealy, William R. Stockman, Malcolm L. Shields, Richard S. Sanford, Fat C. Tucker, William R. Thomas, Wiley D. Thrailkill, William C. Thornton, Rufus E. Till, Robert C. Vick, S. W. Walker, John W. Williams, Roy O. Vice, Robert H. White, Houston H. Weldon, Monroe F. Wallace, Mathew C. Wells.

JUDGING R. F. C. WORK IN MACON COUNTY

On May 17th-18th, Sam L. Brewster, Auburn, judged the work done by the community clubs with the R. F. C. labor. This was no small task as the amount of work done will show.

The judging was done on the permanency of the work done as well as the amount. A large part of the work showed an excellent cleaning, but nothing done to save washing away of the soil. In some places too much of the natural shrubbery and trees has been removed.

The Armstrong Community Club won first place, specializing on their church and cemeteries, rock retaining walls were built, trees saved, new roads laid out, shrubbery planted and tables and seats made for use at all day meetings. Ground sodden with grass to prevent erosion.

Jackson community was awarded second. They too made a splendid showing with their church, cemeteries and school. Terracing, grading and sodding for protection of their grounds.

Ft. Davis won third, their work showing a permanency by terracing and sodding the school and church grounds, their work at school being specially commended by the judge.

The co-operation in this community work also played an important part in the judging. Some communities did good work but had no co-operation other than the paid workers and overseers.

The following report shows what has been reported:

No. White Cemeteries Cleaned	48
No. Colored Cemeteries Cleaned	65
No. White Church and Grounds Cleaned	32
No. Colored Churches and Grounds Cleaned	65
No. White Schools and Grounds Cleaned	15
No. Colored Schools and Grounds Cleaned	27
No. Club Houses and Grounds Cleaned	1
No. Community Gardens Planted	6
No. of People Working Without pay	95

Macon County's Quota for Reforestation Work Filled

White Boys Sent To Forest

District 1

Charles Baxter, Legree Davis, Harvey Glisson, Frank Johnson, B. F. Lawler, J. O. Langford, Horace Roberson, W. G. Turner, Jr., Robert Wright, Richard Yarbrough, John Clements.

District 2

Ben Breedlove, Breedlove Bryant, Irwin Daniels, Wilson Eich, C. G. Godfrey, Ivan Moon, C. J. Smith.

District 3

Crawford Harris, Billie Harrington, Bill Marshall, John Henry Oswalt, Milo Spratlin.

District 4

Winston Baker, James Dunn, Leslie Dillard, Ernest Goodson, Robert King, Foster Langford, Howard Lynn, James Murphy, Jack McCarty, William McLain, R. E. Rowell, Ernest Thompson, Webster Thompson, Hollis Thompson, Curtis Thomas, John Waller, Lee Willard Ware, Winston Ware, Bill Weldon, Frank Weldon, John Pratt.

The folowing young men were enlisted last week, being the 5th and last call: Charlie Baxter, Tuskegee; Harvey Glisson, Tuskegee; Ivan Moon, Society Hill; Breedlove Bryant, Society Hill; Robert Wright Little Texas.

Colored Boys Sent To Forest

District 1

Rochelle Boyd, Willie Williams Isam Williams.

District 2

John Austin, Tommie Buchanan, Richard Felton, Lenan Gary.

These young men were sent to the following camps: Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.; Ft. Benning, Columbus, Ga.; Ft. Barancas, Pensacola, Fla.

When the depression began in 1929, the world carryover of American cotton was a little under the normal 5 million bales. By the next year it stood at 6 million. By 1931 it jumped to 8 million, and last year to its present huge size of 13 million.

WALKER'S QUOTA INCREASED

JASPER—Walker County's quota in the civilian conservation corps was increased to 64 Saturday, when instructions were received to forward 20 Negroes. Forty-four white youths had recently been sent from this county. Further calls are expected here until about 100 young men, or this county's quota, have been secured.

The Columbus Ledger thinks of the economic facts that low wages for the black man has tended to mean low wages for the white man in all those lines that the colored worker is engaged. Dr. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, had taken the position that, in behalf of expediency, it might be best if the wages of his people were raised gradually instead of suddenly to the code minimum as now established.

Birmingham, Ala., News
May 28, 1933

GIVEN FORESTRY WORK

GENEVA—Twenty more applicants for reforestation work were sent from Geneva County to Dothan this week for final examination. In addition to those sent this week, 25 white and six Negro applicants have already been approved, bringing the total for the county to 51 assigned to work to date, according to the records of Miss Anne Griffin, welfare director. Geneva County's quota is 59 and the number assigned to various districts is as follows: Samson, 18; Geneva, 17; Hartford, 17, and Malvern, 7.

Dothan, Ala., Eagle
May 29, 1933

SECOND ENLISTMENT OF NEGROES FOR JOBS IN FOREST EMBARKS

The second enlistment of Negroes for the Civilian Conservation Corps at the Dothan recruiting station left today for Ft. Benning, Ga. In the quota were 45 Negroes, bringing the total to 90 who have been enlisted at the local station. The Negroes will be paid at the rate of $30 a month, the same given white men. Each of the Negro recruits has an average of a dozen dependents, those in charge of recruiting here said.

850 More Men Enter Camps In State This Week

Approximately 850 more men who have completed their preliminary training will move this week into camps prepared for them and begin work on forest improvement projects in Escambia, Baldwin, Washington and Monroe Counties. The workers will come to Alabama from Ft. Barrancas, Fla., and will be distributed to the camps so as to form a full complement of around 218 to each.

Col. Page S. Bunker, State forester, announcing the movement of men and the beginning of work on the projects indicated within the next seven days, stated he had also been advised by Federal authorities of the official designation of each of the camps to be taken over as follows: Camp P-54, Escambia County, near Brewton; Camp P-61, Baldwin County, near Bay Minette; Camp P-60, Washington County, near Chatom; Camp P-55, Monroe County, near Vredenburgh.

Men are already occupying and working out of forestry camps in Walker, Cleburne, Mobile and Covington Counties. By the end of this week nearly 1,700 forest workers will be employed on projects in the State.

Thus far, 14 State and three national forest projects have been allotted to Alabama as a part of President Roosevelt's nationwide reforestation and forest improvement program. It is thought probable that another Federal project may be undertaken on the Fort McClellan reservation, located near Anniston.

Is The City Negro Doomed?

I do not wish to strike a note of pessimism or despair but to arouse the race to a conscious sense of the seriousness of the situation. Optimism is the philosophy of the fatalist and the fool. They were eating and drinking in the days of Noah while the waters of the devouring flood were gathering in the skies overhead.

Our civilization is being battered with the shocks of doom. The machine has won the first battle between man and mechanism. The creature has for the moment outmastered the Creator. The Frankenstein has outmastered its maker. But the victory is only temporary. The evil is obviously curable by human genius and enterprise. Our fields are yielding in over abundance, our factories have overstocked the market with goods. And yet we have starvation in the midst of plenty, a condition which can last only until the human mind adjusts itself seriously to the anomaly. Some look to Moscow, some look to Rome, and some to New York and London to point out the way and to point out the way. But no serious minded students doubt that the way will be found. Man will sooner or later—rather sooner than later—dominate the machine and make it his obedient and docile servant. There will be work and wealth sufficient for all. The present depression will lift, but just how soon we dare not prophesy. President Hoover, with a fatal optimism, has been telling us for the past three years that prosperity is just around the corner. His intentions were good but his judgment bad. He misjudged the direction in which prosperity was moving. It was indeed around the corner; but instead of approaching us it was moving in another direction. It has now turned two corners and is still receding. We are now concerned with immediate ills rather than ultimate prophecy.

What will happen to the city Negro while this readjustment between man and the machine is taking place and after it has been accomplished? The Negro is the victim of the machine. He has little or no function where machinery prevails. He can raise cotton by hand labor but must not manufacture it into cloth. He used to be in great request as a coachman, but never as an engineer. As a chauffeur he is entrusted to run a single automobile about the crowded streets without tracks, but must not be allowed as a motorman to operate a street car with fixed tracks. He may "tote" bricks to the top of a building but must not lay them in their place by means of a trowel. The white man and his machine seem calculated to eliminate the Negro or to flatten him out at the bottom. Where there is work enough for all the Negro may be called on as the surplus man. He is, to use a much used and trite phrase, "the last to be hired and the first to be fired." In times of unemployment, he is made the chief sufferer. In all of our great cities today fully a third of the race is unemployed and another third underemployed. The white workman will not combine with him and will not allow him to compete with himself on equal terms. He has very feeble capacity for self help. Large aggregations of wealth and capital are controlling whatever residue of work there may be. The Negro is always the left out or the left over man. White competition is taking away the manual and menial work of which he once had a monopoly. The chain store and the merger curtail his chance as a small self proprietor. All attempts at organized and concerted big business seem destined to end in failure and humiliation. In all of our large cities the colored race has been loaded down with cast-off homes by shrewd white realtors, whose cost and upkeep are impossible on the basis of their income and occupation. The economic feat of any group is easy to foretell who must pay half of their income for rent or under the guise of purchasing a home. The constable, auctioneer and the sheriff will be kept busy. Today our great business and financial corporations are living on public dole. The Negro inevitably becomes the object of charity, but we cannot live on charity forever. The Government itself has but one source of revenue, and that is from the people. Our State governments and our proudest municipalities are now looking to Washington for help. Unless the depression lifts within a very short while the whole situation will become impossible, the lot of the Negro worst of all.

During the last two decades, lured by the semblance of opportunity which a shortage of labor afforded, the Negro has been rushing into the large cities in unprecedented numbers. But now the cityward tide has ceased to flow. The reflux tide has set in.

The city Negro will hardly increase in numbers in the face of threatening conditions. The future of the urban Negro, to say the least, is not roseate.

The outlook for the rural Negro will be treated in my next release.—Dr. Kelly Miller, in The American Press, Charlotte, N. C.

FORESTRY CAMP IS ESTABLISHED IN THIS COUNTY

200 Men Brought Here, Camp Opened Near North River; May Stay A Year

A Civilian Conservation Camp was established late Thursday afternoon on the site of an old convict camp 16 miles northeast of Northport and adjacent to the old Henderson timber tract near North River. U. S. Army officers are in charge of the 200 negroes assigned to the camp. The men are all Alabama residents and have completed 30 days of conditioning and preliminary training at Fort McClellan. They came to Tuscaloosa by train and were transferred to the camp site in trucks.

Captain Thomas A. Hoy, formerly assigned to R.O.T.C. instruction at Clemson College, is in charge of the corps here. Captain Hoy said today that the camp appeared likely to remain in this county for six months or possibly a year, spending $3,000 per month in this locality for supplies. The government has also assigned $3,000 for setting up the camp, bringing the total local purchases to $39,000 in the camp remains here for a year.

The reforestation work will not begin for several days as considerable construction and clearing must be done at the camp site. Reforestation will be carried on under direction of ten state foresters, under the supervision of A. C. Hawkins of the state forester's office.

Officers with the camp in addition to the commander are Lieutenant A. E. O'Flaharty from Fort Benning. Lieutenant W. J. Rooks, a reserve officer and formerly at Georgia Tech in Atlanta. Lieutenant Clark is a physician and will handle all medical cases at the camp.

Captain Hoy and other officers conferred with Chamber of Commerce officials today. The Chamber of Commerce offered all possible cooperation to the camp officials. A number of competitive bids for materials for constructing the camp were received this morning. Most of the supply purchases to be made locally will be on the basis of competitive bidding.

Moton Denies Asking Lower Wage Scale For Negro Laborers

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 7.—(U.P.)—Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee (negro) Institute, Monday denied that he had asked the NRA to provide a lower minimum wage scale for negro than for white laborers.

"Such a report was published in one Alabama newspaper, but it was unfounded." Dr. Moton said. "We believe in accepting the code as it has been promulgated and letting the negro laborer take his chance along with the rest.

"If a lower minimum for negroes were put in effect, it might cause undue preference to be given to negro workers and thus precipitate racial strife.

"I recognize that many negroes will necessarily lose their jobs with no wage differential provided, but it cannot be helped. In the long run it will be better for the negro to be put on the same base wage as the white laborer."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
September 8, 1933

Negro NRA Army To End Canvass Friday

Birmingham's Negro NRA army will complete its canvass Friday with a survey of the Negro business district and industrial centers, Fred C. Jenkins, secretary of the division, said Thursday.

The house-to-house canvass practically was completed Thursday, when workers turned in 1,119 consumer cards bearing 1,709 names. Thursday's work brought the total number of consumer cards signed in the Negro division to 11,936 and the number of persons affected to 17,986.

The white divisions have completed their work, having been organized before the Negro division, and have been demobilized. Plans are being made to continue the educational program of the NRA through the advisory committee, however, it was reported by NRA army leaders.

Birmingham, Ala., News
September 8, 1933

NRA DRIVE PROGRESSES

Leaders Of Negro Division Report 11,936 Cards Signed

Nearly 12,000 homes had been visited by the consumers' army of the NRA Negro division up to Friday morning and the leaders stated that they expected to finish their work by Friday night. They have turned in 11,936 cards, representing that number of homes visited, containing 17,986 names. There are approximately 22,000 Negro homes in the city.

Fred C. Jenkins, secretary of the Negro division, reports the work of the men's division progressing satisfactorily with prospects of its work being finished this week.

Alabama

Labor - 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

City Establishes 11 p.m. Curfew For Transients

Advertiser
8-23-34

Asks Bureau To Thin Out Negroes, It Is Quartering In Monroe Street Hotel

Montgomery, Ala.

500 On Free List

Private Inquiry Convinces Commission Of Abuses And Undue Congestion

Persuaded by results of a private investigation that the transient bureau in Montgomery was unduly congested by negroes abusing facilities offered, the city commission yesterday called upon the local transient bureau advisory committee to clean house, serving notice that unless an improvement soon became visible, a complaint would be taken to Washington.

At the same time, Col. William P. Screws, commissioner of public safety, delegated by Mayor Gunter to handle relations with the transient bureaus, announced an 11 p.m., curfew for transient bureau guests and instructed policemen to arrest all "transients" wandering about on the streets after this hour.

The attention of the commission was drawn to the transient bureau situation first by conditions found at the Globe Hotel, 109 1-2 Monroe street, whose hospitality has been purchased by the transient bureau and made available to negro guests. The city fire inspector making a recent inspection at this hotel found, so he reported, cots filling every room and placed so near each other as to make him think of sardines.

Crowded Sidewalk

Furthermore complaints were received by the police that pedestrains on this section of Monroe Streets some times experienced difficulty in passing the Globe Hotel without being jostled by some of its transient guests. Its investigation revealed to the commission that approximately 500 negroes were cared for in this manner—lodged at the Globe and fed at the various negro lunch counters in the vicinity.

"We have no objection to the transient bureau's lodging and feeding worthy negroes," Col. Screws said, "but the city's transient negro population has never before been as great as the present transient bureau guest list.

"Another thing revealed by our investigation is that many of these transients live within a radius of 50 miles and are not properly eligible for the hospitality of the transient bureau."

Many of the negroes availing themselves of the Transient Bureau's comforts are said to hail from nearby farms where they will soon be needed for cotton picking.

While the city's ultimatum to the transient bureau advisory committee concerned the arangement for maintaining negroes, it was made known at city hall that the commission was not pleased with the tendency of the white transient bureau to congregate idle men in the city. Instead of meeting the needs of the normal flow of transients, officials declared, the bureau has made itself so agreeable that this city had become a concentration point for roaming idlers.

Register, Kept Secret

The possibility of criminals finding shelter in the transient bureau became apparent last week when The Advertiser requested J. B. Hill, case supervisor of the bureau, to be permitted to scrutinize the register of bureau guests. This privilege was refused, an attache of the bureau explaining for Mr. Hill that "the bureau was not a detective agency," the inference being that guests could expect to be sheltered from harrassment by investigating agents.

The Advertiser was seeking confirmation of a report that the facilities of the transient bureau were being used by shiftless persons in the rural sections of Montgomery County to provide them weekend lodgings.

The Advertiser had been informed that whole families had come into Montgomery on a Saturday night, registered at the transient bureau, and thereafter obtained supper, lodgings and breakfast Sunday morning. These families, it was said, came from such nearby points as Hope Hull, Grady, and Wetumpka.

Such use of the transient bureau was admitted in part by Mrs. Robbie W. Patterson, new executive secretary of the Montgomery division of the Alabama Transient Bureau. Mrs. Patterson very tactfully refused access to the files but said that conditions were not ideal and issued the following statement:

"Unsettled times and widespread conditions of unemployment multiply transiency and change the type of transients seeking help from the community; likewise facilities arise to meet the new needs. Assistance to transients and non-residents is as characteristic and historical a phenomenon as the problem which has occasioned it. Periods of social instability change both the nature of the problem and the types of people who move. Likewise do they intensify the need for acceptance of responsibility for intelligent and coordinated action on the part of communities, agencies and states.

"The Transient Bureau in Montgomery was organized for the purpose of providing temporary care for lone men, women, and families outside of Montgomery County. This care was given until a permanent plan could be made for them in their own legal settlements. This care was not intended for the residents of the City of Montgomery or Montgomery County. In case a local resident applies to the Transient Bureau and this fact is verified, he is referred to the Montgomery County relief for assistance. If a person applies to the bureau, giving false information as to legal residence or references, he is given aid pending investigation. If the information ascertained proves that the applicant is a resident of the City of Montgomery, or of the county, relief is immediately denied and the person is referred to the Montgomery County relief, as further aid comes under their jurisdiction.

"In the past two months the number of applicants from the adjoining counties increased so rapidly that a survey was made to learn the cause. The main reason given was that they come to the city in hopes of securing work; thinking that they have better chances here than in rural communities. Through the splendid cooperation of the counties, a number of these people have been returned to their legal residences where a permanent plan for rehabilitation has been made for them.

"The Transient Bureau is serving a unique purpose in the fact that it is the connecting agency between the city in which it functions and the relief agencies located at the legal residences of the persons applying for relief.

Regulations Tie City's Hands In Tramp Invasion

Advertiser
8-25-34

Transient Bureau Advisory Committee Anxious To Help Reduce Congestion

Montgomery, Ala.

So Informs Screws

Paid Functionary Insists, However, Government's Rules Guide Operations

Delegated by Mayor Gunter to find out why the government's accommodations for hoboes, tramps, and other nomads are congested here to a greater degree now than a year ago, Col. William P. Screws took his problem to the advisory committee of the Montgomery Transient Bureau at a conference yesterday morning and found its members both sympathetic and cooperative.

He found, however, that the advisory committee, composed of Montgomery citizens who viewed the sociological phenomena of the transient bureau in very much the same manner as did he and his associates on the city commission, couldn't do a great deal about the situation unless the government's regulations were revised.

Col. Screws was hopeful that instructions might be given to the highly trained and efficient social service workers who have the transient bureau in charge to be more selective in the admission of applicants for the bureau's hospitality. Specifically he hoped that congestion in the bureau's dormitories might be reduced by a weeding out of the guests from Elmore, Autauga, Lowndes and other adjacent counties, who prefer city life to the comparative hardships of the farm.

He also entertained the hope that more investigating be done by the paid executives of the transient bureau to the end that fewer Montgomery County residents, posing as residents of other counties, be admitted to the hospitality of the bureau.

It's the Law

One of the transient bureau's executives appeared at the conference and informed the company that there was very little to be done about it. This executive was suavely regretful if there were abuses, but reminded the advisory committee that the paid staff was carrying out government regulations, familiarity with which was a part of the staff's business.

Thus with whatever hopes he might have had of cooperation within the bureau reduced, Col. Screws and his associates determined to seek relief from without.

The advisory committee and Col. Screws agreed to enlist the assistance of Thad Holt, director of the Alabama Relief Administration. Mr. Holt will be asked to secure the cooperation of relief agencies in nearby counties in keeping their "weary willies" at home and out of the pleasant environment of the Montgomery Transient Bureau with its tennis courts and other splendid recreational facilities.

An effort would be made, Col. Screws said, to bring influence to bear in Washington for a modification of government regulations relating to admission to transient bureaus. Under present rules any destitute man in a strange county is entitled to register at a transient bureau, where, if it is as well appointed as Montgomery's, he can get lodging, meals, cigaret money, and directed recreation. He will also be permitted to work just enough to retain his self respect with the knowledge that he is not an object of charity.

Curfew Changed

Col. Screws amended his curfew order yesterday by making the deadline 30 minutes earlier. Tramps must be off the street at 10:30 p.m., and if the new regulation does effect an improvement there will be a 10 o'clock curfew, he said. For the present this is about all the city can accomplish towards reducing transient bureau congestion.

As the city pressed its demand for a thinning out in the mass of nomadic unemployed which agreeable facilities of the Montgomery transient bureau have concentrated here, members of the commission pondered information that registration at bureaus in other parts of the country was waning. Many bureaus on the Pacific Coast have been abandoned, it was reported.

City To Request Thinning Out In Transient Ranks

Advertiser
8-24-34

Screws Will Tell Advisory Committee Government Bureau Is Being Abused

Montgomery, Ala.

Asks Fingerprints

But Washington Is Cold To Scheme For Curbing Movement Of Criminals

Montgomery's transient problem, which city officials claim has become serious, will be discussed today at 10:30 a.m., at a conference between the local advisory committee of the Government Transient Bureau and City Commissioner W. P. Screws. The meeting will be held in the Boy Scout offices in the Bell Building, it was announced last night.

Commissioner Screws will ask the committee to make a thorough investigation into the operation of the transient bureau and to weed out all guests who come here from nearby points. This action, he said, was desired for both white and negro transients.

It became known yesterday for the first time that city authorities had asked Government heads in Washington to have fingerprints made of every man registering at a transient bureau. So far, however, this suggestion, offered as a means of apprehending criminals roaming about the country, has fallen on deaf ears.

Urges Thinning Out

Col. Screws will insist at the conference this morning that both negroes and whites registered as transients and residents in this vicinity be dismissed by the transient bureau. He will also inform

the committee that the Globe Hotel on Monroe Street, where most of the negroes are quartered, is overcrowded to the extent that it has created both a fire and health hazard to the community.

Policemen assigned to keep check on the transients have been instructed to arrest all men found on the streets after 11 p.m. The curfew order was issued, Col. Screws said, because of complaints he had received of the conduct of the transients. The complaints, it is understood, were against negroes principally.

Negro transients are said to have been caught recently in a dice game. They had also visited their bootlegger the same night, Commissioner Screws reported.

"We are convinced after an investigation into the affairs of the negro transient bureau that the Government's great program of relief to the unemployed is being terribly abused," Screws asserted. He took the position that a local man or woman could not be classed a transient and that the bureau was intended only for the deserving but unfortunate person away from home and without means of support.

Discerns Abuses

Commissioner Screws said he was in sympathy with the Government's work of giving help to the needy everywhere. But, he added, Montgomery has too many persons in the transient bureau who are abusing the privilege.

The rural transients, it is believed, could get work on the farms if they were weeded out and sent back to their homes in surrounding counties. There will shortly be a heavy demand for cotton pickers throughout this section.

Announcement was made yesterday that a number of the local negro transients had recently been sent to Fort Benning, Ga.

Mobile, Ala., Register
August 4, 1934

MOBILE NEGROES TO BE EMPLOYED BY RELIEF UNITS

Approximately 100 Women Will Be Given Work In Mattress Plants Under FERA Plan

The manufacture of 15,000 mattresses for use in Mobile county's poor homes this winter will be launched in two newly-established relief factories at Prichard and on Commerce street Monday, employing approximately a hundred jobless negro women, John M. Harbert, of the work division of the county relief administration, announced yesterday.

Using 1,800 bales of cotton, purchased by the government from local brokers and ticking, also supplied by the government, the workers are expected to make sufficient bedding for all the needy families on relief rolls in this county and other counties before winter. Among those employed will be several who have had previous experience at mattress-making and who will act as supervisors.

Strickly for Relief

Mr. Harbert emphasized that the work is done strictly for relief purposes and will not be allowed to compete with industry. He added that the work division would receive propositions from any manufacturer who is interested in the project, and who is willing to employ workers from the relief rolls.

Mr. Harbert also stated that tentative arrangements have been made with Haas-Davis Packing company to slaughter cattle, allotted the state following the drought in the midwest, and that plans are under way for the establishment of a canning plant near the packing company. The project will ultimately employ around 300 men and women.

A wood cutting project, expected to employ 200 men and provide firewood for the needy during the winter, is also under consideration, he stated.

300 NEGROES LOSE JOBS AT DIXIE PLANT

Women Thrown Out of Work as Factory Closes In Defiance of Code

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—(ANP) — The Southland Manufacturing plant here, the finest shirt factory in America employing Negro girls, has closed its doors, throwing out of work nearly 300 young Negro women and a number of Negro men.

For six years the factory which is owned by the Reliance Manufacturing company of Chicago, makers of "Bing Yank" shirts, carried a payroll of $140,00 per year and the merchants of Montgomery as well as the Negro families which were supported through that source are deeply concerned.

The factory was closed according to company officials, because under the cotton textile code, they were forced to pay a minimum wage of $12 per week instead of the piece work basis upon which they had formerly operated. The piece work basis upon which the girls worked was the same used in the other 23 factories operated by the company and employing white girls.

Many Carried Low Wages

The Southland plant, however, was said to have less efficient help and while some girls earned wages much above the minimum, a much larger number earned less, thereby requiring the company to take the difference between what they earned and the $12 minimum out of its pocket.

The company went to Washington and asked for an exception from paying code wages until they could secure more efficient girls or increase the efficiency of those they had. The Joint Recovery committee, organized to fight race and color discriminations under codes, fought the factory's application for an exemption.

The Joint Committee claimed that to grant the company opportunity to pay lower wages than the code specified, for any length of time at all would be setting up a racial differential. The company's application was denied by the NRA authorities who are said to have sympathized with the girls but did not wish to be charged with bias by any organized group.

Regret Low Wage Scale

The opinion has been expressed that some way should have been found to uphold the principle of non-discriminatory wage differentials and to retain the jobs also.

Every factory employing Negro girls in the South which has been forced to meet this issue has either closed its doors or replaced Negro workers with white. But the effective work of the Joint Committee at Washington has forced recognition of no discrimination in principle. Government relief agencies will take care of those who have lost their jobs. When some of the girls in Montgomery applied for relief, they were offered jobs in the cotton fields.

Before the factory closed its doors it was recognized as one of the noblest experiments in social justice in the country.

In an article written last week for the Associated Negro Press, Mrs. Nannie H. Burroughs said the following about the factory:

"Strange as it might seem the finest and noblest experiment in economic justice is in Montgomery, Ala., down in the deep South. Believe it or not, in Montgomery, the Southland Manufacturing company operates a factory in which men's clothing are made and it employs over 300 Negro girls as operatives. The wages run from $8 to $15 a week.

Only Efficiency Differential

"There is no race differential, but there is, and justly so, an efficiency differential. The more skilled the worker, the more she earns. It is up to each girl, therefore, to step up week by week.

"Many of the workers come directly from farms and domestic service where they have never had a chance to even look into a factory. Some of them have the natural bent for factory work; others have had some training in sewing, but not any of them have factory background or experience.

"Therefore, it is a great privilege for these girls to get such experience. Like all pioneers, they will move forward and expand the industrial horizon of the race. If they make good, industry will begin to look into the Negro world for more hands. If that experiment fails for any reason, it will keep Negro women in industry where they have been too long.

Needle Wins Freedom

"The women in the Zonanas of India won much of their freedom by the point of the needle. Needlecraft will open the door for Negro women in American industries. This southland plant is only an entrance wedge. So was the needle in India, but today the door in India is wide open to white American women. Those white women did not despise the smallest instrument of entrance to a large field.

"New openings to Negro women in industry, however small those openings, have great significance and values.

"At this time makers of codes are discussing differentials. I am unalterably opposed to any differential bases.

"It is a high tribute to the growing sense of justice in the new South for an opportunity like this to be brought to Negro women. Such a venture would not have been tolerated 20 years ago. "Let me stay in the kitchen" would have been the slogan. Even in other supposedly more liberal sections, Negro women have not been given such a good break.

"There's a new day dawning in Dixie. Let us face the rising sun."

Veteran Negro Clerk Is Retired At Postoffice

Nicholas E. Abercrombie, veteran negro employe of the post office retired yesterday from the service after 41 years.

Entering the service in 1892 under President Harrison's administration, Abercrombie served under nine presidents and 11 local postmasters.

Abercrombie made an enviable record which has been the object of warm commendation by local officials and is held in high esteem by all employes of the post office and those who know him.

For a number of years he was chief clerk in the mailing division and was later placed in charge as special clerk in the second, third and fourth-class division of mail.

Wage and Race Differentials

A difficult situation has developed in the South. In Alabama a factory where some 300 colored girls were employed has been closed because the management cannot afford to pay code wages.

However, on the other hand the management states that girls are paid for what they produce, a piece-meal arrangement where some girls make as much as $15 per week, while others earn less. It is pointed out that the factory is the only one of its kind employing all colored workers.

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, well known educator and head of the National Training School for Women and Girls, comes to the defense of the management in an article in this paper and states "the girls in the Southland plant earn from $8 to $15 per week, the plant is clean and airy, and there is every chance to improve their social standards and move up in the scale of industry."

Miss Burroughs also concludes that it is better that these girls continue in the plant at the present wage than do domestic work which pays less than half of the poorest paid girl in the factory. Many of these girls are now on relief and relief for colored persons is a horrible nightmare at best, much less in Alabama.

In this instance the code has deprived some 300 girls and a number of skilled workmen of an opportunity to earn a modest living. There is a difference between race differential and wage differential.

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COURT MAY GET LAUNDRY'S CASE

President Of Cleaning Plant To Renew Move To Regain Eagle

Following refusal of the Birmingham NRA Compliance Board to reopen his case, Ed V. Scharfenstein, president of the Sunshine Laundry & Dry Cleaning Company, said Friday he would go to the courts in an effort to regain his Blue Eagle which Gen. Hugh S. Johnson ordered surrendered Oct. 30.

Scharfenstein appealed unsuccessfully to both the local and Washington NRA boards. Action through NRA officials was closed Thursday in the following letter to the Sunshine Laundry & Dry Cleaning Company from the Birmingham board:

"Sunshine Laundry & Dry Cleaning Company,

'Gentlemen:

"Your petition for a rehearing of your case before the Birmingham NRA Compliance Board has been carefully considered by the board. As previously stated to your attorney we transmitted to Washington a full report and file of the case with our unanimous recommendation, and had received no further communication from them until today. We are notified today through a copy of a letter written to your attorney by Mr. Frank Healey, chief, Blue Eagle Branch, Complaint Division, NRA, that any further consideration in the matter is entirely left to the local compliance board.

"We do not feel that our actions in the case require any explanation and we have refrained from newspaper statements and controversy knowing that the fairest kind of hearing was given this case.

"However, in view of certain statements made in the press and attributed to your company and its attorney which we feel have been misleading, and in order that any impression that the case is still pending might be removed, and in answer to your petition for a rehearing the board wishes to make the following statements:

"1. After written complaint has been filed with the board and due written notice given your company, a hearing was given the case on Sept. 27, 1933. The president of your company had his rights explained to him and the charges and affidavits read, and was given opportunity to make any statements he desired, written or otherwise. Also he was permitted to exhibit the books of the company and to call any witnesses he desired. His statements were recorded, his books were examined and his bookkeeper permitted to testify. After a fair hearing during which testimony was taken from a number of witnesses and with 30 sworn affidavits from employes of the company, the board by unanimous vote found that the company was not complying with the provisions of the president's reemployment agreement and substitutions for the laundry industry.

"2. On Sept. 28 a letter was written your company setting forth in detail the findings of the board and giving specific instructions to the company as to how to correct its non-compliance. Printed copies of the president's reemployment agreement and substitutions for the laundry industry were furnished the company, and instructions as to a system of books to be set up were given.

"3. In the fifth paragraph of its letter of Sept. 28 the following statement was made: 'The board further warns that any future failure of compliance with the provisions of the president's reemployment agreement, and laundry substitutions, by your company will be promptly reported to Washington with recommendation that your NRA insignia be withdrawn.' The board considered this ample and sufficient warning for the future.

"4. A committee of two board members was appointed to further observe the operations of the company and see that the board's instructions were carried out and full compliance with the NRA brought out.

"5. After about three weeks the board received further complaints of non-compliance and unfavorable reports from its committee which had made considerable investigation. Seven or more sworn affidavits from employes were received also showing non-compliance by the company. Instead of reporting the matter direct to Washington, as stated would be done in its letter of Sept. 28, the board in an effort to be fair in any way to your company gave the president of the company another opportunity to appear before the board and make any statements desired and submit evidence and a second hearing was held on Oct. 17, 1933. The president and also the bookkeeper of the company appeared at this hearing and the additional complaints and affidavits received since the first hearing were read to them and their statements and replies made a part of the record.

"6. After this second hearing the board voted unanimously again that it was of the opinion the company was not complying in that the number of hours recorded on company books were believed to be less than the hours actually worked by productive employes and also some branch office help were working longer hours than provided. The board then voted unanimously to send full record of the case, including the minutes of both meetings and record of statements made by the company officials together with affidavits to Washington and to recommend withdrawal of NRA insignia.

"7. The board feels that every consideration has been given your company and in view of the careful and fair investigation made and the two hearings already granted, it is unanimous in its opinion that the case should not be reopened at this time.

"8. In conclusion we regret to deny your petition for a rehearing, but from a sense of duty and fairness to all concerned we must consider the case closed so far as this board is concerned. In view of statements previously made in the press and attributed to your president and attorney we feel justified in giving a copy of this letter to the press and mailing a copy to Washington.

"It is necessary for us to advise that your company is still bound by the provisions of the president's reemployment agreement and substitutions for the laundry industry and pending the adoption of a permanent code for this industry any future failure of compliance will be followed by further action on the part of the board.

Birmingham NRA Compliance Board,

AL C. GARBER, Chairman.

JNO. M. WARD, Secretary.

After receipt of the letter, Scharfenstein issued the following statement:

"We believe,' 'said Scharfenstein the decision of the local board should have been withheld until we had time to face our accusers or at least we should have been given the names of the alleged signers of the affidavits that the board claimed they had in their possession, so that in the name of common justice we could defend our position.

"The surrendering of our insignia was not an admission that we are guilty of violating the code and was done to comply fully with instructions of the NRA, which we contend we have done since being instructed.

"We pleaded with Gen. Johnson to grant us an opportunity for a fair trial and to give us a rehearing. This

ZERO HOUR SET FOR AUG 28.

Will Cooperate With Whites on Getting Stores Lined Up

TO PUSH DRIVE

Work in the NRA campaign among Negroes was whipped into form Tuesday night when a group of representative Negroes were formed into an organization by a group of whites well advanced in the work through cooperation of the city chamber of commerce. The work among Negroes will be separate division handled completely by members of the race. The work will however be carried on in cooperation with the general committee of which Sam F. Clabaugh is chairman.

The task of organizing the Negro group was assigned to Harry Denman, Rev. R. H. Crossfield, W. B. Leedy and J. A. O'Shaughnessy by the advisory board of the local work. Postmaster Green was also present at the meeting.

The executive committee of this division met at the 16th St. Baptist church Thursday night and a general discussion as to the program was gone through. Various team captains reported the names of their co-workers and the divisional heads reported the names of their captains.

Members of the executive committee are: T. C. Windham, general; P. D. Davis, assistant. H. C. Davis, Rev. D. F. Thompson, Dr. E. W. Taggart, Curley J. Parrish, Fred Jenkins, Chas. T. Mabry, J. A. Greenley, Dr. J. A. Martin, Robert Durr, Dr. Walter L. Brown, A. L. Smith, Damon Lee, Rev. J. W. Goodgame, Mrs. R. M. Neeley, Miss Augusta Zuber, Rev. R. N. Hall and Rev. Magwood.

Harry Denman and J. A. O'Shaughnessy will meet with the committee until the organization starts functioning without their assistance.

August 28, at which time the workers will be turned loose on the business houses to find out if they are complying with the demand of the NRA.

Cards will be used and will be filled out in order to obtain the necessary data for the officials to determine the success of the preposition. In this way they will be able to check up on how many people have returned to work during the campaign.

The blue eagle will only be displayed at concerns complying with requirements of the NRA and any direct violations of this code will cause the eagle to be removed and once it is removed it will not go up again. Reports of violations are to be sent to Washington and must bear the name and address of the signer otherwise it will not receive any attention.

The men's army will visit the business concerns while the women will visit the homes stressing the importance of purchasing from concerns displaying the blue eagle.

NRA CODE IS VIOLATED IN DIXIE

Reports Sent NAACP Show Negro Being Made the Goat

MANY ARE FIRED

NEW YORK—Negro labor in many sections of the South is being tricked out of the benefits of the National Recovery Act, according to information received daily by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The most widespread practice is the firing of Negroes and the hiring of whites in their places because "the minimum wage is too much money for Negroes."

Memphis business men are firing Negroes on a wholesale scale, according to the Memphis branch of the N.A.A.C.P., holding that $14 a week is more than a Negro should have.

In certain sections of North Carolina where Negroes form

about 73 per cent of the workers in tobacco industries, the minimum wages are being withheld from them, the N.A.A.C.P. is advised.

In one county in Georgia, where 45 per cent of the population is colored, 300 Negroes who had been receiving 50 cents a day on public work were fired when the NRA agreement specified their minimum wag should be 30 cents an hour. Negroes in this county are being re-employed as farm labor, which is outside the NRA regulation, at 35 to 75 cents a day, it is reported. Nevertheless, the whites in the county expect a return of prosperity despite the lack of purchasing power among nearly half the pop

In Birmingham, Ala., 2,000 retail grocers have drawn up a cod which provides a minimum wag of $6 a week for "Negro porter and delivery boys."

In Arkansas white farmers ar reported as sending their sons t the Civilian Conservation camps where they receive $30 a month and hiring Negroes to do the farm work at $10 and $15 a month.

At Washington, industrial leaders continue to submit codes for approval which either state plainly a lower wage for Negroes or hide it under a North-and-South wage scale.

At the hearing on the soft coal mining agreement a basic wage scale of $4 a day in the South and a $5 a day in the North was proposed. John L. Lewis, mine union president, urged one scale for all.

Meanwhile no provision has been made for much needed improvement in the fortunes of domestic workers.

The judge stated Sunday that an investigation would be made im-

NRA BODY HERE DENIES REQUEST TO REOPEN CASE

Sunshine Cleaners Ask Washington Group To Notify Birmingham Board New Trial Permissable; Eagle Still Up

The Sunshine Cleaners, Inc., whose NRA insignia has been ordered surrendered because of alleged code violations, Thursday was denied a new hearing before the Birmingham Compliance Board.

Al C. Garber, chairman of the board, told the laundry's attorney, Francis Hare, that the local board is without any authority to reopen the case.

Associated Press dispatches from Washington quoted NRA officials as saying the Birmingham board could reopen the case if it wished, but Mr. Garber said the board had not received any such information.

Ask For Reopening

Mr. Hare, who has received no answer from his telegram to Gen. Johnson Tuesday night asking for a reopening of the case, sent another message Thursday morning asking that the Birmingham board be advised it had authority to reopen the matter.

With these steps pending, officials of the laundry said they had not decided whether they would surrender their blue eagle as ordered.

The laundry's surrender of its insignia was ordered by Gen. Johnson after charges were received in Washington that the code had been violated.

An Associated Press dispatch stated:

"Washington says Sunshine Cleaners' case closed so far as national and local compliance boards concerned. However, if offender mends ways, the local board can, if it wishes, reopen case."

Francis H. Hare, attorney for the laundry company, said proof would be submitted to the Birmingham board that the code had been complied with and that all of the 102 employes had signed affidavits that every code provision had been met.

Surrender of the insignia was on recommendations of the Birmingham board, and Frank Healy, chief of the Blue Eagle branch of the NRA, wired Postmaster Cooper Green as follows:

"Gen. Johnson has required surrender of Sunshine Laundry's Blue Eagle to you. Please advise what action taken by Sunshine Laundry, but be careful to do nothing yourself towards getting it back."

Postmaster Green said the laundry had not surrendered its insignia, but had requested late Wednesday a copy of the code it signed, which was given.

The Birmingham board is composed of Al C. Garber, chairman; L. E. Geohegan, James G. Smith, George Bellsnyder, Ben F. Ray, Mrs. F. C. Basenberg and Persa R. Bell. John M. Ward is secretary.

THE NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT

The Blue Eagle has claws. That is the intimation in recent utterances of Mr. Harry Denman, local official of the national recovery drive. Businesses which display the blue eagle insignia without having signed agreements are in for trouble. So are businesses which fail to keep to the intent, written and implied, of the code. So, according to General Denman, is anyone withdrawing the blue eagle from his place of business.

The flood of signed agreements continues. Even though there must be a good deal of readjustments before certain businesses will be able to make NRA principles work, either under the blue eagle or in a trade code, there is almost unanimous sentiment in favor of administration procedure, with promises to do everything possible to help.

The greatest stumbling block in the way of a blanket code is excessive taxation. High taxes are now causing the abnormal and dangerous spread between wages and prices. No matter how ...ic a business man is he cannot raise wages and increase operating costs without sufficient additional revenue coming in. Hope of the government is that increased revenue will immediately follow the blanket code's operation.

Labor troubles likewise confront the NRA. Main center of disturbance is in Walker county coal fields where miner have walked out because owners have discharged miners connected with labor organizations. Strikes and lockouts, if they spread, will be a tremendous blow to NRA success.

Another problem that confronts the NRA is that certain employers are discharging Negro employees and replacing them with whites. The claim that the minimum wage scale is too much money for a Negro employee has become a prevalent evil. The army which will take the field on August 28 has pledged to eliminate this un-American scheme.

Alabama

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Sharecropper Driven Into Sawmill at 75 Cents a Day

Landlord Framed Him Into Jail, Governor Put Him in Merchant's Thievish Hands

(By a Sharecropper Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—I am sending another letter this week. I am glad to write to the Daily Worker and see it come out. I want to see it every week. I only started in the movement in October but I see how bad we need workers to fight with us and build our organization all over the country.

I went to Montgomery to a sharecroppers' meeting. My wife's brother went, too. He is a sharecropper of Blunt County, Ala. One of the big landlord's dicks, like him, will lies on him and sent him to prison and the Governor of Alabama paroled him to make a crop, and the merchant that furnished him to make this crop took everything he had and also forged mortgages on his mules and tools and wagon. Said he would have everything that he owed if he took the last bit of bread out of his house.

He has four children and his wife. The oldest child is seven years old and they have no decent clothes nor board, and so you can see what the boss class thinks of the poor white sharecroppers in this part of the country, and that is not the worst of it. He is now working at a saw mill for 75 cents a day, and we all know that he can't feed and clothe his family at these wages.

Just as long as the white and Negro let this go on, it will get worse than now, so we workers get together and organize and fight for our rights and come out on top, for we have been slaves long enough for the boss. I am myself organizing the C. W. A. workers on the jobs. I have set up one Unemployed Council since I started working on C. W. A. works, so you see how I feel about this. We have to work in the rain if we get any pay. And we had to work on Thanksgiving Day as the boss said that we wouldn't get any pay.

ASSURANCE GIVEN AS TO FARM LABOR

CWA Administrator Says Tha Southern Planters Need Fear No Shortage

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Southern farmers were assured Friday they need not fear a shortage in farm labor due to the lure of wages paid by the CWA.

After criticism by Gov. Talmadge of Georgia, who said high civil works wages threatened a shortage of farm help in the cotton country, Harry Hopkins, the Civil Works administrator, said his projects would end in the Deep South by Feb. 1.

Some projects in the Florida citrus belt, Hopkins said, may not last more than two weeks longer, while it was his plan to reduce civil works jobs in cotton planting time, beginning late in January.

When Gov. Talmadge criticized CWA policies earlier in the week, Hopkins said "all that guy is after is headlines," and declared: "He doesn't contribute a dime; yet he's always yapping."

Thursday the CWA head told newspaper men that despite complaints he believed the benefits the laborers would get from the Winter work would overshadow any objections.

Laborers now are paid 30 cents an hour on highway work, Hopkins said the same scale set up by the Bureau of Public Roads.

"When I came here," he said, "I found they were paying five cents an hour for a 10-hour day on highways in Georgia. When I came in and put the relief rate at 30 cents an hour they said the world would come to an end. It didn't.

"I believe in a new deal for the worker and the farm hand.

"I realize there are people with the country's good at heart who won't agree with me. It is all a matter of differing philosophies."

Shortly after Talmadge's criticism, Hopkins wired Ronald Ransom, Georgia Civil Works administrator, offering to withdraw Civil Works jobs from rural communities if those employed could find work elsewhere.

He said he was confused by Senators George and Russell, of Georgia, asking expansion of the civil works program in the state and the governor expressing displeasure at the work being done.

Thursday the administrator received a telegram from the Sylvania, Ga., Chamber of Commerce, protesting against discontinuance of civil works projects in Georgia, saying 1,000 could be employed in Screven County, the next 12 months without interfering with farm labor.

HAVERTY

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

COOPERATES FULLY WITH THE NRA

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

Montgomery, Ala.

Believing that our President should be assisted in every way possible in his noble work of restoring "Economic Stability" we take pride in saying

"WE DO OUR PART"

The following is a list of employees working for Haverty under the insigna of the Blue Eagle:

R. E. JOHNS Assistant Mgr.	E. D. MILLER Manager	H. F. JOHNSON Office Mgr.
Herman Ronick	* Chas. Rembert	W. S. Crum
Mrs. Maury Jones	G. M. Wadsworth	W. A. Arnold
* James Burns	Miss Eva Mae Cobb	Roy Godwin
* Mrs. O. L. Webb	* Miss Annie McLeod	R. E. Hughey
Gregg Hariss	W. H. Huston	Chas. Moore
*Miss Ruby Thomas		W. E. Graddy

Reuben Little	* Daniel Baker	Frank Bibb
Claiborn Shorter	Hubert Johnson	Freeman Hill

* EMPLOYEES ADDED SINCE THE NRA BEGAN

COLORED EMPLOYEES LISTED BELOW

Seven Auburn Men To Work For Electric Firm

AUBURN, ALA., Sept. 21.—(Special)—Seven of the 1933 graduates in electrical engineering at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute will be selected immediately by Prof. Arthur St. C. Dunstan, head of this department, to become employes of the Westinghouse Electric Company at East Pittsburgh, Penn. They will enter the training school and thereby prepare for bigger service for the company.

These seven, in addition to three others already selected, the three being A. C. Cohn, Charles Payne and R. S. Williams, who have reported for duty.

For many years Auburn graduates in electrical engineering have been selected in larger numbers by the Westinghouse Electric Company. The practice was to enter the training school and to advance from there to other positions. This school was suspended temporarily during the depression but reopened this Summer. Requests came immediately to Prof. Dunstan to select and recommend Auburn men, in view of the outstanding records made in the past by Auburn men.

Alabama

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Home Owned NETTLES Grocery Company Home Operated

NETTLES EMPLOYEES

Advertiser

Executive Office

M. B. Howard
A. G. Bunkley
J. G. Jones
W. B. Howard
James Stuckey
John Whiddon
Miss Jennie Mae Powell

Store 120 Church St.

10-21-33

Claude Boyd
Cecil Talton
Charles Phillips

Montgomery, Ala.

Store 901 Bell St.

W. B. Cain
J. W. Powell
Andrew McClain
Miss Dorothy Cain

Store Mobile and Mildred S

M. C. Young
Charles Doud
Paul Powell
Miss Ruth Lee
James Shirley

Store 7 Cloverdale Road

L. H. Butler
Mrs. Peebles
Chester Jones

Store 16 N. Perry St.

L. B. Reynolds
Etoile Talton
W. C. Preister
Joe Bunkley
Aaron Ferby

Store 66 W. Jeff Davis

A. N. Mulican
O. L. Royal

Store 9 Highland Avenue

J. C. Aman
J. P. Cox
Joe Pitts

Store 324 Madison Avenue

M. L. Farnell
Miss Evelyn Pickens
Fred Dennis
Warnie Bigelow

Store at Prattville

J. H. Hunt
Miss Allirree Kelly

Store at Wetumpka

Rudolph Rast
Mrs. Rudolph Rast
Horatio Robinson

Store at Greenville

C. H. Thompson
Bismark Long
C. H. Thompson, Jr.

Store at Tuskegee

E. H. Gamlin
Mrs. E. H. Gamlin
Rufus Nicks
John Mack

Store at Tallassee

O. D. Bridgeman
Mrs. O. D. Bridgeman
Miss Myrtle Vardaman

Store at Luverne

E. L. Mallett
Miss Masale Campbell

In The Markets

T. H. Doran
T. G. Jones
C. E. Clayton
B. Romeo
M. A. Biggio
F. K. Knight
George Carter
Ben Pritchett
Regional Nails

EMPLOYEES OF MONTGOMERY FAIR

Advertiser
10-20-33

Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. H. Danziger
Mr. John Danziger
Mr. L. W. Ashley
Mrs. R. L. Martin
Mrs. T. M. McMahon
Miss Beulah Harrington
Mrs. Mavis Bennett Boyd
Mrs. A. P. Jeffcoat
Mrs. J. L. Hickman
Mrs. Mattie Palmer
Mrs. Lillian Cope Royal
Mrs. Effie Sublett
Mrs. Lillian Macumber
Miss Lula Mae Ross
Miss Mildred Wood
Miss Rosalie King
Miss Mildred Lee
Mr. J. T. Carr
Mr. B. L. Summerford
Mr. A. B. Caton
Mr. J. W. Taber
Miss Mildred Ratley
Mr. W. J. Stripling
Mrs. Martha Sinquefield
Mr. Chas. Carr
Miss Agnes Clancy
Miss L. G. Clifton
Miss Mary Davis
Miss Ethel Priester
Miss Gertrude Vaughn
Miss Florence Monsky
Miss Gladys Towndsend
Mrs. Vivian Walker
Miss Mable Thomas
Miss Marion C. Johnson
Miss Inez Robbins
Mrs. U. W. Black
Mrs. Lula Pierson
Mrs. Mattie Churchwell
Miss Jeanette McLaughlan
Miss Helga McLaughlin
Mrs. Emma Glover
Mrs. Sidney Mohr, Jr.
Miss Pearl Bushman
Miss Leona Gardner
Miss Mattie Crenshaw
Miss Clara Jean Coenen
Mrs. H. B. Hailes
Miss Ruth Loeb
Mrs. L. R. Thames
Mr. Alfred Frazier
Miss Faye Hinton
Mrs. Kate Sullivan
Mrs. Chas. Kirksey
Mr. W. T. Lifford
Mrs. B. L. Rushton
Mrs. P. W. Larkin
Miss Ruby Ratley
Mrs. E. E. Clancy
Mr. J. B. Rigsby
Mr. W. E. Curfman
Mrs. L. Nolly
Mrs. S. Harrington
Mr. Luther Rowlen
Mrs. H. H. Smith
Mr. C. D. Towndsend
Mr. M. Q. Gresham
Mr. Raymond Stockton
Mr. W. E. Jones
Mrs. Mattie Moody
Mr. James H. Kelly
Mrs. F. C. Whitehouse
Miss Theodore Keifer
Mrs. P. L. Shepherd
Miss Olivia Reeves
Mrs. V. Andrews
Miss Sara Caster
Mr. M. E. Smith
Mr. W. H. Ball
Mr. H. E. Mullen
Mr. W. J. Ryan
Mr. R. H. LeCroy
Mr. B. H. Scott
Mr. R. B. Kirksey
Mr. A. B. Wright
Mr. G. Hosselton
Mrs. L. McDonald
Mr. J. C. MacLachlan
Mr. W. M. Stripling
Mr. J. E. Moore
Mr. R. D. Abbott
Mrs. J. C. Dorsey
Miss Eunice Pugh
Mrs. Gordon Hosselton
Mrs. W. J. Stripling
Mrs. B. A. Herndon
Miss Susie Moses
Mrs. Rebecca Wehr
Mrs. W. A. Roton
Mrs. Chester Mosley
Miss Mable Ware
Miss Mary Lou Dopson
Mrs. Albert A. Thompson
Mrs. Clifton Williams
Miss Kate Hammil
Mrs. Merrill Wyatt
Mrs. Frances Harris
Miss Mary Hatfield
Miss Nettie Dixon Robertson
Miss Ruby Davis
Miss Estelle Camp
Miss Lydia Lee
Mr. W. J. Fritts
Mr. L. H. Carter
Mr. Henry Mahler
Mrs. M. R. Pepperman
Mr. Spencer Swann
Mrs. L. C. Williford
Mrs. C. Castleberry
Mr. J. C. Murphy
Mr. R. D. Carlton
Miss Josephine Donlin
Miss Ruby Royal
Miss Nobie Lee Brown
Miss Rose Moses
Mr. Zell Murphy
Mrs. N. T. Franks
Mrs. E. T. Hall
Mrs. W. H. Pierce
Mrs. J. T. Wilcox
Mrs. S. Hatfield
Mrs. Thomas Wilcox
John Munn
Mrs. O. G. Horn
Mrs. Tommy Hicks
Miss Thelma Bristow
Mrs. G. R. Crockett
Mrs. Ida T. Meek
Mr. Fred Ratzi
Miss Rose Marcus
Miss Mattie Duffy
Miss Blanche Clements
Mrs. Cody
Mrs. R. Hurston
Mrs. Luna Mae Ownes
Miss Ella Morgon
Miss Evelyn Morgon
Mrs. Griffin
Mrs. Harrison
Miss C. Evenson
Mr. G. H. McCain
Miss Ella Olive
Miss S. Wagner
Miss Sharer
Mrs. Clara Williamson
Mrs. Leonard Cloud
Mr. Joe Thames

Colored Employees

Willie Mae Hall
Richard Morgon
Will McShate
Judge Holmes
Sim Hill
Charlie Campbell
Hugh Meadows
Adolph Johnson
Melvin Grant
James Larkin
Lee Anderson
Ralph Lewis
John Watts
Grace Johnson
Clayton Thomas
Henry Jackson
Julia Coleman
Leonard Posey
Lucile Jackson

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
October 21, 1933

THE NEGRO AND THE NRA

Editor The Advertiser:

Your story in The Advertiser of Oct. 20 of the NRA Parade was excellent, but I feel that it would be gratifying to The Advertiser and to the white people of our city and state who are deeply interested in Negro welfare to know the Negro's personal feelings towards the NRA parade and the moral effect it should have in his civic life. The Negroes of Montgomery are gratified over the part they were invited to play in this parade. We are also gratified at the showing that each industry made to bring their colored employes into public notice, but we wish to make special mention of the expensive way in which the Southland Manufacturing Company presented 265 girls in the NRA parade in red, white and blue, a most beautiful emblem of the American Flag. This action meets the approval of the entire Negro population and each and every Negro is now encouraged to be more loyal to his country and to make daily improvement in his citizenship.

The Montgomery Negro holds himself in readiness on short notice to come 100 per cent to the support of any worthy cause of the white man and we do not look for the NRA fruit tree to spring up, blossom, bloom and give ripe, matured fruit in one day, but when such fruit is ripe by Nature's process of ripening (which is time), we shall expect you to call us one by one that we might reap as we have sown.

B. P. JONES,
Director of Jones Bible School.

Daily
October 26, 1933

EXAMINATIONS OF FOREST RECRUITS HERE IN NOVEMBER

Twenty–Four From Morgan to Take Tests

20 WHITES AND 4 NEGROES GO

Great Convenience Is Seen In Testing Men Here

Recruiting for reforestation will be held in Decatur on November 3, 4 and 5 at the re-employment service bureau at the old Albany city hall it was announced today.

Negro recruits will be given examination on November 3 and whites November 4 and 5. Twenty whites and four negroes are to be given tests for forestry work, the county quota being 24, and those passing will be sent to Fort McClellan at Anniston for a conditioning period before being assigned jobs in the national forest.

It was explained that recruits who failed to pass examinations when men were being selected last spring cannot be considered this time. However, all those failing to pass the November examinations of necessity will be replaced by other candidates. A list of applicants is already on file at welfare offices of those to be given examinations, the list benig compiled from those who applied previously but who could not be taken due to the quota from this county being filled before their numbers were reached.

When the work of selecting men to be assigned jobs in the forest got underway last spring all recruits in this section were sent to the recruiting office at Florence, and holding of the next examinations at Decatur of recruits from Morgan county was looked upon as a great convenience.

The government furnished no transportation to the office at Florence for those desiring to enroll in forestry work, and while public spirited citizens from all parts of the county came to the fore by offering the use of trucks and private cars in order that the boys would not be forced to hitchhike to Florence, giving of examitions here is considered a great convenience to all prospective candidates from this county.

In examinations last spring, recruits from Morgan county had a higher percentage of boys passing the tests than any other county in the district. The splendid physique of the negro recruits was especially outstanding.

EAGLE SURRENDERED

The Blue Eagle of Sunshine Cleaners, Inc., today was in the possession of Postmaster Cooper Green, as the firm surrendered its NRA insignia at the order of the national compliance board in Washington.

"We have turned in the Blue Eagle under protest against the order of the national board," said Francis Hare, counsel for the company. "We expect to get it back."

Mr. Hare said he had filed with the local compliance board a petition for reopening of the case, but Al C. Garber, chairman of the local board, said he had not yet received any authority from Washington to allow a rehearing.

The cleaning firm was charged with violation of maximum hour provisions of the NRA.

NRA OFFICES MOVED

Addicks Detached From Commerce Bureau To Supervise Work

Tuesday was moving day on the second floor of the Federal Building and the halls were filled with filing cases, desks and chairs all morning. The shakeup was occasioned by the change in headquarters of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the NRA campaign headquarters.

J. E. Addicks, district manager of the bureau, has been detached from this work for three months to devote himself to his work as NRA district compliance director, and moved the office of the bureau and the NRA staff from Rooms 253 and 257 to Rooms 238, 240 and 242, formerly occupied by the Prohibition Department. This department moved to Room 241, formerly occupied by G. M. Beazley and W. M. Gray, of the Internal Revenue Department, who moved to the rooms vacated by Mr. Addicks.

LAUNDRY MAKES SECOND APPEAL TO GEN. JOHNSON

Plea For Reopening Case Sent Washington; Blue Eagle Not Given Up

The Sunshine Cleaners, Inc., who Tuesday were ordered by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson to surrender their Blue Eagle to the postmaster, Thursday made a second telegraphic appeal to the NRA administrator asking him to reopen the case. The first appeal was made immediately upon receipt of the order, but has not been answered by Gen. Johnson.

Postmaster W. Cooper Green said Thursday night the NRA insignia had not been surrendered to him.

Acting upon an Associated Press dispatch in The Birmingham Age-Herald stating that "the offender mends ways, the local board can, if it wishes, reopen the case," Francis H. Hare, attorney for the Sunshine, requested Al C. Garber, chairman of the local NRA compliance board, for a hearing. Mr. Garber said the board had received no instructions from Washington to reopen the case.

"Under the regulations for the local NRA compliance board, the case was closed when the files were sent to Washington," Mr. Garber said Thursday afternoon. "Any further action by the local board could be taken only on direct instructions from Washington."

Mr. Hare then sent the following telegram to Gen. Johnson:

"Associated Press dispatch quotes statement of administrator that local board has authority at its discretion to reopen noncompliance complaint against Sunshine Cleaners. Local board advises it has no communication from you to that effect. Will you please advise local board direct whether or not they may entertain petition to reopen and reconsider?"

Mr. Hare also prepared a formal petition for presentation to the local board.

Claims Compliance

The petition stated that the company had complied with the code regulations; that it had not been afforded an opportunity to file a written statement with the local board; that it was not advised, or if advised did not so understand that a report would be made to Washington, and concluded no such report was sent; that it had never been allowed to read the affidavits charging noncompliance; that it has obtained and offers to present affidavits from each employe that the wages and hours prescribed by the NRA have been observed, and that the petitioner has not had an opportunity to defend itself.

NRA officials in Washington said it was charged by employes that the Sunshine Company had staggered the hours of branch office employes to evade the maximum hour provisions of the president's reemployment agreement as modified temporarily for the laundry industry and also that plant employes had been kept on duty longer than the 45 hours a week provided in the modified agreement and that at the same time, these plant employes were paid only for the time they were actually engaged in work.

When Gen. Johnson ordered the surrender of the Sunshine's Blue Eagle, authorities in Washington made public a letter sent to E. P. Scharfenstein, president of the company, dated Sept. 28 setting out the complaints against the company.

Laundrymen Ask For Regulations On Washerwomen

TUSCALOOSA — The Tuscaloosa City Commission Wednesday had under consideration a request from laundry men and dry cleaners for passage of an ordinance establishing strict sanitary regulations for washerwomen.

The request for a law to regulate washerwomen was made together with a move for strict enforcement of the license law by a delegation of laundry men and dry cleaners which appeared before the City Commission at its weekly meeting Tuesday.

In support of their request for a law to regulate washerwomen, the delegation presented a copy of a similar law in force in a California city. The delegation also complained that several women have been engaging in cutthroat competition with laundies and dry cleaners by soliciting laundry work on wholesale scale from students in the University of Alabama.

R. M. Wier, spokesman for the delegation, said these washerwomen frequently carted away laundry in trucks and also that it had been reported to him some of the washerwomen employed several assistants.

Protest also was made against washerwomen on the contention there is no protection to the public from a sanitary standpoint. The delegation declared that several years ago an epidemic of smallpox resulting in the quarantining of five university fraternity houses had been traced to washerwomen.

Although the commission took action to prevent violation of the license law the city board took under advisement the request for a law to regulate washerwomen.

BIRMINGHAM MAN IS MADE STATE CHAIRMAN FOR NRA COMMITTEE

MACLIN F. SMITH

Mr. Smith, trust officer of the Birmingham Trust & Savings Company, has been appointed chairman of the NRA state committee of the Alabama Bankers Association, M. A. Vincentelli, president of the Alabama National Bank of Montgomery and secretary of the bankers' association, announced Thursday. Other members of this committee are H. A. Pharr, vice president and trust officer, First National Bank of Mobile; V. B. Murray, cashier, Alabama National Bank of Montgomery; M. L. Robertson, president, Parker Bank & Trust Company; Cullman; J. G. Wittmeier, president, First National Bank of Oneonta, and Mr. Vincentelli. "The NRA state committee will function in an administrative manner," Mr. Smith said. "It will take under advisement such matters pertaining to NRA rules and regulations as may affect state banks." A regional meeting of Group 2, Alabama Bankers Association, will be held at 2:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Tutwiler Hotel, for the purpose of organizing under the bankers' NRA code.

Occupation, Wages, etc
Opelika, Ala. News
July 28, 1933

Negro Leader Moves To Get Dual Code, Difference In Wage

Montgomery, Ala., July 28.—(Special)—Alabama merchants who are attempting to adapt themselves to the principles of the national recovery act were today encouraged by reports that Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, had requested Hugh S. Johnson, N. R. A. administrator, to make some differentiation between white and negro workers in the matter of minimum wages.

It was reported here on good authority that Dr. Moton had told Mr. Johnson it would work to the disadvantage of negro workers to prescribe a minimum wage of $14 a week with no regard to race. Dr. Moton's reported move was interpreted to mean this Southern leader of the negro race feared that a $14 a week minimum wage would result in the substitution of white for negro labor.

Moton Applying For Dual Code, Merchants Told

Said To Have Requested Johnson To Put Negro Minimum Below White

Acts To Aid Race

Three Mercantile Groups Here Adopt Principles Of Recovery Program

Three groups of Montgomery business firms made progress yesterday in adapting themselves to the principles of the national industrial recovery act, and were encouraged by reports that Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, had requested Hugh S. Johnson, Nira administrator, to make some differentiation between white and negro workers in the matter of minimum wages.

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One of the most difficult problems presented business heads by the Nira program has been what to do about negro employes, especially women.

With the possibility of Dr. Moton's reported intercession bearing fruit, the question of dealing with negroes employed as porters and maids, was left in abeyance by the groups deliberating here yesterday.

Three Groups Agree

Meanwhile, however, furniture dealers, retailers of clothing and allied lines, and retail grocers, met during the day and reached tentative agreements, with subsequent meetings planned.

No definite policy was adopted by apparel merchants yesterday in the absence of full representation at their meeting. But a call was issued for a meeting today at 9:30 a.m. in the Chamber of Commerce assembly room to be attended by dealers in men's and women's clothing, millinery, shoes, jewelry and representatives of five and ten-cent stores.

At a conference yesterday morning the furniture dealers of the city agreed definitely that they would establish a 40-hour week and increase salaries. Their store hours, it was decided, would be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an hour for lunch except on Saturdays when stores would be kept open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The furniture dealers went no further yesterday but decided to meet again as soon as more information on the principles of the Nira program became available.

It was reported that the group of merchants who will meet today will consider store hours of from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily and from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturdays. It was understood that acceptance of the 40-hour week and higher pay principle was assured of adoption.

Agreement Blanks Late

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Postmaster Roy Nolen said, however, he was confident the agreement forms, for which there were many requests yesterday, would arrive in the 1 a.m. mail.

As soon as the Nira literature arrived, Mr. Nolen said, its distribution would begin. "We have already organized our forces for a thorough distribution of the blanks," he declared. "They will go out by carriers, will be placed in lock boxes and will be available at the postoffice for those who call for them."

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August 7, 1933

R. MOTON DENIES ASKING LOW WAGE

Tuskegee Head Wants Negroes to Be Placed on Equal Pay Basis

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 7. (UP)—Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee (Negro) Institute, today denied that he had asked the N. R. A to provide a lower minimum wage scale for Negro than for white laborers.

"Such a report was published in one Alabama newspaper, but it was unfounded," Dr. Moton said. "We believe in accepting the code as it has been promulgated and letting the Negro laborer take his chance along with the rest.

"If a lower minimum for Negroes were put in effect, it might cause undue preference to be given to Negro workers and thus precipitate racial strife.

"I recognize that many Negroes will necessarily lose their jobs with no wage differential provided, but it cannot be helped. In the long run it will be better for the Negro to be put on the same base wage as the white laborer."

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 7. (UP)—Robert R. Moore, president of the Alabama Federation of Labor, today said organized labor would protest vigorously if efforts were made to institute a lower minimum wage for Negro workers.

A HELPLESS PREDICAMENT

Never before in the history of the United States has the Negro racial group played such an inconsequential part in as tremendously important matters as are involved in the National Recovery Act. Whether it is due to a lack of race leadership, or whether there is a total disregard for the Negro on the part of our nation's leaders is a debated question in the minds of thoughtful and interested observers. The fact does stand out however, that with the exception of a very few minor instances, and those wherein inexperienced members of the racial group have rushed into conferences and by sheer brass, gained the ear of the white leadership for a moment, the Negro is accorded as little consideration in the great problems dealing with efforts to restore the nation to normalcy from an economic standpoint as though the race were a group of total imbeciles.

The expression of Secretary of Labor Perkins at a conference in Washington last week, at which time she declared in favor of equal consideration for Negro labor under the Recovery Act, offers some little encouragement as concerns the situation, and the recently organized Negro Industrial League is deserving of much credit for getting a claim for the elimination of discrimination on account of race before a very important group of employers and officials.

Possibly the most unfortunate blow directed at equal recognition for the Negro was the publishing of a statement in the Montgomery, (Alabama) Advertiser, purporting to come from Principal R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute and quoting him as advocating the rankest sort of discrimination toward the Negro labor in the matter of wage adjustment. A prompt denial of such a statement by Principal Moton offered great relief to Negroes as well as white friends of the race who could hardly believe that such a statement would be issued by a sane Negro, regardless as to the circumstances.

The old established southern newspaper, The Advertiser has always been considered a friend to Tuskegee and just why such apparent malicious misrepresentation could be engaged in by the publication is hard to understand.

The situation simply reverts to that surrounding all matters involving the Negro's interests—that of co-operation on the part of every class of the racial group with a view of having their just contentions brought to the attention of the leadership of our nation. Failure of the race to gain recognition is, without a doubt, due in a large measure to a lack of united effort on the part of the race members. Too, there is a total lack of earnest leadership that can be depended upon to get the claims of the race before the proper authorities.

Truly the Negro is in one helpless and hopeless predicament and unless proper steps are taken and that at the earliest moment, to perfect some sort of an organization that will present the claims of the racial group in no uncertain terms, the future will hold less recognition for the race than prevails at the present time.

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"Such a report was published in one Alabama newspaper, but it was unfounded," Dr. Moton said. "We believe in accepting the code as it has been promulgated and letting the Negro laborer take his chance along with the rest.

"If a lower minimum for Negroes were put in effect, it might cause undue preference to be given to Negro workers and thus precipitate racial strife.

"I recognize that many Negroes will necessarily lose their jobs with no wage differential provided, but it cannot be helped. In the long run it will be better for the Negro to be put on the same base wage as the white laborer."

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 7. (UP)—Robert R. Moore, president of the Alabama Federation of Labor, today said organized labor would protest vigorously if efforts were made to institute a lower minimum wage for Negro workers.

A HELPLESS PREDICAMENT

Never before in the history of the United States has the Negro racial group played such an inconsequential part in as tremendously important matters as are involved in the National Recovery Act. Whether it is due to a lack of race leadership, or whether there is a total disregard for the Negro on the part of our nation's leaders is a debated question in the minds of thoughtful and interested observers. The fact does stand out however, that with the exception of a very few minor instances, and those wherein inexperienced members of the racial group have rushed into conferences and by sheer brass, gained the ear of the white leadership for a moment, the Negro is accorded as little consideration in the great problems dealing with efforts to restore the nation to normalcy from an economic standpoint as though the race were a group of total imbeciles.

The expression of Secretary of Labor Perkins at a conference in Washington last week, at which time she declared in favor of equal consideration for Negro labor under the Recovery Act, offers some little encouragement as concerns the situation, and the recently organized Negro Industrial League is deserving of much credit for getting a claim for the elimination of discrimination on account of race before a very important group of employers and officials.

Possibly the most unfortunate blow directed at equal recognition for the Negro was the publishing of a statement in the Montgomery, (Alabama) Advertiser, purporting to come from Principal R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute and quoting him as advocating the rankest sort of discrimination toward the Negro labor in the matter of wage adjustment. A prompt denial of such a statement by Principal Moton offered great relief to Negroes as well as white friends of the race who could hardly believe that such a statement would be issued by a sane Negro, regardless as to the circumstances.

The old established southern newspaper, The Advertiser has always been considered a friend to Tuskegee and just why such apparent malicious misrepresentation could be engaged in by the publication is hard to understand.

The situation simply reverts to that surrounding all matters involving the Negro's interests—that of co-operation on the part of every class of the racial group with a view of having their just contentions brought to the attention of the leadership of our nation. Failure of the race to gain recognition is, without a doubt, due in a large measure to a lack of united effort on the part of the race members. Too, there is a total lack of earnest leadership that can be depended upon to get the claims of the race before the proper authorities.

Truly the Negro is in one helpless and hopeless predicament and unless proper steps are taken and that at the tain terms, the future will hold less recognition for the race very earliest moment, to perfect some sort of an organization than will present the claims of the racial group in no uncerprevails at the present time.

Selma, Ala. Times
August 23, 1933

COLORED WOMEN WILL GATHER TO HEAR NRA TALKS

Adoption Of Consumer Pledge Will Be Sought

Colored women of Selma, who will be reached with the program of NRA, education and who will be urged to sign the president's consumer's pledge under which they will agree to trade only under the blue eagle, will be called together Friday at 4:30 o'clock at the Tabernacle Baptist church on Broad street to hear addresses by P. M. Munro, superintendent of education, Mrs. B. H. Craig, city chairman who is directing the NRA campaign among the city's women, Mrs. J. F. Hooper, and others.

The meeting will be for the purpose of outlining the general broad program of NRA as it relates to each home in Selma, and to impress upon all who attend the importance of trading only under the blue eagle. Arrangements for the meeting were announced after Mrs. Craig had conferred with leaders among the colored women of Selma who have pledged immediate and cooperative support.

The campaign will be under the general chairmanship of M. L. Carroll, who has selected three general chairmen, W. H. Whitted, fraternal and clubs; A. B. Moorer, religious and B. B. Drewry, house to house canvass. The chairman of fraternal and clubs, and religious groups will name key women who will aid in the campaign of education, and house to house canvassers who will carry consumers cards to each family, will be selected from these key women.

Speakers will appear at each of the colored churches in Selma Sunday and on Tuesday the campaign from house to house will begin to continue for three days.

Selma, Ala. Times
August 25, 1933

WOMEN PLAN FOR HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS

House To House Canvass Set up Progressing

Women's forces under the N. R. A., were progressing Friday toward complete organization for the house to house canvass which is to be instituted next Tuesday, Aug., 29, when Consumers Cards will be distributed for signing to each home in the city, it was stated today by Mrs. B. H. Craig, General in command of women. Both the white and colored sections of Selma will be covered, Mrs. Craig stated, with a large group of colored workers now enrolled under their own chairmen.

All areas of the city have been districted, and companies of workers have been assigned to each under Mrs. J. F. Hooper, Colonel of Man Power, whose committee set-up is being rapidly completed. Other heads of executive groups, Mrs. P. B. Moss, in charge of clubs, Mrs. H. E. Kendrick, chairman of Speakers, and Mrs. R. A. Logan in charge of religious groups have many workers names on their committee lists, with definite programs for meetings and speeches before many groups already announced.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
August 24, 1933

Sheffey Will Lead Negro NRA Workers

A. O. Sheffey, well known negro druggist, today had been appointed as leader of the negro NRA workers here, the appointment having been made by General W. R. Spight. After a conference with Mrs. John W. Jones, lieutenant general, Chairman Sheffey announced that organization of the group would begin immediately, using ministers and other workers, with a view of completing the house-to-house canvassing as rapidly as possible. Work is expected to begin by Tuesday, he said.

WOMEN MAKE FINE SHOWING IN N. R. A. CANVASS

Birmingham Rep Reporter

The women under the leadership of Mrs. R. M. Neely have made a very successful drive in the NRA canvass. While all reports have not been made, the women have 20,000 pledges to their credit. 9-9-33

Reports turned in early this week show the following workers and the number of pledges turned in by them:

Mrs. C. M. Harris	1,498
Mrs. Carrie Ozan	1,524
Miss M. E. Morris	1,633
Mrs. Mollie Gray	3,426
Mrs. Mattie Holland	922
Mrs. W. A. Woodruff	671
Mrs. J. N. Moore	2,725
Mrs. W. H. Calloway	954
Mrs. Brooks Dickens	139
Mrs. Marie Thornton	796
Mrs. E. T. Wilson	929
Mrs. John O. Lewis	195
Miss Alena Strong	1,987
Mr. Curley Parrish	304

Birmingham Ala.

COLORED WOMEN ATTEND MASS MEETING

Birmingham Reporter

At the Mass meeting of NRA held on Wednesday morning, at the First Methodist Church (white) when Miss Mary E. Hughes, Louisville, of National Woman's Division, brought a message from National Headquarters Washington, D. C., there were present a group of colored women. Mrs. R. M. Neely, chairman of Colored Women's Organization Division; Mrs. L. L. Chambliss, co-chairman; Mrs. C. C. Cox, Mrs. H. C. Bryant, Mrs. R. T. Wilson and Miss Sibyl Moses, all of executive committee. 9-9-33

Birmingham Ala.

At the close of the meeting, Mrs. Neely and her committee, held a conference with Miss Hughes. Many vexing problems facing Negro workers were discussed. An educational committee from the club women will be appointed to co-operate in spreading the proper information.

NRA CODE FOR NEGROES DID NOT SUIT HIM

Call 9-22-33 Kansas City Mo.

Wanted Equal Code With Whites; Flees for Life In Alabama

NEW YORK—Because he refused to sign a statement saying he thought Negro workers ought to have a lower wage than that provided in the NRA code, the Rev. E. D. Hughes, A. M. E. minister of Selma, Ala., has been driven out of town by leading whites, including the chief of police, the secretary of the chamber of commerce and the president of a bank.

A hair-raising account of how he was forced to jump from a speeding automobile and hide under bushes in a ditch, in order to escape a mob of pursuing whites, is contained in a statement given a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by the Rev. Mr. Hughes.

A complete statement telling in detail of the abuses heaped upon the Rev. Mr. Hughes has been received here by the N. A. A. C. P. Protest has been made to General Hugh S. Johnson with a request that he take action against those who seek to block the operation of the President's agreements and use violence to enforce their desires.

$6 a Week For Girls

The Rev. Mr. Hughes, now residing in another Alabama city until he can get his wife out of the state, was the pastor of the Brown Chapel A. M. E. church in Selma and president of the Selma Ministerial Alliance. On August 20 one F. J. Ames, owner of the Selma Manufacturing company, sent to the Ministers' Alliance a private code for its approval. The code named $9.50 a week minimum wage for colored men, $8 a week minimum wage for colored women and $6 a week for colored girls from 14 to 16 years of age. He asked the colored ministers to approve the code.

Instead, the ministers wrote him a letter saying they had read President Roosevelt's code. They made no comment on the Ames code.

August 24, the Rev. Mr. Hughes was taken before a committee of between thirty and thirty-five of the substantial white citizens of Selma at the courthouse. Bruce C. Craig acted as spokesman for the whites and after a few questions told Mr. Hughes:

24 Hours to Leave Town

"Your record has been thoroughly investigated and we have found that you are not the type of citizen that exactly fits into a community like Selma and Dallas county, therefore we have decided that 24 hours from this minute, which is now 3:25 p. m., are long enough for you to get your business together and get out of town and Dallas county."

The Rev. Mr. Hughes says he recognized the following persons at the meeting: Bruce C. Craig, Norman Standfield, chief of police, Hunt C. Frazier, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; and E. C. Melvin, president of the Selma national bank. The Rev. Mr. Hughes says he was offered $500 before this occurrence to go to Washington and urge an $8 wage for Negroes.

Hides In Bushes

The Rev. Mr. Hughes did not leave at once, however, delaying until two days later, August 26. That afternoon five carloads of officers came to his house and chased his car which was just being driven away to be filled with gasoline by a friend. When they caught it and arrested the driver they doubled back to get the minister, who meantime had been warned by a fellow pastor and taken away in his car. The two were chased five or six miles out of Selma at 60 miles an hour. The Rev. Mr. Hughes had his friend slow down to 25 miles an hour and he jumped from the car and rolled into a ditch as a cloud of dust hid him while the whites whirled by after the car which had dropped him.

He lay in the ditch under the bushes until nightfall and made his way on foot to another town where he secured a ride to a large city.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes is a native of Palestine, Ark. He has pastored churches in Oklahoma and Louisiana. His wife was Miss Mattie L. Martin of Bosteville, Ark.

Alabama

Labor 1933

Occupation, Wages etc.

NEGROES AND NRA

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington states that the federal government contemplates some "constructive experimentation" in behalf of the negroes of America. The experiments are to be made in the hope of improving the "economic and social status of 12,000,000 persons composing the country's largest racial minority." The dispatch sets out in the following words some of the conditions to be corrected:

> Preliminary surveys have shown not only that negro tenants are losing out along with white tenants in acreage curtailment, but that the codes calling for increased wages have not affected the two occupations in which the negro is primarily employed in the South; farming and domestic service. They have been forced, on the other hand, to pay higher prices for their foodstuffs, which come in the necessities classes.
>
> It has been ascertained, too, that in a great many cases, increases in wages made mandatory under NRA codes have operated against the negro. He has been crowded out in favor of white persons, even in occupations in which he formerly had preponderance. Officials said this was due to the fact that white people who formerly refused menial positions now accepted them.

There is probably no community in the South having large negro population which has not experienced some of the problems here mentioned in connection with the operations of the code, yet the conviction has been general that the code's beneficial effects upon the negro far outweigh such disadvantages as may arise. To those who assert that the minimum wage for negro and white employes should not be the same the answer has been that the primary purpose of NRA is to increase purchasing power and that the negro employe is a sure means of putting money into circulation if it comes into his hands. To those who are disturbed because the same wage to white and negro tends to displace the negro and give his place to the white it is pointed out that if one of the effects of the code's operations is to cause the return to the soil and the healthy life of the farm of hundreds of thousands of negroes who in recent years have crowded into the industrial centers of the nation it may prove ultimately an economic blessing. Thousands of these migrating negroes have experienced little but hardship and suffering since their removal from the friendly atmosphere of their farm homes to the slums and the discriminations forced upon them in new and strange lands.

To those who argue there should be a wage differential between the races because of less efficiency in production the answer is that inefficiency must pay its penalty sooner or later anyway. Efficiency was low in Eastern sweatshops and in places where child labor was used. But now they are gone.

The federal government could never be brought to endorse a wage differential solely on the ground of race. If it should do so it would have to apply it in Harlem and in Detroit in the same way as among the stevedores on a New Orleans dock. It is important to note, however, that the Washington authorities will find men and women of the South eager to see that justice is done the negro in fixing his status and share of benefits under the operation of the New Deal. Last week's NRA parade in Montgomery was a convincing demostration of the negro's own attitude toward the new program. None were more earnest, more sincere or more enthusiastice than the thousands of negro marchers in that huge outburst of loyalty.

FULL TIME TO NRA

J. E. Addicks Given Furlough From Commerce Bureau Duties

J. E. Addicks, regional manager here of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and district compliance director of the NRA, Monday morning was advised by officials at Washington that he has been detached from his duties with the bureau in order to devote all of his time to his NRA duties. The furlough is to be effective for three months.

Mr. Addicks said the vast amount of work resulting from the NRA drive made it impossible for him to serve in both capacities. Similar transfers are being made in other cities, he said.

During the furlough of Mr. Addicks, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce office here will be in charge of W. A. Galloway, commercial agent.

Mr. Addicks announced Monday that he will move activities of the NRA office to Room 242, Federal Building.

PAPERS HIT NRA AS MENACE TO NEGRO LABOR

WASHINGTON. — (CNS) — Wide spread comment is heard here as current issues of Negro papers, throughout the country, reach the Capital carrying news stories and editroials that are anything but complimentary to the NRA program, as it affects the Negro.

It appears to be the concensus of opinion of the Negro press, that a new and serious economic situation confronts the masses of the race; which situation will grow worse unless there is decided change in the methods of applying certain specific provisions of the National Recovery Act.

Evidences of apprehenions along this line are furnished by the following headlines picked at random, from current issues of Negro newspapers, throughout the country:

"NRA—'No Recovery A' Tall!"
"New Kind of Slavery Lurks in The New Industrial Code."
"South Seeks Dual Standard In New Code."
"Industrial Code May Handicap Southern Workers"
"Connivery of White South Deprives Negroes of NRA Benefits"
"North Carolina Workers Uneasy Under NRA Displacements."
"Fight Against NRA Job Discrimination Rages."
"NRA Should Stand For 'Negro Recovery Also' "

Editorial comment points out that the Negro is "The Forgotten Man" in the NRA set up, and that bleak labor is the forgotten element in the make up of the codes of fair competition, submitted by the industrialists.

NRA—"No Recognition A'Tall"

In a leading editorial in the Black Dispatch of Oklahoma City August 12, Editor Roscoe Dungee says:

"The editor of the Tulsa Eagle rises to facetiously remark that 'NRA' means for the Negro, 'No Recognition A'Tall'. At least, that is the statement which the editor credits to a Negro servant girl who works out in the Southend among Tulsa's white millionaries. Seriously speaking, it appears that the National Recovery Act after making the Negro 'The Forgotten Man' proceeds to do many things which seriously menace the economic advancement of black people and in a great many instances, will confiscate and destroy many small Negro business establishments.

"Most Negro domestics in the Southland work for a wage pittance around from three to five dollars per week. In addition, they wrok long hours. The first move of the southerner was to see to it that 'domestic help and outside workers' did not come with in the meaning of the wage raise and shorter hour provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act.

"Fundamentally, the Industrial Recovery Act is supposed to put money back into circulation through the spending power of people who have jobs. 'Raise the wages; put on more help and shorten the hours' is the slogan resounding everyhwere. The question naturally arises as to whether the Negro artisan and laborer would not make the same contribution to spending as any other workers? Why has the Negro been counted out of the 'New Deal?' Does he not put as much human energy into his task as anyone else? Why should the Negro man and woman work long hours for a pittance while other citizens of the American Republic enjoy greater leisure, while being paid a premium for the few hours which they work?

"Take for instance, the laundry industry in the South, where Negroes are largely employed. The white employers are demanding that the code provide that Negores receive $5.67 for this class of labor, while in the North the wage code for white laundry workers is already set at $10.80. This base injustice has been agreed to by the authorities in Washington.

"Without regard to the fact that the buying power of Negro laborers has not been increased, the recovery codists turn to the Negro business men and insist upon their abiding by the general code which white merchants are required to observe. Apparently those who fashioned this new economic circle cannot realize that when they place the Negro masses in a peculiar and demoted class they at the same time place Negro business i na straight packet.

"Take for example the Negro grocer. Under the opening and closing hours adopted generally in Oklahoma City, groceries are to open at 7 a.m and close at 6 p. m. That's fine for the white grocers. They can be patriotic and obey the President's orders. All the white laborers enjoy short hours of balor. Most of them go to work under the new rule at from nine to nine thirty and get off at from four to four thirty.

"But what about the Negro grocer? That Negro merchant depends (because of the prejudice of white people) upon 99 per cent of his business coming from his own people. Under the Recovery Act they are, however, confined to long hours of labor. They are on the job in some white man's yard at least an hour and a half before theh Negro grocer can now open. They continue their work until perhaps from six and six thirty, arriving back home between seven and eight in the evening. The Negro grocer has been closed an hour when they return.

"Every Negro grocer in Oklahoma City will tell you that he does his largest business between seven and nine thirty at night. The average Negro grocer comes

home and eats his evening meal and then goes to the grocery to get his next supply after he has rested. This is representative of what we have observed in many Southern cities.

" 'New Deal' Mean Annihilation and Confiscation."

"Negro grocers in Oklahoma City, whom we have interviewed on this subject, are positive that their revenues have been reduced fully one-third since required to observe this new opening and closing rule. Their black customer is forced to dash away from his employment during spare moments on the job and make his daily punchases in a white store in the neighborhood where he works. Judged or measured by such a standard of circumstance, the "New Deal" means annihilation and confiscation, rather than recovery—to Negro business.

SUNSHINE TO TAKE ITS CASE TO COURT

Laundry Concern Also Will Carry Blue Eagle Fight To Public Notice

The Sunshine Cleaners, refused a rehearing by the Birmingham NRA Compliance Board on the withdrawal of its Blue Eagle, Friday announced plans to carry the fight into the courts and to the public through petitions.

Ed V. Scharfenstein, president of the laundry, was notified Friday that the local board had voted unanimously against reopening the case.

"We believe," said Scharfenstein, "the decision of the local board should have been withheld until we had time to face our accusers or at least we should have been given the names of the alleged signers of the affidavits that the board claimed they had in their possession, so that in the name of common justice we could defend our position.

"The surrendering of our insignia was not an admission that we are guilty of violating the code and was done to comply fully with instructions of the NRA, which we contend we have done since being instructed.

"We pleaded with Gen. Johnson to grant us an opportunity for a fair trial and to give us a rehearing. This he refused but we intend to air our case in the open courts and let the public know the truth."

The company was ordered by Administrator Hugh S. Johnson on Oct. 30 to surrender its Blue Eagle to Postmaster Cooper Green and at that time Gen. Johnson made public a letter from the Birmingham board to Ed V. Scharfenstein, president of the company, charging the laundry with staggering hours of branch employes and with keeping employes on duty longer than 45 hours while paying the employers only for the hours actually worked.

Scharfenstein, through his attorney, Francis H. Hare, denied violations of his code agreement and Hare appealed to the national board. The laundry after surrendering its Blue Eagle was advised that it was still bound by provisions of the code and any future non-compliance would be a violation subject to prosecution.

NRA APPEAL TO NEGROES

Hundreds of Negro women are going from door to door in Birmingham this week asking the housewives to sign the consumers code of the NRA. There are about five things you can do about this, and all of them is SIGN the card—then back it up by buying from only those stores who have the Blue Eagle and who are following it out in letter and in spirit—especially with reference to employment of Negroes. Trade where the Blue Eagle is—and where Negroes are working.

This is a war we are in. We are out to vanish from our doors that poisonous adder, depression, which is this very moment creeping down the streets and highways as well as the byways spitting hungry,indemgency and hell—hell that dries up everything that is dear to us. The theory of the NRA may not be clear to you, but 18,000,000 hungry men, women and children many of whom are your friends, are very understandable. It is this that we must drive from our doors before this sweeping conflagaration of want and privation scatters our bleached bones upon a thousand hills.

Any man who does all that he can, does his part. Do that. It can do you no harm to give this Recovery a thorough test. This is our last resort—if this fails, it's going to be tough for all. If it goes over and it can not go over without your help, we are going to have a place to work, to serve, to fight and to live the more abundant life—not only those who do their part now, but untold generations to come. Do your part. Sign the code. Report any violation of the letter or spirit thereof, and be sure you do not spent a lousy penn where Negroes do not work.

Facts and Figures

The following item was written by Nelson Brackin local jeweler, and is a clear, clean cut message to the 99,077 Negroes in Birmingham, who in 1930 had a purchasing power of $34,379,719.00. Before you buy investigat if the firm is employing Negro employees and ask tha they are being worked according to the N. R. A.

A list of the stores and business concerns that have adopted the new policy toward its Negro employees will be published within a few days.

In 1930 Birmingham Negroes spent $9,351,284.00 for food, or 27.2 per cent of the totall amount of money spent during the year for othercommodities. For clothing we spent $5,122,578.00 or 14.9 per cent. For fuel and light we spent1,615,847.000 or 4.7 per cent. Furniture and household furnishings $481,316.00 or 1.4 per cent. Consider these facts when making your next purchase. Mr. Brackin's letter follows:

"TO EVERY NEGRO WHO EXPECTS TO HAVE MONEY TO SPEND"

The National Industrial Recovery Act was designed to increased the number of employed and the wages of those employed. It appears that some 1,400 colored porters, maids, delivery boys in Birmingham were automatically suspended or laid off in the initial operation of this new order of industry.

Many of these 1,400 colored porters, maids, delivery boys, etc., which lost their employment were laid by firms that depend partly or wholly on Negro patronage. As an example, I understand some 200 small grocery stores cut off a wheel boy each last week for the one specific reason that they did not care to pay $14.50 weekly to a Negro. From careful orservance, I find that most of these 200 small grocers depend entirely upon Negroes for their patronage. They did not ask the Negro to stop trading with them, but they did deman the 200 Negro wheel boys to stop working for them when our great Presient demaned that they pay a decent living wage.

The Federal census shows 99,077 Negroes in Birmingham. With the new wage schedules these 99,077 are a very powerful buying or consuming group. I feel that every Negro should be very careful before he spends a single dollar to inquire first if the particular firm has discharged or eliminated their Negro employees for the very reason that they refused to pay them a living, decent wage. Of course, firms that cater to 100% white patronage, can not be expected to conform to the wishes of the Negro, because such firms have no Negro patronage. However those stores and firms which derive a part or all of their patronage from Negroes, and have eliminated Negroes as explained above, should be discriminated against by all Negroes. Each and everyone of the Negroes in Birmingham who spend many millions of dollars annually with local merchants, should inquire before they make any purchase if the prospective seller has discharged any Negro employees and inquire for a satisfactory reason therefore.

If each individual Negro will support in spirit the N. I. R. A. and make inquiry as suggest above, and avoid spending a cent with those stores and firms that have not been fair to Negroes in this recovery program, it will restore hundreds of Negroes to their former jobs and at the new 40 hour and $14.50 per week pay.

As a matter of information, this store has two faithful Negro employees that now enjoy the full benefits of the N. I. R. A. and we invite any Negro to ask or inquire of them.

I hope you will give support and co-operation to the movement suggested above. The success of the program above means at least 1,000 additional Negroes employed in Birmingham by firms that seek or cater to Negro patronage.

These 1,000 or more Negroes taken from want and poverty and given $14.50 weekly wages, will certainly do their part in spending, buying and consuming of merchandise, which is the ultimate purpose of the President's N. I. R. A. program.

The 99,077 Negroes of Birmingham should be careful to seek out, support and patronize those stores which have given them a square deal in this new deal.

NELSON L BRACKIN

Labor-1933

Arkansas.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

HELENA, ARK.
WORLD
AUG 29 1933

Here Is a Depression Problem

While the whole country is bending its energies toward reducing the number of unemployed, one finds upon observation and reflection that while the movement might succeed in a vast number of cases there are thousands of men and women who have lived without work for more than three years and will prefer to do so in the years to come. They have found living without work too easy, and so long as the public retains its charitable instincts these will not only decline offers of steady work but continue to live at the expense of others.

Several circumstances and conditions enter into this new situation, but among the chief causes are the public generosity mentioned, the lack of caution on the part of local relief organizations, and the failure of the Red Cross to examine separately and closely each case coming before it for consideration.

Recall the recent incident at Dermott, where 400 idle Negroes assembled at the municipal relief station were told that a stavemill owner wanted 50 men to cut stave bolts at $2.00 a cord with free transportation to and from the woods. Only two of the 400 offered to work, and when some relief official began writing down the names of those present seeking relief there was a general scramble to get away from there. The press dispatch telling of the incident said "They all ran away."

The inference is that only two of the 400 asking for free food and clothing were willing to work. A living had been coming too easily, and the ill effects of Dermott's generosity were thus suddenly brought out.

Here in Phillips County cotton planters are in need of cotton pickers, and have offered much higher pay than last year, but cotton picking is behind because of a lack of pickers. Yet there are literally hundreds of able-bodied pickers of both sexes who could earn fair wages in the cotton fields if they were disposed to make their own way by the labor of their hands and thus simplify the problem of caring for the needy. "Rations" from the Red Cross are so easily secured that many have acquired the habit and now prefer to live without work.

There has been no lessening of the number of wandering men and women of both races since the NRA program was started, and those who have been feeding and clothing the unemployed for months are still asked to continue the work. Practically every attic and storage room in the country has been stripped of surplus clothing for the benefit of idle men and women, and grocery bills have increased everywhere because of the desire of the average housewife to feed the hungry.

Because of this attitude on the part of men and women who have been so fortunate as to continue employed, or who have been beyond the reach of want and privation since October, 1929, the ranks of the genus hobo have been augmented, and there is now a vast army of unemployed who prefer that state to honest employment, and will refuse to accept work so long as they can live upon the public.

Here in Helena we have seen generosity abused repeatedly by men claiming to be jobless and hungry. We have seen the highways filled with men and women allegedly out of work and seeking employment, and bare paths have been worn to kitchen doors by the passage of many feet belonging to the unemployed.

In the beginning and far into the era of unemployment now the object of the most intensive drive the country has known since 1917, people out of work had the complete sympathy of every one, and every applicant for food or clothing found one or the other or both ready to hand. But the situation is changing. Professional if not organized idleness is coming into vogue, and it is no uncommon thing now for homes well known for their generosity to be visited two or three times a week by the same parties Often one man will do the begging while two or three others wait conveniently near by to partake of whatever the contact man secured.

Not many days ago a party of idle men stopped at Lexa between freight trains. Most of them were young, and one of the party told a questioner that the party had come south from New York, having heard that this section of the country was enjoying a measure of prosperity beyond that then apparent in the north and east. He said they had heard there was work at West Helena, but on arriving there found that they didn't like that town, and so they were moving leisurely back northward. They were being fed by home owners and others along the route, and the railroads were hauling them about free of charge. Living and travel supplied them with no problems.

In view of these facts, it looks as if the President will have to embody a new clause in his NRA program. As it stands employers are asked to create jobs for the unemployed, but there is no provision for compelling the unemployed to accept the jobs thus created. To that extent the program is imperfect, and something should be done to correct it. If this country is to recover, there must be no professional idlers to prey upon those who work. If it is the correct thing to ask employers to create new jobs and employ additional workers—and we are not disputing it for a moment—it should also be the correct thing to ask idle men to accept the jobs thus created, and back the request with as much force as has been put behind that made of employers. Otherwise we might come upon the necessity of adopting the No-work-no-food slogan of Capt. John Smith.

Labor - 1933

California

Occupation, Wages, etc.

$306,875 Paid To Colored Players In Movie Industry

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 9.—(By Harry Levette for ANP) Courteously accorded the privilege of checking over the books and records of Central Casting Corporation which supplies the huge army of atmosphere players of all races to the motion picture studios, the Coast representative of the Associated Negro Press herewith presents some startling figures concerning the employment of Negroes as players in the Hollywood studios.

Prior to October, 1927, when Charles Butler was employed and given a desk in the headquarters at Hollywood and Western boulevards, there was no especial or reliable system for securing Negro talent, much of it being reached through private employment agencies or by the players applying at the gates.

During the five years that Butler has been held responsible for filling the demands of the studios both as to numbers and ability, there have been by actual figures twice as many Negro players in pictures as there was before in the preceding five years.

There have been 34,201 colored extra players employed through Central during the past five years. They received in hard cash $306,875. This number and the cash received is only 85 per cent of those who really worked, the remaining being near stars, featured players and players who through starting as extras, became contract players.

The poorest year was 1931 when the 85 per cent only totalled $3,993, they receiving only $22,096.

When this fact is taken into consideration it causes one to wonder what a large percentage of the local citizenry would do without the movies. There are many who have depended on the industry entirely for their livlihood, and have averaged a good living at that, before the bottom dropped out of Wall street.

Most of the officials at the studios speak enthusiastically of prospects this spring and summer.

COTTON PICKERS' STRIKE TENTATIVELY SETTLED

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—(AP) The strike of thousands of cotton pickers in the San Joaquin valley of California was tentatively settled today when it was announced that both growers and pickers had agreed to submit their troubles to a mediation board named by Governor James Rolph Jr. and George Creel, WPA director and representative of the national labor board.

E. H. Fritzgerald, labor department representative at Visalia, reported the pickers had agreed to resume work Monday on the $50,000,000 cotton crop waiting to be harvested in California, and would work at the old rate of 60 cents a hundred pounds pending settlement of the wage controversy. In striking they had asked for $1 a hundred pounds.

NEGRO WORKERS MAKE GOOD AS SALESMEN

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—In a letter to Floyd Covington, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Urban League, the general manager of one of the leading food establishments on the Pacific Coast assures him that the five colored men whom he recently took into his employ have made good. The manager says of the services of these men that they are "extremely orderly in their conduct, respectful in their manner, and as workers, diligent and purposeful. Their sales have been constantly mounting and from present indications they are going to rank amongst the top notchers."

SANTA ROSA, CAL.
PRESS DEMOCRAT

OCT 25 1933

Importing Negro Pickers

AN ADVERTISEMENT appeared in some of the Texas newspapers yesterday, offering negroes jobs in the cotton fields of California. Growers in the San Joaquin area announce plans to import thousands of experienced cotton pickers to break up the strike in the valley.

The striking cotton pickers are more than ninety per cent Mexicans, only a few of whom are naturalized Americans. The negroes would at least have the advantage of being American citizens.

With millions of regular Americans idle and looking for work, it seems a bit inconsistent to allow aliens to swarm across the border after available jobs.

Since the Mexican cotton pickers, urged on by red agitators, have walked out on the job, it might not be a bad idea to bring in some workmen who are adapted to such work.

A southern negro is right at home in a cotton field, whereas a Mexican or a white man has difficulty in making a go of it.

Before the negroes are brought in, however, the Mexicans should be removed from the scene. Otherwise there might be a battle.

Labor—1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Connecticut.

Women Waiters Replace Men On Crack Trains Of New Haven Line

Low price no-tipping dining cars were placed in service for commuters on the Bankers Express from New York to Springfield, Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Monday, as an experiment in reducing the cost of transportation.

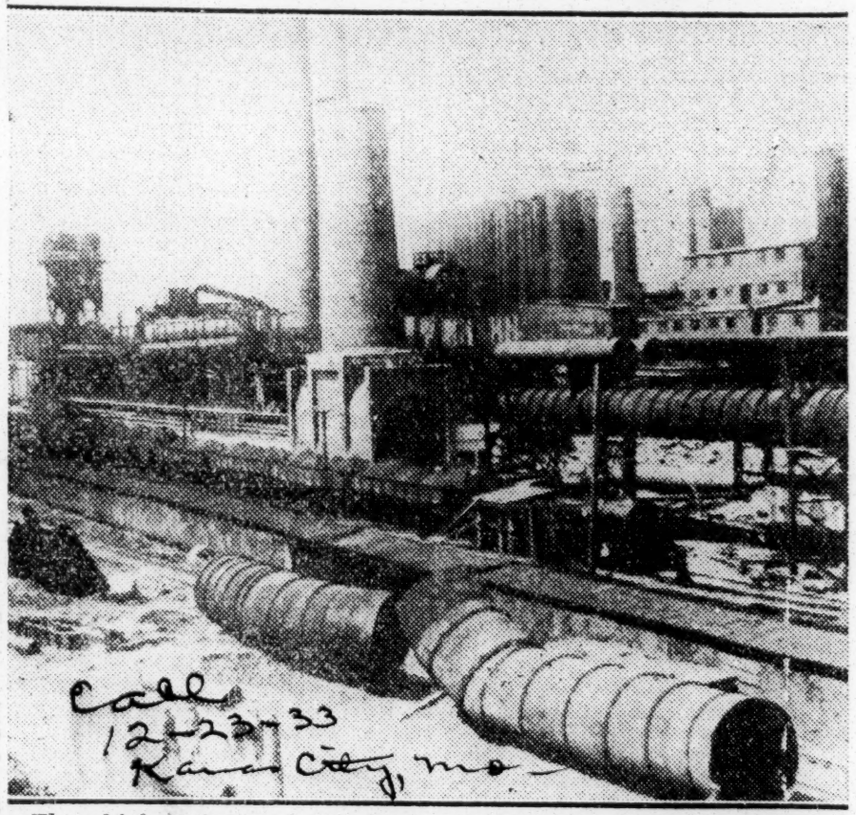
Eight Negro women dressed in green or lavender uniforms to match the color scheme of the cars replaced five dining-car waiters. The cars will be a combination diner and club equipment. The New Haven started a "counter car" to provide breakfast to communters last November.

"We are making it possible for a passenger using the Bankers Express to step into the diner and get coffee and a doughnut for 15 cents," said R. L. Pearson, vice president and general manager of the road. "He will be made to feel just as much at home as the man who eats a hearty breakfast. On the evening train the top price will be 80 cents for a minute steak with fried potatoes."

The girls were selected from among the waitresses of the Alice Foote-McDougal Tea Room. They will be paid $40 per month, furnished uniforms and free sleeping accommodations nightly in Hartford, Conn., or Springfield, Mass.

The trains on which the experiment is being tried are Train No. 80, running from New York to Springfield, and Train No. 67, from Springfield to New York.

Where a Negro Is Chief Engineer



The chief engineer of this large Russian plant is a Negro. This is a partial view of the giant Magnitogarsk Metallurgical plant at which Richard Williams, formerly of Greenwich, Conn., has been appointed chief electrical engineer. —Cooperative Publishers Photo.

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Negro, 64 Years on Duty, Quits State Department

WASHINGTON, March 9. (AP) After 64 years of service in the state department, Eddie Savoy, grizzled colored negro doorkeeper for the secretary, said today he will retire next Saturday.

Being 77 years old and much beyond the regular retirement age, Eddie has been receiving from the government only his retired pay, but during Secretary Stimson's regime the latter personally made up the difference between this and the position's regular salary out of his own pocket.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 7 1933

POLICE ROUT IDLE IN CAPITAL MARCH

Nightsticks Are Used Freely as Demonstration Starts Despite Lack of Official Permit.

TWO CALL AT WHITE HOUSE

Roosevelt's Policy Will Be to Receive Delegations of Radicals When It Is Feasible.

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).—Several men nursed bruises and broken heads tonight and a score of others were in jail, the aftermath of an attempt by a corps of unemployed to stage a demonstration through Washington streets.

The police ended the march almost as soon as it began, using nightsticks freely until the column of 200 or so, mostly Negroes, broke and fled. Three or four had to be taken to a hospital to have their heads stitched up. Of the rest, as many as the bluecoats could get hold of were piled into patrol wagons and taken to the lock-up.

Banners carried by the demonstrators, demanding $5 weekly relief allowances and equal treatment of Negroes and whites, were seized in the police rush and more than a score went down or were captured in the rush of flailing clubs.

The fracas occurred at Twelfth and P Streets, some distance from the downtown section.

The police broke up the march because the men, under Communist leadership, were without a parade permit. They had applied to the District Commissioners for such a permit. The commissioners asked President Roosevelt how he wished Communist demonstrations handled, but before the answer came the paraders got under way and so did the police.

The President, meanwhile, sent word that he had no objection to Communists parading so long as they did not interfere with traffic or start disorder. He made it clear, also, that he expects the police to act with discretion in such matters.

James Ford, Negro, the Vice Presidential nominee of the Communist party, and Herbert Benjamin, who said he represented the Workers Unemployed Council, called separately at the Executive Office seeking receptions of delegations by the President.

Mr. Benjamin was told by M. H. McIntyre, the President's public contact secretary, that he would see about arranging a meeting later.

It was said at the White House that the President's policy as Governor of New York to receive delegations of radicals and hear what they have to say will be continued when feasible.

NEW YORK NEWS

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(NEWS photo)

REDS RIOT IN WASHINGTON.—A colored man is down, blood trickling from cut over his eye, in yesterday's Red riot in Washington. Cop, club in hand, grasps him by back of coat. Other rioters are hustled away by bluecoats. Police broke up parade because men, under Red leadership, were marching without permit.—*Story p.2; other pics. p. 20.*

D.C.

EDWARD SAVOY RETIRES.

Edward Savoy, dean of messengers i official Washington, retired from active service Saturday, March 11, after nearly sixty-four years in the State Department. His last day on duty was made memorable by a visit to President Roosevelt, who sent a car bearing the Presidential seal to bring the 77 year old Negro to the White House. The nation's Chief Executive had invited Savoy to call so that he could personally congratulate him on his many years of faithful service and bid farewell. Flowers and gifts piled high on Edward Savoy's desk outside of the office of Secretary Hull attested the high regard in which he is held by diplomats, departmental officials and fellow-messengers.

For more than half a century Edward Savoy has been a picturesque figure in the National capital. He was first appointed by Hamilton Fish in 1869, functioning as chief messenger continuously irrespective of what party was in power. He was officially retired a few years ago on a pension, but retained by Secretary Stimson, who personally made up the difference in salary.

Savoy distinguished himself when Congress declared war against Spain in 1898, when he served the Spanish Minister, Senor Luis Polo y Bernarbe, with a copy of the resolution signed by the President, who was asked for his passports.

The files of The New York World record that.

"Minister Polo was determined not to receive the ultimatum. He was confident he would receive a private tip from the White House, which would enable him to demand his passports before the ultimatum was served upon him. Then he could refuse to receive it, saying that he was no longer Minister. It will be remembered that Secretary Olney handed Minister Woodford his passports before the American representative could have sent the ultimatum to the Spanish Government.

"Judge Days training as a country lawyer served him in good stead. He had learned by instinct that it should be given to 'Eddie' Savoy. He had gained the sobriquet of the nation's 'bouncer,' from the fact that he handed Lord Sackville-West and Minister De Lome their passports.

"It was 11:30 on Wednesday morning when 'Eddie' Savoy pushed the electric button of the Spanish Legation. The old Spanish soldier who acted as doorkeeper responded.

"Have something here for the Minister," said 'Eddie.'

"The doorkeeper looked at him suspiciously, but he permitted the messenger to pass into the vestibule.***The Minister stood in the hall. In one hand he held an envelope. It was addressed to the Secretary of State. It contained a request for the passport of the Minister and his suite.

"When the doorkeeper presented the letter just brought by the Department of State's messenger, Senor Polo grasped it in his quick, nervous way. He opened the envelope and realized instantly that he had been outwitted. A cynical smile passed over the face as he handed his request for passports to 'Eddie,' who bowed and smiled on the Minister."

Edward Savoy's battle of wits with Senor Polo was only one of his many interesting experiences in diplomacy in which he came out first best. He is writing his memoirs, which should prove to be engrossing and highly illuminating.

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"Judge Days training as a country la served him in good stead. He had learned the value of being the first to get out an attachment. The ultimatum was placed in a large, square envelope that might have contained an invitation to a dinner. It was natural that it should be given to 'Eddie' Savoy. He had gained the sobriquet of the nation's 'bouncer,' from the fact that he handed Lord Sackville-West and Minister De Lome their passports.

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50 NEGROES JOIN FORESTRY ARMY IN DISTRICT

Investigation Reveals that All are Treated Alike in Training

About fifty colored men have been selected from the District and sent to Fort Washington in connection with the recent plan to enlist young men in forestation work in the United States.

The Washington quota is 500 and approximately 375 have been selected.

A check up by a Washington Tribune reporter this week disclosed that there is no discrimination in the selection or treatment of the men. The requirements are that an applicant must be between the ages of 18 and 25, single and have dependents. Although local organizations have been swamped with applicants, few have met the requirements.

A visit to the welfare department on John Marshall Place and C Street, revealed that all are treated alike when seeking to join the army of forest workers. Later a trip to the local army recruiting station where the men are sent for physical examination disclosed that colored army men from the Tenth Cavalry are on duty along with other soldiers and are assisting in examining the men. Tenth Cavalry men are also on duty at Fort Washington, where the men are taught the rudiments of army life.

It was announced, Tuesday, that the plan of selection of the men would be more liberal in the future. Washington's quota of 500 is not filling up fast, the method of selection has been too severe. Young men may now apply through the Y.M.C.A., said Campbel C. Johnson, executive secretary, Wednesday.

215 Men to Company

Each forest company, he said, will consist of 215 men, made up of 3 overseers—an army officer and two sergeants—4 section foremen, 8 assistant section foremen, 24 squad foremen, 1 clerk, 1 storekeeper, 1 steward and 2 firstclass cooks and 3 second cooks. All but the three army men in each company will be selected from the ranks of workers.

It is the hope of the leaders to find cooks among the men, but in the event this plan fails the ar will either supply them or co will be hired by the Emerge Conservation Corps.

NO DISCRIMINATION IN FORESTRY JOBS

NEW YORK—Specific instructions have been given enrolling officers in the reforestation army not to discriminate in enlisting colored applicants, it was announced by the office of the Secretary of Labor in Washington last week.

W. rank Persons, acting for Secretary Frances Perkins, has written the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in answer to complaints forwarded to him that Negroes were being flatly refused in parts of Alabama, Texas and Arkansas.

"Please be assured that specific instructions have been conveyed to all organizations engaged in selecting men...in the state of Texas, concerning the law and the purpose that there should be no discrimination on the basis of race or color. So far as Texas is concerned, as it happens, that information was mailed to the chairman of each county committee from this office. Please let me assure you further that instructions of this character have been placed in the hands of similar committees in all communities throughout the United States."

NEGRO INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE FIGHTS FOR SQUARE DEAL

WASHINGTON (CNS)—Determined that Negro cost of living shall not be increased unless Negro labor gains some of the advantages to accrue from increases in wages and the spread of employment under the recently passed National Industrial Recovery Act, the Negro Industrial League, a newly formed organization for the protection of colored labor and colored consumers, a strong plea in behalf of the Negro at the hearing on the code of fair competition for the cotton textile industry held at the Department of Commerce building here last Thursday. The spokesman for the League was John P. Davis, its executive secretary. Davis and Robert C. Weaver, the League's director of research, were the only two colored delegates of the more than nine hundred present.

The hearing held was the first of several scheduled by General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the National Recovery Administration. The purpose of the hearing on cotton textiles just completed and those which are to be held for other basic industries, is to evolve a code of fair competition to govern each basic industry and aid in national recovery from the depression. The Industrial Recovery Act requires than upon the approval by the President of the code of fair competition for a particular industry, all persons engaged in the industry shall be governed thereby. The result will be to place the government as a controlling agency of the principal industries of the country both as with regard to labor conditions and as to prices charged for commodities manufactured by these industries.

Appearing on behalf of Negro labor and the Negro consuming public, Davis, as spokesman for the organization, stressed the fact that it was essential to safeguard the interest of those groups from possible unfavorable results arising out of the administration of the Act.

"There must be frank recognition of the fact," he said, "that unless Negro labor is openly and fairly dealt with in these codes of fair competition, as a factor to be separately and expressly considered, the increased cost of living will carry human misery in even greater quantities to the home of every tenth man in the nation."

He called attention to the fact that the code for cotton texile industries in its present state, is so framed to exclude cleaners and outside crews, two types of occupations in cotton mills in with the bulk of Negroes attached to the industry are employed.

He states: "This exception necessarily results in the exclusion of Negro wage earners from the benefits to labor provided for by the act stated to be within the purposes of the Act by the President of the United States and the administrator appointed by him. The sharpness of this discrimination would be accontenuated by the fact that over four-fifths of the colored laborers attached to the cotton textile industry are cancentrated in the South, where wages are lowest and hours of service are longest.

Showing that Negro consumers represent an unusually large part of the total purchasing power the speaker declared that much of the slack in the American export trade in cotton textiles could be taken up by the improvement of the Negro market at home. "The buying power of the Negro family must be increased," said Davis, "to meet the rise in prices. It is as important to the manufacturer of cotton textiles as it is to the Negro himself that his buying power be resored." The array of statistical data and his treatment of it caused the delegates to warmly applaud him at the conclusion of his testimony at the hearing and caused Deputy Administrator W. L. Allen to publicly compliment him on his showing.

In outlining the work of the Negro Industrial League to a Capital News Service reporter, Davis said: "The Negro Industrial League was formed with the purpose of protecting the interests of Negro labor and Negro consumers. During the past four years there have been steady decreases in the number of Negroes gainfully employed, far exceeding in proportion the decreases experienced by white labor. Meanwhile recent proposals of the present administration to increase the cost of living threaten seriously to strike a heavy blow at the Negro family which represents one of the lowest income groups in America. Our organization is seeking and will continue to seek to get the administration to expressly protect the interest of the Negro in these codes, by expressly mentioning them in their provisions.

"Our approach has been different in some respects to that of other bodies. We have sought first to secure as complete actual information on Negro labor and Negro consumers as is humanly possible. Then we have prepared and presented this data to government sources. At the same time we have sought to show private industrialists the wisdom of improving the Negro market in America by increasing the number of jobs available to Negroes. We plan to appear in the interest of Negro labor and consumers at future hearings, and will welcome cheerfully the aid and cooperation of any Negro organization in this effort. We are especially anxious to receive from any source information on Negro unemployment, Negro labor conditions, or the cost of living in Negro families from any source."

The address of the League is 717 Florida avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

LOW WAGES AT BIRMINGHAM SCORED IN TALK

Living Cost Favors Pittsburgh Mill Labor In Comparison With South.

By DUTTON FERGUSON

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10—John Prescott Daivs, executive secretary of the Negro Industrial League, continued the determined fight for low-waged workers when he appeared before the National Recovery Administration's hearings on the steel industry, held last Monday, before nearly 1,000 white persons, in the main auditorium of the Department of Commerce building. Deputy Administrator K. L. Simpson presided over the afternoon hearings when both Mr. Davis and Dr. Robert Weaver appeared.

After identifying himself as a representative of the Negro Industrial League, Mr. Davis began his extensive recital of facts which went to the bottom of the labor and wage injustices, particularly in the South.

Arguments Meet Objection

"We realize the necessity in such a hearing as this," began Mr. Davis "of confining ourselves to a statement of factual information, having direct bearing upon this code and upon the specific articles under discussion."

"Representatives of our organization who have appeared at hearings on other codes have not transgressed this reasonable rule, and, I do not propose to do so," continued the scholar.

"However, I ask your indulgence at the outset, Mr. Deputy Administrator, to say briefly that a basic consideration larger in principle than the code under consideration, but directly related to the purposes of this code, must be introduced at this time."

"The Negro citizen has suffered intensely the results of an economic policy of laissez faire in this country. It now appears that around this partnership table we are met to plan in a spirit of invincible good-will with a new national economy designed to abolish human misery. It should at once be clear that if this "new deal" is to be a success, industry in this country should not be allowed to exist with a part of its employees denied the benefits of the programme; that if increased buying power is the key to national recovery, the wages of Negro citizens——"

At this point Deputy Simpson interrupted the young league officer. The deputy held that an argument of this type had no place in open hearings, adding, "we are willing to have you file your argument and are entirely willing to have you make a statement of any facts in it, but we are not willing to change our rules and permit argument to that effect at this time."

N. A. A. C. P. Action Recalled

With apologies, Mr. Davis continued, "we have prepared an extensive recital of facts with regard to our position regarding Section 2 of the steel code . . .Our policy is substantially the same as that stated by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, with one important and vital exception, and we submit to you, sir, that it is highly necessary in any plan of representation proposed by Mr. Green, when he spoke a few moments ago, that there be included an agreement, a written agreement on the part of labor and labor readers, that there will be no discrimination on account of race, creed or color.

"The action taken by the 24th Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, representing about 100,000 Negro fellow citizens, specifically passed this past July a resolution to that effect . . . . which had a statement of the same nature."

Mr. Davis pointed to the rise of the Negro in the steel industry in the North and West. The wage injustices dealt colored laborers in the industry in the South, and at Jefferson County, Alabama, particularly came in for strong criticism by the speaker.

60 Per Cent Laborers In South

The Davis statement showed many important facts concerning Negro labor in the steel industry. Of the total 861,570 workers attached to the "blast furnaces and rolling mills" and other branches of the iron and steel industry, 82,685, or over 9 per cent of the total number of persons under the laborers in the industry includes 61,984 colored laborers. This unit represents 15 per cent of the total numbe rof persons under the classification of laborers. In the high branches of the steel and iron industry the Negro totals 20,685 workers.

Two important regions of the industry are in a group of states including Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and in the Southern section made up of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee.

The Davis statement further showed that in the West 30,054 colored workers, classified as laborers, are in the steel and iron mills. In the South there are 19,993 colored laborers. Of the total 31,234 laborers the Negro represents 60 per cent of the total for the Southern states. Alabama has 10,545 colored laborers in the iron and steel industry. These workers constitute 81 per cent of the total laborers employed by the branches of the industry in the State covered by the proposed code.

Rent Only Higher In Pittsburgh

Charging that "the purpose of the division of the steel industry into wage districts is to perpetuate wage differentials," Mr. Davis continued, "much has been said of the difference in cost of living in the South and the rest of the country. The degree of differences has been over stated. In the case of the cost of living in Birmingham (Ala.), the most important center of the iron and steel industry in the South and in Pittsburgh, a corresponding center of the West, price quotations for certain leading foodstuffs, etc., are available for as recent a date as June 15, 1933."

In item-for-item detail, the speaker compared the cost of most of the basic foodstuffs in Pittsburgh with Birmingham. Concluding this portion of his statement, Mr. Davis said, "on the basis of such an analysis from Bulletin 357, Bureau of Labor Statistics) and from the retail prices presented above, it appears that there is no reason to expect the food and light and fuel groups of good, which represents the greater part of the expenditure for wage-earning families to warrant the presumption of a marked difference in the cost of living between the leading cities of the Southern and Western branches of the iron and steel industry . . . . With the exception of rent, there are no important components in this remainder of goods and services whose price is appreciably greater in the Western city (Pittsburgh). In so far as the differential in the cost of housing for the Southern worker is due to the existence of the employer-owned house, it is an objectionable feature and should be corrected. In no circumstances should it be the basis for lower wage rates in the South. In so far as the differential is due to unsanitary and over-crowded dwellings in the South, it should certainly not be the purpose of this code to perpetuate these conditions."

Holding that the second reason for the difference between wages paid in the South and wages paid in the West, is due to "the rather ambiguous 'general economic condition,' in Article III, Section 5 of the Code," Mr. Davis said, "at present there are vast reservoirs of potential workers congregated about each and every center of this and all other industries . . . . The existence of a large potential labor supply in the South is not a characteristic peculiar to that section and offers no basis for a difference in the rate of minimum wage there."

Praises Labor Secretary Perkins

Mr. Davis concluded his statement by saying, "There exists no reason for a difference between the wages paid in the Southern States and wages paid in other sections. Our appearance here, would not have been necessary had there been an inkling of the splendid speech of Secretary Perkins made at the beginning of this hearing. We can do no more in a discussion of wages and hours than to concur in her recommendations that the multiplicity of districts be abolished in this code, the hours be reduced, that wages be increased to no less than 45 cents an hour for the Southern district."

Mr. John Prescott Davis, who has appeared at hearings on all of the codes for all large industries of the nation, received his education at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine. He received his LLB. from Harvard School of Law this year. His co-worker, Dr. Robert Weaver, is the youngest student to ever secure a Ph.D. from Harvard University. Dr. Weaver, who holds two other degrees in economics from Harvard, is research director of the Negro Industrial League. The young men work their briefs favoring higher wages for colored industrial workers jointly. They alternate at presenting these briefs at the hearings of proposed codes in the auditorium of the Commerce Department.

CODE FOR LAUNDRY WORKERS ADOPTED

Wage, Hour Schedules Authorized by Johnson Pending Final Code.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—(AP)—Wage and hour schedules under which the laundry industry will operate in lieu of President Roosevelt's re-employment agreement pending completion of their own codes were authorized today by Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator.

Wages for the laundry industry varied from a low of 14 cents an hour in the south [illegible] to a high of 40 cents in the west, with a ten per cent reduction allowable in cities under 100,000 population, for a 45-hour week.

Announcing the modifications, the recovery administration said it was estimated minimum rates of pay for laundry labor in the south would increase from 100 to 150 per cent and minimum rates in the north, 30 per cent, and that 200,000 workers affected would have their annual wages boosted approximately $35,000,000 from the present estimated $140,000,000. The number of wage earners in the south would increase 25 per cent, it was said, and 12 per cent in the north, with the pay of office employes in the north raised about 50 and 35 per cent, respectively.

The wage scales for the laundry industry were:

Women—25 cents an hour in the north, 20 cents in the east, 14 cents in the south, 20 cents reduction provision.

Men over 18 years old—40 cents in the east, 35 cents in the south, 40 cents in the southwest, and 45 cents in the north, also subject to the ten per cent reduction provision.

Office workers were allowed $14 minimum in cities of over 500,000; $13.50 in those between 100,000 and 50,000 population; $13 in those between 50,000 and 25,000; $12.50 in those between 25,000 and 2,500, and $12 in those under 2,500.

Learners, 20 cents in the south, $12 in the south, with one dollar a week less to be paid in the south including Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, District of Columbia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Engineers, firemen and maintenance crews were allowed 50 cents in the south, 40 cents in the north.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

LOW WAGES AT BIRMINGHAM SCORED IN TALK

Living Cost Favors Pittsburgh Mill Labor In Comparison With South.

By DUTTON FERGUSON

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10—John Prescott Daivs, executive secretary of the Negro Industrial League, continued the determined fight for low-waged workers when he appeared before the National Recovery Administration's hearings on the steel industry, held last Monday, before nearly 1,000 white persons, in the main auditorium of the Department of Commerce building. Deputy Administrator K. L. Simpson presided over the afternoon hearings when both Mr. Davis and Dr. Robert Weaver appeared.

Upon identifying himself as a representative of the Negro Industrial League, Mr. Davis began his extensive recital of facts which went to the bottom of the labor and wage injustices, particularly in the South.

Arguments Meet Objection

"We realize the necessity in such a hearing as this," began Mr. Davis "of confining ourselves to a statement of factual information, having direct bearing upon this code and upon the specific articles under discussion."

"Representatives of our organization who have appeared at hearings on other codes have not transgressed this reasonable rule, and, I do not propose to do so," continued the scholar.

"However, I ask your indulgence at the outset, Mr. Deputy Administrator, to say briefly that a basic consideration larger in principle than the code under consideration, but directly related to the purposes of this code, must be introduced at this time."

"The Negro citizen has suffered intensely the results of an economic policy of laissez faire in this country. It now appears that around this partnership table we are met to plan in a spirit of invincible good-will with a new national economy designed to abolish human misery. It should at once be clear that if this "new deal" is to be a success, industry in this country should not be allowed to exist with a part of its employees denied the benefits of the programme; that if increased buying power is the key to national recovery, the wages of Negro citizens——"

At this point Deputy Simpson interrupted the young league officer. The deputy held that an argument of this type had no place in open hearings, adding, "we are willing to have you file your argument and are entirely willing to have you make a statement of any facts in it, but we are not willing to change our rules and permit argument to that effect at this time."

N. A. A. C. P. Action Recalled

With apologies, Mr. Davis continued, "we have prepared an extensive recital of facts with regard to our position regarding Section 2 of the steel code . . Our policy is substantially the same as that stated by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, with one important and vital exception, and we submit to you, sir, that it is highly necessary in any plan of representation proposed by Mr. Green, when he spoke a few moments ago, that there be included an agreement, a written agreement on the part of labor and labor readers, that there will be no discrimination on account of race, creed or color.

"The action taken by the 24th Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, representing about 100,000 Negro fellow citizens, specifically passed this past July a resolution to that effect . . . . which had a statement of the same nature."

Mr. Davis pointed to the rise of the Negro in the steel industry in the North and West. The wage injustices dealt colored laborers in the industry in the South, and at Jefferson County, Alabama, particularly came in for strong criticism by the speaker.

60 Per Cent Laborers In South

The Davis statement showed many important facts concerning Negro labor in the steel industry. Of the total 861,570 workers attached to the "blast furnaces and rolling mills" and other branches of the iron and steel industry, 82,685, or over 9 per cent of the total number of persons under the laborers in the industry, includes 61,984 colored laborers. This unit represents 15 per cent of the total numbe rof persons under the classification of laborers. In the high branches of the steel and iron industry the Negro totals 20,685 workers.

Two important regions of the industry are in a group of states including Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and in the Southern section made up of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee.

The Davis statement further showed that in the West 30,054 colored workers, classified as laborers, are in the steel and iron mills. In the South there are 19,993 colored laborers. Of the total 31,234 laborers the Negro represents 60 per cent of the total for the Southern states. Alabama has 10,545 colored laborers in the iron and steel industry. These workers constitute 81 per cent of the total laborers employed by the branches of the industry in the State covered by the proposed code.

Rent Only Higher In Pittsburgh

Charging that "the purpose of the division of the steel industry into wage districts is to perpetuate wage differentials," Mr. Davis continued, "much has been said of the difference in cost of living in the South and the rest of the country. The degree of differences has been over stated. In the case of the cost of living in Birmingham (Ala.), the most important center of the iron and steel industry in the South and in Pittsburgh, a corresponding center of the West, price quotations for certain leading foodstuffs, etc., are available for as recent a date as June 15, 1933."

In ite -for-item detail, the speaker compared the cost of most of the basic foodstuffs in Pittsburgh with Birmingham. Concluding this portion of his statement, Mr. Davis said, "on the basis of such an analysis from Bulletin 357, Bureau of Labor Statistics) and from the retail prices presented above, it ap. ears that there is no reason to expect the food and light and fuel groups of good, which represents the greater part of the expenditure for wage-earning families to warrant the presumption of a marked difference in the cost of living between the leading cities of the Southern and Western branches of the iron and steel indu try . . . . With the exception of rent, there are no important components in this remainder of goods and services whose price is appreciably greater in the Western city (Pittsburgh). In so far as the differential in the cost of housing for the Southern worker is due to the existence of the employer-owned house, it is an objectionable feature and should be corrected. In no circumstances should it be the basis for lower wage rates in the South. In so far as the differential is due to unsanitary and over-crowded dwellings in the South, it should certainly not be the purpose of this code to perpetuate these conditions."

Holding that the second reason for the difference between wages paid in the South and wages paid in the West, is due to "the rather ambiguous 'general economic condition,' in Article III, Section 5 of the Code," Mr. Davis said, "at present there are vast reservoirs of potential workers congregated about each and every center of this and all other industries . . . The existence of a large potential labor supply in the South is not a characteristic peculiar to that section and offers no basis for a difference in the rate of minimum wage there."

Praises Labor Secretary Perkins

Mr. Davis concluded his statement by saying, "There exists no reason for a difference between the wages paid in the Southern States and wages paid in other sections. Our appearance here, would not have been necessary had there been an inkling of the splendid speech of Secretary Perkins made at the beginning of this hearing. We can do no more in a discussion of wages and hours than to concur in her recommendations that the multiplicity of districts be abolished in this code, the hours be reduced, that wages be increased to no less than 45 cents an hour for the Southern district."

Mr. John Prescott Davis, who has appeared at hearings on all of the codes for all large industries of the nation, received his education at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine. He received his LLB. from Harvard School of Law this year. His co-worker, Dr. Robert Weaver, is the youngest student to ever secure a Ph.D. from Harvard University. Dr. Weaver, who holds two other degrees in economics from Harvard, is research director of the Negro Industrial League. They alternate at presenting these briefs at the hearings of proposed codes in the auditorium of the Commerce Department.

CODE FOR LAUNDRY WORKERS ADOPTED

Wage, Hour Schedules Authorized by Johnson Pending Final Code.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—(AP)—Wage and hour schedules under which the laundry industry will operate in lieu of President Roosevelt's re-employment agreement pending completion of their own codes were authorized today by Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator.

Wages for the laundry industry varied from a low of 14 cents an hour [illegible] to a high of 40 cents [illegible] west, with a ten per cent reduction allowable in cities under 100,000 population, for a 45-hour week.

Announcing the modifications, the recovery administration said it was estimated minimum rates of pay for laundry labor in the south would increase from 100 to 150 per cent and the south would increase 25 per cent, the east, 20 cents in the north, it was said, and 12 per cent in the south and southwest and 35 cents in the north, with the pay of office employes in the north, 30 per cent, and that 200,000 workers affected would have their annual wages boosted approximately $35,000,000 from the present estimated $140,000,000. The number of wage earners in the south would be paid $13 in those under 100,000 and one dollar a week less to Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Florida, Columbia, the District of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana, Texas.

The wage scales for the laundry industry were:

Women—25 cents an hour in the north, also subject to the ten per cent provision.
Office workers were allowed $14 in the south, 20 cents in the east, 18 cents in the south, 20 cents in the east, 14 cents in the south, 40 cents in the Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Columbia, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana, Texas.
Men over 18 years old—40 cents in $13.50 in those between 100,000 and 500,000; 35 cents in the southwest, and 45 cents in the north; 25 cents in the south, 32,500,000, and $13 in those under 100,000.

'BRAIN TRUST' BEHIND FAIR LABOR AND WAGE FIGHT IS REVEALED

Two Scholars On "Ground Floor" As Negro Labor Wages Its Fight For Recognition Under New Code.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—What the Negro Industrial League has done and will do in its fair hour-and-wage fight for colored laborers in all industries whose codes have been presented at the numerous hearings in the U. S. Department of Commerce, was revealed late last week in an interview by a Washington reporter of The Pittsburgh Courier.

Mr. John Prescott Davis, executive secretary of the League, granted time to the reporter to issue the following information:

Jointly Mr. Davis and Dr. Robert Weaver, director of research for the League, have worked out the briefs prepared in defense of underpaid and overworked colored laborers in all industries. The scholars alternate in presenting the briefs at the hearings, which have had as many as 2,000 white persons present. Scene for the hearings has been the main auditorium of the $17,000,000 U. S. Commerce building.

Executives of the Negro Industrial League have:

1. Appeared in the cotton textile code hearings.

2. Secured a change of the code requiring the fixing of minimum wages and hours of service for Negro cleaners and outside crews by Jan. 1, 1934.

3. Continued negotiations to secure the same pay and work-hour schedules in the cotton industry for Negroes.

4. Appeared in lumber code hearings.

Action of Officials Sought

5. Privately negotiated with saw mill owners for better wages for 91,000 Negro common laborers in the lumber industry. Up to the present time, the code has not been reported out of conference.

6. Appeared in the steel code fight for fair wages-and-hours for workers in this industry. This code has not come out of conference.

7. Submitted briefs on colored workers in the ship building industry (1,0 Negro workers).

8. Submitted briefs on colored workers in oil industry (7,000 Negro workers affected adversely).

9. Taken up with the Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, the conditions affecting Negroes. This conference resulted in the speech by the Secretary of Labor at the steel hearings last week.

10. Taken up with Hon. Leo Wolman, chairman of Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration and Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, chairman of Consumers Advisory Board, the problems affecting Negro labor and consumers.

11. Taken up with General Thomas Hammon, National Recovery Administration official in charge of blanket code, the inequalities in the application of the code to Negro business.

Big Campaign for Domestics Planned

Mr. Davis stated during the interview that he and Dr. Weaver plan to:

1. Appear in all codes affecting Negro labor.

2. Lead the fight for a blanket code for Negro domestics. Over 1,000,000 of these workers are getting low pay and no increases, but they must pay the same amount as anyone else for commodities whose prices are steadily rising.

Attempts to Break Prejudice

When asked concerning the hardest fight confronting the executives in their untiring fight for fair labor conditions among colored laborers, Mr. Davis said:

"One of the big things the Negro Industrial League is trying to do is to fight the prejudice now existing in organized labor unions of this country. The matter has been taken up in several conferences held with Hon. William Green, of the American Federation of Labor; John Lewis, of the United States Mine Workers of America, and Sidney Hillman, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. All of these gentlemen are members of the NRA Labor Advisory Committee. Thus far there has seemed to be a realization on the part of these men that the old attitudes of prejudice in many labor unions must of necessity be broken down if organized labor in to derive the full benefits given them under the National Recovery Act."

The interview revealed the fact that both of the Harvard scholars undertook their important work for justice among Negro workers "on their own." They created the Negro Industrial League in order to provide the necessary recognition for their appearances at the industrial codes hearings in the Commerce Department. At one time, Dr. Weaver said that he would be willing to forego this year's work as professor of economics at A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., and remain on the scene for the balance of the work which should be carried on this winter. Dr. Weaver expressed a doubt that he could afford this arrangeemnt because of the lack of money to finance such a campaign. Both Dr. Weaver and Mr. Davi were at Harvard last year. Th former received his Doctorate i Economics this summer. The la ter secured his LL.D. from th Harvard School of Law in June.

CAPITAL GROUP FALLS OUT OF N.R.A. PARADE

Last in Jim Crow Affair Declines To March Tuesday.

DOESN'T MATTER, SAYS U.S. OFFICER

Fall Out, If You Don't Like It.

WASHINGTON — The colored unit of the N.R.A. met with Major George W. Beasley in the Y.M.C.A. last Friday night and definitely decided that as an N.R.A. unit they would not participate in the Tuesday parade. Reasons for not participating were not stated by the committee on parade, who made the recommendation, but it is believed that this action was taken when it was discovered that attempts were being made to show discrimination on the part of the Negro participants.

According to the report of the committee, only two colored organizations had made entries in the parade, the Columbian Lodge of Elks and Elder L. Michaux, evangelist. A copy of the total entries was submitted to the AFRO and it was noted that all entries were arranged on the list in alphabetical order, this arrangement being broken only by the name of the Columbian Lodge of Elks appearing after the W's.

Fries Explains

In talking with an AFRO reporter, Maj. Fries, white, who heads up the parade, attributed this incident to a hasty preparation of the list, after which it was discovered that the Columbian Lodge had been omitted and it had to be placed at the bottom of the list.

The colored committee on parade reported that Maj. Fries told them that there were to be six divisions in the parade and that the colored entries would occupy the fourth division and two white divisions would come after them.

Only Four Divisions

To be assured that there would be no discrimination, the AFRO called Major Fries on the phone and asked him how many divisions there would be and he replied there would be only FOUR divisions. When asked would the Negroes occupy the fourth and the last division, he asked "Why shouldn't they?" When the AFRO reporter asked him "Why should they?" he replied, "You are raising the question, now give reasons why the Negro shouldn't come last in the parade." Continuing, he said, "Our committee is working out the parade plans and if you Negroes are not satisfied with their arrangements you can fall on out," adding, "it doesn't matter with me whether you take part or not."

Mr. Potter Talks

An attempt on the part of the AFRO to get Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, to intervene was not successful as the General was out of the city.

His chief clerk, Mr. Potter, said he would give him the message when he returned, adding, "I think Maj. Fries is taking a very nasty attitude, but we have nothing at all to do with the parade. After all, it is a minor affair, and if you all decide not to participate in the parade I certainly hope you will not let it interfere with your continual loyalty in urging everyone to sign the President's pledge. I would be very interested to know just how far this thing is carried."

The following persons were appointed lieutenants:

Mrs. A. B. Williams, Dr. George W. Davis, Paul D. Scott, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Florine Scott, Dr. Benjamin Hunton, Dr. W. L. Board, John E. Hall, William Stevenson, George W. Patterson, Leroy Thornton, West A. Hamilton, H. D. Queen, Pat Tolliver, Z. F. Ransom, H. L. Bowser, T. S. Botts, Mrs. Maizer Hines, W. S. Rose, Mrs. Sahib George, C. T. Taylor;

R. C. Archer, Jr., John M. Shepherd, Mrs. Francis Burton, L. Taylor, Daniel Alston, J. E. Coward, James Ward, James E. Rowe, Prentice Thomas, E. T. Taylor, Mrs. M. E. Harris, Mrs. Bertha Watson, Mrs. Mary Ross, Mrs. Marian Colbert, Misses Louise and Alice Dade, Mrs. Mabel Butler, Miss Mary Sims, Mrs. Estelle Tuckerson, Mrs. Fields, Mrs. Mary Rickerson;

Mrs. Persis Patterson, Mrs. Kate Thompson, Mrs. Jane Brown, Mrs. Fredericka Jones, Miss Shelby Coverington, Mrs. Hattie Barnes, Mrs. Laurie Barne ,sMrs. Bertha A. Somack, Mrs. S. A. Saunders, Mrs. Etta Head, Mrs. S. Beverly, Mrs. Ella H. Wava, Mrs. Josephine Brooks, Mrs. Mary Fletcher, Mrs Katie Cecil.

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

MUST GIVE POSITIONS TO RACE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.—Picketing of the store of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea company at Ninth and S Sts. N. W., by members of the New Negro alliance was scheduled to begin Wednesday morning.

An informal boycott of the store went into effect last Monday. Reports reaching the offices of the New Negro alliance at 1232 U St. N. W., indicate a heavy loss in patronage by the A. & P. store at Ninth and S Sts. N. W.

Purpose of Boycott

The informal boycott was decided upon by the alliance at its regular weekly meeting at the 12th St. branch Young Men's Christian association last Saturday night.

The purpose of the boycott is to force the employment of Race clerks in this store. A committee representing the alliance had petitioned the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea company to employ Race clerks in stores where the patronage is predominantly of our people.

Before petitioning the company to employ clerks, a survey of the neighborhood was made and facts showing the number of Race patrons and the approximate amount of money they spent at the Ninth and S Sts. store were presented to the management of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea company.

At the meeting last Saturday night, John Aubrey Davis, administrator of the alliance, who left the next day for Wisconsin university, where he is a student, outlined plans for accomplishing an effective boycott of the store at Ninth and S Sts. His directions were supplemented by remarks by Belford V. Lawson, an attorney, who appealed for the wholehearted co-operation of every member of the alliance.

The alliance was encouraged by a patron of the store, who lives in French St., who told of the effect letters sent by the alliance to patrons of the store are having.

Clerk Hired

Parttime Worker Given Job as Clerk When Negro Alliance Protests

Henry Plummer, for 41 years a part-time porter at Brown's Corner, Seventh and T Streets, was promoted to full-time clerk this week, according to a letter Philip Brown, proprietor of the store wrote to President Franklin Thorne, of the New Negro Alliance, Wednesday.

Alliance members called on the store owner several weeks ago and pointed out that he was in an exclusive Negro neighborhood and ought to employ a colored clerk.

The following letter was received from Mr. Brown by the Alliance:

"As an expression of my attitude in regard to the work being done by the New Negro Alliance, I am promoting Henry Plummer from the job of porter and part-time clerk to the full-time job as clerk hiring in addition a porter to do that menial work which he used to do."

President Thorne pointed out that he and his organization advocated buying at Negro places of business, but when this was impossible to trade at stores that employed Negroes in other than menial positions.

NEGROES NOT REGISTERING FOR JOBS

Most White Collar Positions Going to Whites Under Civil Workers

Failure to register is costing Negroes many so-called "white collar" or clerical jobs, according to an investigation by a reporter for The Tribune this week in seeking information as to the number of Negroes that are being employed by the Civil Works Administration.

Reports that Negroes were being barred from the lines that were formed early Saturday morning in which thousands of men and women were being registered at 480 Indiana Avenue brought forth denials from officers of the Federal Employment Agency. However, it was disclosed that Negroes were being sent to 312 John Marshall Place, where they were being registered by a white woman.

Asked Out of Line

A Tribune reporter who fell in line with a number of white men and women was asked out by a policeman and told to go to the John Marshall address. Other colored men in the line were also singled out and sent to the same place.

On reaching the Marine Armory on John Marshall Place the reporter took a place in line with hundreds of other colored men, and after a long wait he was registered. Only one white woman was on duty. She had to care for several thousand men.

David Ruml, in charge of the agency, explained to The Tribune and A. S. Pinkett, secretary of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Tuesday, that the segregation in the lines was due to occupational reasons, but when he was told that only colored were singled out he explained that the same procedure was being gone through on John Marshall Place as on Indiana Avenue where whites were being registered. He stated that it was necessary to have white and colored separate on account of "keeping the records in his office straight."

Not Registering

Ruml also said that about 80 per nent of the applicants for laboring jobs were being given to colored. Some 100 white clerks were hired Tuesday, but no colored, he said. His office employs 72 colored persons in clerical capacities and more are to be hired this week, according to Ruml.

Colored persons who are qualified for clerical jobs are refusing to register for some reason, it was revealed by a check-up by the reported, and as a result most of the inside jobs are going to whites.

The Tribune and the N.A.A.C.P. are keeping a close tab of the program and every effort is being made to see that there is no discrimination as to jobs.

Rates of Pay

Rates of pay in various classes of jobs being provided locally under the C. W. A. program follows:

Clerical and professional classifications provide for employment and pay at about three-quarters working time and salary as now applied to regular District employees.

Thus, CWA beneficiaries in the $1,440 stenographic class receive 70 cents per hour and are limited to a 30-hour week. This method of figuring pay and hours is to be carried out in all professional and clerical categories. Minimum pay will be 45 cents per hour.

Other Classifications

Pay in other classifications:

Skilled mechanics, $1.10 per hour. This group includes journeymen or craftsmen in all recognized trades, such as Masons, bricklayers, carpenters, steel workers, blacksmiths, painters, stonesetters, hoisting engineers, shovel operators, crane operators, and other major plant operators.

Semi-skilled laborers, 65 cents an hour. Included in this group are operators of minor power-driven equipment (other than passenger automobiles and trucks of not more than 1½ tons), helpers and assistants to journeymen.

45 Cents Hour

Unskilled laborers, 45 cents per hour. Included in this class are employees who perform work not requiring more than a few days' training and drivers of passenger cars and small trucks.

Labor foremen, 85 cents per hour. This group includes persons who supervise work of persons in the semi-skilled or unskilled labor groups.

Labor subforemen will receive the same rate as semi-skilled laborers.

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Emergency Advisory Council.

C. C. SPAULDING HONORED AT BIG E.A.C. BANQUET

Courier 9-23-33

Pittsburgh Pa.

CHICAGO, September 21—(By ANP)—C. C. Spaulding of Durham, N. C., national chairman of the Emergency Advisory Council, an organization in process of development under the auspices of the National Urban League and whose purpose is to help solve racial problems arising under the NRA, was the principal guest at a banquet held here Wednesday night. The gathering which was under the auspices of the Illinois branch of the EAC, brought together 100 Chicagoans from various walks of life and in addition to Mr. Spaulding, had as guest speakers, publicity representative Livingston of the Illinois Manufacturer's Association, Roy Jacobson, recently appointed head of the federal employment bureaus to be established and Harry H. Pace, who had just returned from Washington, where he had served on an important committee gathered together by Secretary of Commerce Roper, for the purpose of considering ways and means of integrating the Negro more fully into both the benefits and responsibilities arising from the NRA as well as to protect him from injustices which have been cropping out under its operation.

Mr. Spaulding who has been vacationing for two weeks in Chicago described the functioning of the EAC, which he pointed out "was to interpret the meanings and provisions of the new national measures being put into vogue in Washington, to promote the NRA among Negroes and to report violations and discriminations based on race."..."We as a group, professional man, business man and working man must begin to manifest a united interest in our own welfare," Mr. Spaulding said as he discussed the national aspects of the NRA as they related to employment and with particular reference to the South. I have been encouraged and amazed at what I have found here in Chicago. We must get closer together sectionally. I am convinced because of the progressiveness which I have found here, that Chicago is the hub around which our national group must revolve."

Mr. Jacobson pledged himself to do all that lay in his power to make the new federal employment bureaus in this state, when operative, effective in their helpfulness to Negro labor, while Mr. Livingston deplored the reports presented at the meeting showing discrimination. "I am amazed," he said, "that any employer would be so poor a sport as to discriminate on the basis of race during times like these.

"I don't believe any member of the Illinois Manufacturer's Association is guilty of any such practice, but if he is, it will be my business to try and correct that condition."

Mr. Pace held the attention of the diners rapt for an hour as he described his experience at the Washington conference held under the direction of Mr. Roper. The members of the committee were Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh; Dr. Mary Waring, Chicago; Eugene Kinckle, Jones, New York; Harry H. Pace Chicago; Benjamin H. Hubert, Savannah; Rev. Marshall A. Talley Indianapolis; Mrs. Helen W. Crossley, Dover, Del.; William H. Lewis, Boston; Garnet C. Wilkinson and David C. Houston, Washington, D. C.

"We decided upon two things," he said. First, the right of the Negro to work and our duty to see what we could do to help his economic condition during this crisis and under the NRA. Then, second, the duty of the Negro toward the new order of things, with the consequent responsibility of seeing what he can do to help forward the president's program.

"We went on record after earnest consideration, that the Negro should not accept a differential wage scale. We determined that the Negro should demand and contend for fair treatment in work and wages even though to do so meant wholesale dismissals from jobs.

"We asked Secretary Roper, 'what would it profit America,' if this recovery program were successful and ten per cent of the population, not only failed to increase its buying power but remained on relief funds. What could it do other than create among us a new and great criminal class because Negroes are not going to suffer nor starve?

"Secretary Roper asked that this committee prepare and submit to him a report upon the present situation facing the Negro economically. This we did but before presenting it, we asked that he personally see to it that this report was placed in the hands of the President and of every cabinet member, and that either the President himself, General Johnson or Secretary Roper issue a statement to American industry asking that Negroes be given a square deal under the "New Deal."

Florida

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Tampkin, Ga., Journal
Friday, January 13, 1933

Many Negroes Are Being Imported By Florida Cane Growers

Five huge trucks, loaded down with negroes, made their way out of Fort Gaines Sunday and Monday enroute to the Everglades, Florida where the men will be given employment in the sugarcane fields of that region. It was estimated that 300 Clay county negroes left Fort Gaines for Florida.

Employment is guaranteed for three or four months, it was stated and nearly all negroes left their families behind.

May 29, 1933

NEGRO CCC WILL ENROLL AT TAMPA

The negro quota of the civilan conservation corps will be examined and enrolled at Tampa on June 5th, according to information received today by Mrs. H. R. Saunders, federal relief chairman.

Only those who have already registered will be eligible for enrollment in the "forest army" at this time, Mrs. Saunders explained. Transportation is being arranged to get the DeLand contingent to Tampa.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
May 29, 1933

Enrollment of N... s for Forestry Work ... ntinue

Enrollment of young negro men for forestry work will continue through this week at 859 Zack street, and examinations will be given next Monday.

The county's negro quota is 71. Some of these were enrolled last week but there are still openings for others who wish to work in the government forest reservations at $30 a month for six months.

Negro preachers were asked yesterday to talk on the work the forest forces are doing at one of today's services.

Brevard County Given Quota Of Three Negroes For Conservation Corp

According to F. H. MacFarlan Brevard county has been allotted quota of three negroes for the Civi ans Conservation Corps, and la night the negroes, Cecil Fuche James Howard Price and Georg Washington McGhee of Cocoa wer sent to Miami for physical examina ion. Should one of the negroes fai o pass the examination Rogers Col lins was sent along as alternate t take the place.

When the negroes pass their phys ical examinations they will be sent t the army camps for conditioning, afterwards being assigned to forestry camps in the state for a six months enlistment.

Negro Forestry Recruits To Be Examined Monday

Enrollment of Hillsborough county's last contingent for the federal forestry army will take place Monday morning at 259 Zack street, beginning at 8 o'clock, when the county's quota of 71 negroes will be examined preparatory to going to camp.

More than the quota has enlisted but other enlistments are being made as some will be eliminated on physical examination and others on financial grounds. It is a requirement that the men going to camp have no other salary or sources of income whatever; if they have, it will elliminate them as candidates. The army will be composed entirely of jobless men with dependents. There is no connection between the work camps and military service.

The county's white quota of 242 men was filled May 26 and the men were sent to Fort Benning and Fort Screven, both in Georgia.

MIAMI, FLA.
NEWS

JUN 19 1933

SAYS LOCAL LABOR IGNORED

To the Editor of the Miami Daily News:

Your News Forum seems to be one of your most popular columns these days and I hear comments on it almost daily and read with much interest the letters that comment on affairs from national down to local interest. The latter is what I am most interested in and that also should be the same of all other true Dade county residents.

The last few days we noticed the efforts of residents from the northern part of the county to have Biscayne blvd. widened from 121st st. north to the county line. This is a worthy project and should be pushed to completion. Every motorist knows that it is needed and abutting property owners should be glad to give the necessary land needed, as I understand that the money available in this government fund cannot be expended for buying right of way but only on road construction.

Will Dade county taxpayers and citizens get that work, or will it turn out like the Miami-Homestead road project, which also was supposed to employ local labor, outside of foreman and company officials? Local labor has been practically ignored or forced to labor under conditions that were unjust or told to get off the job. They also refused to pay overtime until job was completed, because of certain clauses in contract, etc. Both of these jobs were supposed to use local common labor, but, instead, the contractors have brought truck loads of negroes in from Georgia and put on white men from Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, who drive cars from their own states, but do not use Florida tags as they are supposed to. The writer knows personally of white men given employment who have hardly been in Miami for 24 hours. Does that look as though local labor was getting a square deal?

What we need here in Miami is to send down to Key West and get some of those Conchs for leaders and they can tell us how they got rid of imported labor on their postoffice job, which also was to use local labor. The contractor couldn't pull the wool over their eyes, and he soon came to time when some ropes were produced.

What we need is some leader who has Dade county's welfare at heart and not so much politics as we have had heretofore. Let our slogan be: "Dade county jobs for Dade county citizens."

BEN E. WILSON.

Miami, Fla., June 16, 1933.

THIS CLIPPING FROM THE

NASHVILLE
TENNESSEE

JUN 25 1933

ASK JOBS FOR WHITE

To the Editor:

In your morning paper of June 20 O. B. Collins was asking the people to try and find jobs for the ex-service negroes who voted for McAlister. I think it's time somebody tries to find them jobs. Their own asking doesn't seem to do any good.

Nashville is full of unemployed white ex-service men who voted for McAlister and some really worked at the polls from 9 o'clock in the morning until the polls were closed, thinking maybe it might help them get some kind of job as we heard real often said before the election that ex-service men come first in getting jobs. But tell me some ex-service men who have been put on jobs. I can't find out any of them. They are still walking the streets today begging for work like they have been doing from 1 to 2 years.

Why haven't we just a few more men pulling for the ex-service men like O. B. Collins? Let's help these men find jobs, both black and white.

Let's plead with our governor and our mayor for them to use their influence in placing these men in a vacancy that they may be qualified for.

A. L. R.

Nashville.

Daytona Beach, Fla. News
August 20, 1933

NEGROES START CAMPAIGN TO KEEP JOBS

Ask White Merchants To Employ Part Negro Help

A campaign to secure an equitable adjustment of the employment situation for the benefit of colored employes with local business firms is being waged here by local negroes. Action followed the meeting last Thursday night of southside negroes at Campbell street business club.

The campaign opens with the following letter to the various merchants of Second avenue:

"The negroes of Daytona Beach spend between $5,000 and $7,000 weekly at white stores on Second avenue, Daytona Beach, between the railroad and Ridgewood avenue. Some of the stores in this area employ negroes, and some do not. We feel, in consideration of the patronage given by negroes that, as a mark of appreciation, the merchants should feel impelled to do their part in helping to bring back prosperity, and the following is a suggestion from a body of interested negroes who are interested not alone in the negroes of Daytona Beach, but who want to do their part to help our president put over successfully his program of national recovery.

"We feel that each white store in this city should employ at least one negro,—part time if not full time,—and give him an opportunity to profit by the patronage which is made possible through his race. This is only fair to the negro, who has been unjustly discriminated against in many ways, and in some cases has been even thrown out of employment since the introduction of the NRA. We feel that the measure has been intended to act as a stimulus to business, and since the negro has always done his part in any program that has meant the promotion of the general welfare of the country, he stands ready now to do his part in the present crisis.

"If you can see your way to give employment to one or more negroes, it will make it possible for us to point out the fact to the negroes of this section, and the slight amount of money that you will pay him for his services will be amply refunded to you in the increased patronage that such a move would make.

"We shall appreciate it if you will communicate with us directly, and let us know your views in the matter.

We assure you of our wholehearted support in anything that will mean bringing prosperity back to the nation, and we ask your consideration for the negro of this section, who stands ready to serve you and the nation to the fullest of his capacity."

(Signed) Wm. Adams, Alonzo White, Marcus Brown, Committee.

The committee proposed that the local campaign begin with the merchants of Second avenue and be extended to other business centers until every local firm that could appropriately use negro help has been approached.

Palmetto, Fla., News
September 1, 1933

NRA MEETINGS HELD AT COLORED CHURCHES

Meetings were held Wednesday night at the colored churches of Bradenton, Manatee and Palmetto for the purpose of acquainting the colored people of the county fully about the NRA program which is now being organized and perfected. Speakers were sent out by Rev. G. E. White, chairman of the speakers bureau, thoroughly explained the plan, and report that splendid audiences attended the meetings.

Daytona Beach, Fla., News
September 5, 1933

RAINS POSTPONE NEGRO NRA DRIVE

That NRA drive which was to have taken place in the negro section of Daytona Beach tomorrow, to get negro consumers signed up under the NRA, was postponed today because of the inclement weath, Colonel Walker announced, after a conference with General Weisiger. Some of the negro section is covered with water and impassable to pedestrians, Walker said. Notice when the drive will be undertaken will be given out later to workers through their majors, Walker said.

Daytona Beach, Fla., News
September 4, 1933

SET FOR NEGRO NP DRIVE WEDNESDAY

Local NRA activities were suspended today for Labor day, but the Daytona Beach army was preparing for its drive starting at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon to line up all the negroes in the city under the blue eagle. It is hoped to complete this drive in one afternoon, General Graham P. Weisiger said today.

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
September 14, 1933

3 NRA Majors Named To Lead Negro Canvass

Mrs. Rose B. Holloway, lieutenant general of the woman's division for the NRA drive, has named three majors for the canvass of negro residents to obtain signatures to consumer pledge cards.

The majors are Clotelle Williams Blanche Beatty Washington and Carrie Hall. Each major has named six captains, each of whom has chosen her workers.

A mass meeting for negroes is set for Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. Paul's church. Gen. Perry Wal and Lieutenant-General Holloway wil speak, and a musical program has been arranged. A. J. Ferrell will be in charge of the meeting.

Majors, their captains and workers will begin the canvass of negro residents Monday.

NEGROES TO GET NRA CARDS AT CHURCH

All negroes in the Daytona Beach section will be asked to sign NRA consumers' pledges to trade with merchants displaying the blue eagle, at church services Sunday. General Weisiger and Colonel Walker had a meeting with negro ministers yesterday when details were settled. A previous plan to conduct a house to house canvass was abandoned. Negroes, whether they usually attend church or not, should go at least long enough to get a pledge card to sign, Walker said today. The cards will be available at all church meetings Sunday, and Sunday only.

Sanford, Fla., Herald
September 22, 1933

No Bail Offered For Group Of Negroes

At noon today no bail or payment of fines had been offered to bring about the release of any of the 12 negroes who were convicted and placed in jail for forming an organization and threatening oth er negroes who set celery for less than a $3.00 wage.

All of the negroes, found guilty of "unlawful assembly" by Judge S. A. B. Wilkinson in police court Tuesday afternoon, are serving time on the city streets. Their fines run from $2.00 to $25.00 each with alternatives of serving from 10 to 50 days each.

F. S. C. STUDENTS TO GET PLEDGES

Recovery Leader Will Seek Support for Employers in Fold of NRA

Mrs. W. Blount Myers, lieutenant general of the local NRA command, will ask students of Florida State College for Women to sign pledges of cooperation with employers under wingspread of the Blue Eagle.

Mrs. Myers yesterday announced 1,500 to 2,000 blank pledges would be distributed among college students by means of a system she and J. G. Kellum, business manager of the college, are to devise.

Students of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes also will be asked to sign pledges, Mrs. Myers announced.

Mrs. Myers and Postmaster Chason will hold a conference at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon for the purpose of mailing the blanks to rural consumers in Leon county.

Mrs. Myers also announced that a quota of 500 automobile NRA stickers such as are given to signing consumers are available here. She said the stickers would be distributed by Postmaster Chason from the postoffice upon request.

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
November 28, 1933

NEGROES SEEK CWA BENEFITS

Association Is Formed to Ask for Projects Directly Benefiting Race

Local negroes have organized the Golden Rule Recovery Alliance, a welfare organization for the purpose of having a number of negro projects included in the Civil Works program. Organizers of the Alliance pointed out that none of the 40 projects recently approved by the Board of Representatives and Civil Works Board are of direct benefit to negro residents here, and they are seeking street paving for negro districts, sewers, water, lights, recreation facilities and a detention home for negro boys.

Officers of the organization are Blance Armwood Washington, president; Dr. J. A. White, vice president; Peter Johnson, secretary, and S. M. Thompson, treasurer. Members of the executive committee are Rev. J. S. Braithwaite, H. W. West, H. W. Daniels, J. F. Mason, Rev. Davis, George W. Dennis, Warren Vester, Rev. C. S. Long, Rev. D. S. Selmore, Rev. E. E. Broughton, John Hall, C. C. Green, Rev. R. A. Blunt, W. R. Jones, J. W. Warfield, Dewey Clemmens, Alice C. Haygood, Daisey Johnson, Edna W. Stone, John D. O'Kelly, Rev. D. W. Washington, Rev. H. C. Dennis and J. W. Young.

Edgar county, Ill., farmers have organized an "anti-thief association" which patrols country roads to guard against poultry theives.

MIAMI, FLA.
NEWS

NOV 28 1933

C. W. A. Limitations

Farmers, citrus growers and naval stores operators bombard the state civil works board with complaints that their workers are deserting them to seek jobs on government-sponsored projects. The alarm of these employers should be easily quelled. C. W. A. has no openings for job-quitters and local boards should be able to detect them without difficulty. The additional funds are not to provide more jobs, but to give those who had been dependent upon an emergency relief pittance a chance to work steadily and earn a living wage.

The net result of these complaints probably will be to give a needed, though unwelcome, airing to the wage scale prevailing among our field and forest workers. That $12-a-week minimum wage on C. W. A. projects—incredible as it may be to city industrial workers—actually seems "big money" to many laborers in southern rural areas. It is approximately twice as much as some of them had been receiving. Actually the difference was not great. The lowest paid male laborer in Florida, a negro field hand or worker in the camps of lumber or naval stores companies, may have no more than $5 in cash coming to him at the end of the week and he may owe most of that to the company commissary, but he frequently is "carried" through long seasons of no work at all. He has little or no chance to save money and habitually rejects such an opportunity if it appears, but he shuffles along from year to year with the subsistence to which he is accustomed.

Nowhere in the N. R. A., P. W. A., C. W. A.—or U. S. A. for that matter—does there seem to be any provision capable of lifting him suddenly to a new plane where "$12 a week from Uncle Sam" will not start a stampede. The entire South suffers from the lowness of his estate. It means, to business, a reduced purchasing power in proportion to total population. He presents a problem, this fellow, but not one to be solved in the rush of a civil works program that must be launched immediately and completed in three months.

To raise his status would eliminate a powerful restraining influence on southern progress, but it is a work requiring nearer three generations than three months. C. W. A. properly will concern itself with providing a stop-gap until the slower but permanent forces of recovery can take up the slack accumulated since 1929. That done, we can begin to worry about the slack in economic lines that has continued for centuries.

Florida

Labor - 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union
November 26, 1933

Seminole Sets Up Civil Works Projects For Board Approval

Special to Times-Union.

SANFORD, Nov. 25.—Not a single section of Seminole County is being overlooked as a possible area in which the unemployed of this county might find steady work for the next 15 weeks, according to the first and tentative list of projects set up and submitted to the Civil Works Administration at Tallahassee.

Principal project of the 11 which have been recommended may be considered as project number one—the relaying and repairing of the sewer system of this city.

Another highlight project, one that will require considerable time, calls for the removal of the present but soon to be abandoned wooden bridge across the St. Johns River at Lake Monroe, and for its erection at Titusville Ferry, about 20 miles east of Sanford.

Other projects include the repairing of State Road No. 3 the construction of an emergency airport at San Lando Springs; the grading of several roads in various parts of the county; the cleaning of gutters and storm sewers in Sanford; the erection of a negro school at Wagner and at Midway; mosquito control work near Elder Springs, and the repair of the Lyman School at Altamonte and South Side Primary School in Sanford.

Florida

Labor - 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Bartow, Fla., Record
December 30, 1931

Nearly Fifty Negroes May Get Work For 30 Day Period Announced

Between 40 and 50 able bodied negro men from the Bartow area may secure work at Boca Grande for a 30 day period at $1.80 per day with meals and sleeping quarters, O. D. Lenn, agent for the Seaboard reports today.

Men wanting work are requested to report to Lenn's office at the Seaboard station without fail Monday since if the labor needed cannot be recruited from this area it will be from some other section of the county.

Strikers, agitators, and loafers are not wanted and only willing workers will be accepted. The work to be done is truck work for the Seaboard and it will be under the direction of a foreman who while requiring an honest day's labor from each member of his crew, will not be hard boiled in his attitude toward them.

The men will be provided with transportation as well as comfortable living quarters and food.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
December 29, 1931

Negro Employment Bureau Is Removed

Announcement was made yesterday by A. B. Campbell Jr., manager of the National Re-employment Service, of the removal of the negro branch re-employment office from 1303 Kings Road to the main headquarters at State and Hogan Streets.

An entrance on State Street has been designated for negroes desiring to register or transact other business with the officials.

Tallahassee, Fla., Democrat
December 30, 1933

Projects for A. and M. Approved by C.W.A.

Two work projects submitted by the Florida A. and M. College for Negroes were approved by the Civil Works administration on Tuesday.

In dollars and cents, the two projects total $18,377.60, although about $5,000, represented in materials and supervisory labor, is to be supplied by the college. Approximately 45 men, virtually all of them unskilled workers, have been made available for assignment to the two projects.

The work, according to Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of the institution, involves repairs and enlargements to the college gymnasium, amounting to $4,306. Of the total, the college will supply $984 in materials and supervision. The other project receiving state administration approval is the grading of an athletic field, laying of concrete walks, landscaping, and erection of light poles. This project will cost $14,071.60 of which the college is contributing $4,320 in materials and supervision.

Labor - 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

Chief Provisions of Retail Code

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—(AP) Main provisions of the retail code follow: Constitutional

Effective date: October 30.

In the wage differentiations, the term "south" means Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas and the District of Columbia.

Population is determined by reference to the 1930 census.

Collective Bargaining: 10-24-33

(a) Employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

(b) No employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing.

(c) Employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the president.

Child Labor:

No person under the age of 16 years shall be employed, except that persons 14 and 15 years of age may be employed either,

(a) For a period not to exceed three hours per day on six days per week, or

(b) For one day per week, such day not to exceed eight hours.

In either case, all such hours of work shall be between 7 a. m., and 7 p. m., and shall not conflict with the employe's hours of day school. It is provided, however, that no person under the age of 16 years shall be employed in delivering merchandise from motor vehicles.

Basic Store and Working Hours.

Group A. Any establishment may elect to remain open for business less than 56 hours but not less than 52 hours per week, unless its store hours were less than 52 hours prior to June 1, 1933, in which case such establishment shall not reduce its store hours; no employe of these establishments shall work more than 40 hours per week, nor more than 8 hours per day, nor more than six days per week.

Group B. Any establishments may elect to remain open for business 56 hours or more per week but less than 63 hours per week; no employe of such establishment shall work more than 44 hours per week, nor more than 9 hours per day, nor more than six days per week.

Group C. Any establishment may elect to remain open for business 63 hours or more per week; no employe of such establishment shall work more than 48 hours per week, nor more than 10 hours per day, nor more than six days per week.

No employe not included in the foregoing paragraphs shall work more than 40 hours per week, nor more than 8 hours per day, nor more than six days per week.

Any establishment may at any time increase its store hours, provided it maintains the basic employe work week of the group in which it originally elected to operate.

Any establishment may, for a period not to exceed three months during the summer, temporarily reduce its store hours, but the weekly wages of its employes shall not on that account be reduced.

The maximum periods of labor prescribed shall not apply to professional persons employed and working at their rofession, or to outside salesmen, outside collectors, watchmen, guards and store detectives.

The maximum periods of labor prescribed shall not apply to maintenance and outside service employes; but such employes shall not work more than six hours per week above the maximum hours per week otherwise prescribed unless they are paid at the rate of time and one-third for overtime.

Executives receiving $35 or more per week in cities of over 500,000 population, or receiving $30 or more per week in cities of 100,000 to 500,000 population, or receiving $27.50 or more per week in cities of 25,000 to 100,000 population, or receiving $25 or more per week in cities, towns, villages and other places under 25,000 population, may work in excess of the maximum periods of labor prescribed.

In the south executives paid not less than 10 per cent below the wages just specified may work in excess of such maximum periods.

Peak Periods:

At Christmas, inventory and other peak times, for a period not to exceed two weeks in the first six months of the calendar year and not to exceed three weeks in the second six months, an employe whose basic work week is 40 hours may work not more than 48 hours per week and nine hours per day; an employe whose basic work week is 44 hours may work not more than 52 hours per week and nine and one-half hours per day; an employe whose basic work week is 48 hours may work not more than 56 hours per week and 10 hours per day. All such work may be without the payment of overtime.

Hours of Work To Be Consecutive.

The hours worked by an employe during each day shall be consecutive provided that an interval not longer than one hour may be allowed for each regular meal period, and such interval not counted as part of the employe's working time. Any rest period which may be given employes shall not be deducted from such employe's working time.

On one day each week employes may work one extra hour, but such hour is to be included within the maximum hours permitted each week.

Within cities of over 500,000 population no employe shall be paid not less than at the rate of $14 per week for a 40-hour week, or less than the rate of $14.50 per week for a 44-hour week or less than the rate of $15 per week for a 48-hour week.

Within cities of from 100,000 to 500,000 no employe shall be paid less than at the rate of $13 per week for a 40-hour work week, or less than the rate of $13.50 per week for a 44-hour week, or less than the rate of $14 per week for 48 hours.

Within cities of from 25,000 to 100,000 no employe shall be paid less than at the rate of $12 per week for a 40-hour work week, or less than the rate of $12.50 per week for 44 hours, or less than the rate of $13 per week for 48 hours.

From 2,500 to 25,000: The wages of all employes shall be increased from the rates existing on June 1, 1933, by not less than 20 per cent, provided that this shall not require an increase in wages to more than the rate of $11 per week and provided further that no employe shall be paid less than at the rate of $10 per week.

Less than 2,500: The wages of all employes shall be increased from the rates existing on June 1, 1933, by not less than 20 per cent, provided that this shall not require an increase to more than the rate of $10 per week.

Junior and apprentice employes may be paid at the rate of $1 less per week than the minimum wages otherwise appliceable.

Southern Wage Differential.

In the south, within cities of over 25,000 population the minimum wages prescribed in the foregoing sections may be at the rate of $1 less per week; within cities, towns and villages of from 2,500 to 25,000 population the wages of all classes of employes shall be increased from the rates existing on June 1, 1933, by not less than 20 per cent, provided that this shall not require an increase in wages to more than the rate of $10 per week and provided further that no employe shall be paid less than at the rate of $9 per week; within cities, towns, villages and other places under 2,500 population the wages of all classes of employes shall be increased from the rates existing on June 1, 1933, by not less than 20 per cent, provided that this shall not require an increase in wages to more than the rate of $9 per week.

Part-Time Employes.

Part-time employes shall be paid not less than at an hourly rate proportionate to the rates prescribed. The weekly wages of all classes of employes receiving more than the minimum wages prescribed in this article shall not be reduced from the rates existing upon July 15, 1933, notwithstanding any reduction in the number of working hours of such employes.

Limitations Upon Price Increases:

No retailer shall increase the price of any merchandise sold after the effective date of this code over the price existing June 1, 1933, by more than is made necessary by the amount of increases in production, operating, replacement, and, or invoice costs of merchandise, and-or by taxes or other costs resulting from action taken pursuant to the national industrial recovery act, and, or the agricultural adjustment act since June 1, 1933, and in setting such price increases retailers shall give full weight to probable increases in sales volume.

Prior Contracts:

Where costs of executing contracts entered into before June 16, 1933, by any retailer for the purchase of goods at fixed prices for delivery during the duration of this code are increased by the application of the provisions of the national recovery act and-or the agricultural adjustment act, it is deemed equitable that appropriate adjustments of such contracts to reflect such increased costs actually incurred be arrived at by mutual agreement or arbitral proceedings or otherwise, and the national retail trade council is constituted an agency to assist.

Loss Limitation:

To prevent unfair competition against local merchants, the use of the so-called "loss leader" is hereby declared to be an unfair trade practice. These "loss leaders" are articles often sold below cost to the merchant for the purpose of attracting trade. This practice results, of course, either in efforts by the merchant to make up the loss by charging more than a reasonable profit for other articles, or else in driving the small merchant with little capital out of legitimate business. It works back against the producer of raw materials on farms and in industry and against the labor so employed.

This declaration against the use of "loss leaders" by the store keeper does not prohibit him from selling an article without any profit to himself. But the selling price of articles to the consumer should include an allowance for actual wages of store labor, to be fixed and published from time to time by the trade authority hereinafter established.

Such an allowance for labor need not be included in the selling price of any article of food, or be applied by storekeepers doing business only in communities of less than 2,500 population which are not part of a larger trade area.

Provided, however, that any retailer may sell any article of merchandise at a price as low as the price set by any competitor in his trade area on merchandise which is identical or essentially the same, if such competitor's price is set in conformity with the foregoing provision. A retailer who thus reduces a price to meet a competitor's price as above defined, shall not be deemed to have violated the provisions of this section if such retailer immediately notifies the nearest representative retail trade organization of such action and all facts pertinent thereto.

All retailers shall comply with the following practices:

No retailer shall use advertising, whether printed, radio or display or of any other nature, which is inaccurate in any material particular or misrepresents merchandise (including its use, trade-mark, grade, quality, quantity, size, origin, material, content, preparation or curative or therapeutic effect) or credit terms, values, policies or services; and no retailer shall use advertising and-or selling methods which tend to deceive or mislead the customer.

No retailer shall use advertising which refers inaccurately in any material particular to any competitor or his merchanse, prices, values, credit terms, policies or services.

No retailer shall use advertising which inaccurately lays claim to a policy or continuing practice of generally underselling competitors.

No retailer shall secretly give anything of value to the employe or agent of a customer for the purpose of influencing a sale, or in furtherance of a sale render a bill or statement of account to the employe, agent or customer which is inaccurate in any material particular.

No retailer shall place obstacles in the way of the purchase of a product which a consumer orders by brand name by urging upon the consumer a substitute product in a manner which disparages the product ordered.

NRA Label:

No retailer shall purchase, sell or exchange any merchandise manufactured under a code of fair competition which requires such merchandise to bear an NRA label, unless said merchandise bears such label. Any retailer rightfully possessing the insignia of the NRA who has in stock or purchases similar merchandise which has been manufactured before the effective date of the code of fair competition requiring such merchandise to bear an NRA label may attach thereto the NRA insignia.

Prison-Made Goods:

Pending the formulation of a compact or code between the several states of the United States to insure the manufacture and sale of prison-made goods on a fair competitive basis with goods not so produced the following provisions of this section will be stayed for 90 days, or further at the discretion of the administrator:

(A) Where any penal, reformatory or correctional institution, either by subscribing to the code or compact of the retail trade authority shall be does not have the option to cancel, (B) Except as provided in the fore-hereinbefore referred to, or by a bind paragraph, no retailer shall ing agreement of any other nature ingly buy or contract to buy any satisfies the administrator that mer handise produced in whole or in chandise produced in such institution in a penal, reformatory or cor- or by the inmates thereof will no tional institution. After May 31, be sold except upon a fair competi offer for sale such merchandise, not so produced, the provisions o ing in this section, however, shall paragraph (B) hereof shall not ap t contracts, which the retailer ply to any merchandise produced in such manner in the institutions cov- ered by such agreement.

The national retail trade council shall consist of at least one, but not more than three, representatives from each major division of the retail trade presenting this code or hereafter subscribing to it, as the administrator shall designate. The retail trade authority shall consist of the administrator or his deputy, and three members appointed by the president of the United States. Nothing in this code shall be made with respect to such merchandise produced for the approval of this code by the president of the United States, who shall advise and assist the administrator or his deputy. Members of the retail trade council shall serve without vote, as the administrator may direct.

Labor - 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Chief Provisions of Retail Code

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Population is determined by reference to the 1930 census.

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(c) Employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the president.

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(b) For one day per week, such day not to exceed eight hours.

In either case, all such hours of work shall be between 7 a. m., and 7 p. m., and shall not conflict with the employe's hours of day school. It is provided, however, that no person under the age of 16 years shall be employed in delivering merchandise from motor vehicles.

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Any establishment may at any time increase its store hours, provided it maintains the basic employe work week of the group in which it originally elected to operate.

Any establishment may, for a period not to exceed three months during the summer, temporarily reduce its store hours, but the weekly wages of its employes shall not on that account be reduced.

The maximum periods of labor prescribed shall not apply to professional persons employed and working at their profession, or to outside salesmen, watchmen, guards and store detectives.

The maximum periods of labor prescribed shall not apply to maintenance and outside service employes; but such employes shall not work more than six hours per week above the maximum hours per week otherwise prescribed unless they are paid at the rate of time and one-third for overtime.

Executives receiving $35 or more per week in cities of over 500,000 population, or receiving $30 or more per week in cities of 100,000 to 500,000 population, or receiving $27.50 or more per week in cities of 25,000 to 100,000 population, or receiving $25 or more per week in cities, towns, villages and other places under 25,000 population, may work in excess of the maximum periods of labor prescribed.

In the south executives paid not less than 10 per cent below the wages just specified may work in excess of such maximum periods.

Peak Periods:

At Christmas, inventory and other peak times, for a period not to exceed two weeks in the first six months of the calendar year and not to exceed three weeks in the second six months, an employe whose basic work week is 40 hours may work not more than 48 hours per week and nine hours per day; an employe whose basic work week is 44 hours may work not more than 52 hours per week and nine and one-half hours per day; an employe whose basic work week is 48 hours may work not more than 56 hours per week and 10 hours per day. All such work may be without the payment of overtime.

Hours of Work To Be Consecutive.

The hours worked by an employe during each day shall be consecutive hours, provided that an interval not longer than one hour may be allowed for each regular meal period, and such interval not counted as part of the employe's working time. Any rest period which may be given employes shall not be deducted from such employe's working time.

On one day each week employes may work one extra hour, but such hour is to be included within the maximum hours permitted each week.

Within cities of over 500,000 population no employe shall be paid less than at the rate of $14 per week for a 40-hour week, or less than the rate of $14.50 per week for a 44-hour week or less than the rate of $15 per week for a 48-hour week.

Within cities of from 100,000 to 500,000 no employe shall be paid less than at the rate of $13 per week for a 40-hour work week, or less than the rate of $13.50 per week for a 44-hour week, or less than the rate of $14 per week for 48 hours.

Within cities of from 25,000 to 100,000 no employe shall be paid less than at the rate of $12 per week for a 40-hour week, or less than the rate of $12.50 per week for 44 hours, or less than the rate of $13 per week for 48 hours.

From 2,500 to 25,000: The wages of all employes shall be increased from the rates existing on June 1, 1933, by not less than 20 per cent, provided that this shall not require an increase in wages to more than the rate of $11 per week and provided further that no employe shall be paid less than at the rate of $10 per week.

Less than 2,500: The wages of all employes shall be increased from the rates existing on June 1, 1933, by not less than 20 per cent, provided that this shall not require an increase no more than the rate of $10 per week.

Junior and apprentice employes may be paid at the rate of $1 less per week than the minimum wages otherwise appliceable.

Southern Wage Differential.

In the south, within cities of over 25,000 population the minimum wages prescribed in the foregoing sections may be at the rate of $1 less per week; within cities, towns and villages of from 2,500 to 25,000 population the wages of all classes of employes shall be increased from the rates existing on June 1, 1933, by not less than 20 per cent, provided that this shall not require an increase in wages to more than the rate of $10 per week and provided further that no employe shall be paid less than at the rate of $9 per week; within cities, towns, villages and other places under 2,500 population the wages of all classes of employes shall be increased from the rates existing on June 1, 1933, by not less than 20 per cent, provided that this shall not require an increase in wages to more than the rate of $9 per week.

Part-Time Employes.

Part-time employes shall be paid not less than at an hourly rate proportionate to the rates prescribed. The weekly wages of all classes of employes receiving more than the minimum wages prescribed in this foregoing provision. A retailer who reduces a price to meet a competitor's price as above defined, shall not be deemed to have violated the provisions of this section if such retailer immediately notifies the nearest representative retail trade organization of such action and all facts pertinent thereto.

Limitations Upon Price Increases:

No retailer shall increase the price of any merchandise sold after the effective date of this code over the price existing June 1, 1933, by more than is made necessary by the amount of increases in production, operating, replacement, and, or invoice costs of merchandise, and-or by taxes or other costs resulting from action taken pursuant to the national industrial recovery act, and, or the agricultural adjustment act since June 1, 1933, and in setting such price increases retailers shall give full weight to probable increases in sales volume.

Prior Contracts:

Where costs of executing contracts entered into before June 16, 1933, by any retailer for the purchase of goods at fixed prices for delivery during the duration of this code are increased by the application of the provisions of the national recovery act and-or the agricultural adjustment act, it is deemed equitable that appropriate adjustments of such contracts to reflect such increased costs actually incurred be arrived at by mutual agreement or arbitral proceedings or otherwise, and the national retail trade council is constituted an agency to assist.

Loss Limitation:

To prevent unfair competition against local merchants, the use of the so-called "loss leader" is hereby declared to be an unfair trade practice. These "loss leaders" are articles often sold below cost to the merchant for the purpose of attracting trade. This practice results, of course, either in efforts by the merchant to make up the loss by charging more than a reasonable profit for other articles, or else in driving the small merchant with little capital out of legitimate business. It works back against the producer of raw materials on farms and in industry and against the laborer so employed.

This declaration against the use of "loss leaders" by the store keeper does not prohibit him from selling an article without any profit to himself But the selling price of articles to the consumer should include an allowance for actual wages of store labor, to be fixed and published from time to time by the trade authority hereinafter established.

Such an allowance for labor need not be included in the selling price of any article of food, or be applied by storekeepers doing business only in communities of less than 2,500 population which are not part of a larger trade area.

Provided, however, that any retailer may sell any article of merchandise at a price as low as the price set by any competitor in his trade area on merchandise which is identical or essentially the same, if such competitor's price is set in conformity with the foregoing provision. A retailer who thus reduces a price to meet a competitor's price as above defined, shall not be deemed to have violated the provisions of this section if such retailer immediately notifies the nearest representative retail trade organization of such action and all facts pertinent thereto.

All retailers shall comply with the following practices:

No retailer shall use advertising, whether printed, radio or display or of any other nature, which is inaccurate in any material particular or misrepresents merchandise (including its use, trade-mark, grade, quality, quantity, size, origin, material, content, preparation or curative or therapeutic effect) or credit terms, values, policies or services; and no retailer shall use advertising and-or selling methods which tend to deceive or mislead the customer.

No retailer shall use advertising which refers inaccurately in any material particular to any competitor or his merchanse, prices, values, credit terms, policies or services.

No retailer shall use advertising which inaccurately lays claim to a policy or continuing practice of generally underselling competitors.

No retailer shall secretly give anything of value to the employe or agent of a customer for the purpose of influencing a sale, or in furtherance of a sale render a bill or statement of account to the employe, agent or customer which is inaccurate in any material particular.

No retailer shall place obstacles in the way of the purchase of a product which a consumer orders by brand name by urging upon the consumer a substitute product in a manner which disparages the product ordered.

NRA Label:

No retailer shall purchase, sell or exchange any merchandise manufactured under a code of fair competition which requires such merchandise to bear an NRA label, unless said merchandise bears such label. Any retailer rightfully possessing the insignia of the NRA who has in stock or purchases similar merchandise which has been manufactured before the effective date of the code of fair competition requiring such merchandise to bear an NRA label may attach thereto the NRA insignia.

Prison-Made Goods:

Pending the formulation of a compact or code between the several states of the United States to insure the manufacture and sale of prison-made goods on a fair competitive basis with goods not so produced the following provisions of this section will be stayed for 90 days, or further at the discretion of the administrator:

(A) Where any penal, reformatory or correctional institution, either by subscribing to the code or compact

EXECUTIVE ORDER BRINGS EXEMPTION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—(AP) Exemption of small stores in communities of 2,500 or less from application of codes or Blue Eagle terms was accomplished by an executive order of the president, and no exemption for them appears in the text of the retail code as approved.

The executive order in effect suspended application of the industrial control undertaking to small towns except for manufacturing establishments and chain stores. The latter was left covered by code terms because the order of exemption specified that it should apply only to local stores employing fewer than five persons in towns of 2,500 or less.

GREENWOOD, S. C
INDEX JOURNAL

Need Back-to-Country Movement To Relieve Unemployed In South

To the Index-Journal:

We ask the question, which would have been better for the strong and healthy unemployed family, both white or colored, to have been out on the farm this year, even though living in a very dilapidated house as the case might have been, working like Turks producing a living out of mother earth and now could have had lots of corn, potatoes, peas turnips, molasses and other vegetables with one or more hogs in the pen to kill and a milk cow, with plenty of ruffage to winter her, and with plenty of wood and water, free and scarcely no house rent, instead of being in towns and cities, winter about here, nothing scarcely to do, nothing with which to buy food and clothing, nothing with which to pay house rent and other bills and looking to Washington and other local organizations for employment and sustenance in general for the whole family.

My! My! What a deplorable condition. Then whose fault is it? The blame may be properly laid to several causes. In the first place, a good per cent of the unemployed are to blame themselves in a large measure. When from ten to fifteen years ago during the wild spending and hilarious years, they limited the output of their efforts and borrowed and spent all they had and could borrow having a glorious time as if they thought we had doubtless been ushered into an Utopian age of leisur, peace and plenty. We soon found curselves flat and a great per cent instead of setting about to re-establish ourselves by honest toil and economy, stay at home and make an honest living, there was a great exodus from the country to the towns and cities with a goodbye country, I am gone to town or city to live somehow. Thousands of fathers throughout the country have actually moved their families into towns and cities with scarcely nothing promised them in the way of making a living for themselves and families. We have seen that happen with strong able men white and colored, who are now cramped up in towns and cities with nothing scarcely to do and looking to governmental agencies for work and a living for themselves and families.

Millions Of Acres

At the same time, in our south land, there are millions of fertile acres turned out of cultivation within the last 12 years, growing up in briers and bushes, etc., with vacant dwellings yet inhabitable with some repair, and the man who was reared on the farm, can yet go back there and go to work and stay at it as farmers generally did 20 years or more ago, and make much money. How much better for the man and family would that be than to be in his present embarassing position of depending on Washington for support? The alarming feature of this situation is that the self-reliant spirit is being broken down by this government employment waste and help with so large per cent of people.

When will our government ever be able to divorce itself from all this stuff and throw the people on their own resources again?

Talk about over-production. We may have an over-production of certain commodities, but it would be far better for all these unemployed especially those who were reared on the farm, to be back there making a decent and healthy self-rspecting living for themselves and families instead of being crowded in cities and towns with scarcely nothing to do, and depending on the government to deal them out a living. It is an alarming situation which very few people half realize.

Then you say, well how are those who might wish going are to get back on the farm? If you will pardon writer for referring to it, we will say that early this year, we wrote several articles published in several daily papers of this state, in which we stated that it would be a pity for this year to pass without this unemployment problem being dealt with in a fundamental way, and that our government better set in operation a plan to offer them an opportunity to go back to the country where a large per cent of them came from and finance them in an humble way, until they could make a crop and tell them that they must make their own living as our forefathers did in other dark periods of our country's history. Had that plan been adopted early this year, hundreds and thousands of families white and colored would now have been out on the farm with food and feedstuff raised this year to have lived on this winter instead of in their present dependent status. It appears to us that there are now more people who have given up and are now dependent on government and other charitable organizations than there were a year ago in this part of the country. With the same amount of money which has been wasted within the last year, would have carried out this back to the country movement especially in the South.

Industrial Program

All this industrial program in its varied forms, is not going to absorb all this surplus labor. Therefore this surplus labor needs to be expended in tilling mother earth and she will yield a support for those who are so minded to make the proper effort. The quicker the proper plan is adopted, the quicker we will come through all this mess.

The writer is by no means unsympathetic with the unemployed and it stirs our heart when we see conditions about us which are so pathetic, especially as applies to needy women, children and worn out aged men. We have a different condition in our South land and no blanket program of relieving unemployment throughout the U. S. will fit. But the matter has got to be dealt with in a way most suitable to different sections of our country.

The writer may be criticized for what he says can yet be done on the farm. But will say that we speak with some authority, for we were reared there and know that a living can yet be made out of the farm. We see and know plenty of families making a substantial living there.

P. B. YARBROUGH

BURLINGTON, N. C.
TIMES
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Says Mr. Warren Bishop, writer of the article:

Another Ohio city where a successful experiment might be made is Youngstown. That city, somewhat smaller than Dayton, is long and narrow, built along a river. It is a city largely of heavy industries in which mechanization is constantly increasing. The NRA seems to contemplate that, as the need for man power lessens, the number of work hours shall lessen; that the largest possible number of men shall be employed. We may get fewer hours without a lessening of weekly pay or we may get reduced incomes. In the latter case the advantage of subsistence homesteads is obvious. Reduced food bills help to take the place of cash missing from the pay envelope. In the cases where there is no loss of income, the problem is one of a better use of the extra time. The men who are most sincerely interested in the subsistence homestead plan are inclined to stress the social rather than the economic factor, to look upon them

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already made some experiments in leading to "a new way of living" fo helping their workmen to build up part of America or at least for that pa small home properties on which food can be raised. They would like gov ernment help in extending that work. At the recent meeting of Profe In fact, in the case of small com munities which center largely around one industry and stretch out into farming country, the subsistence homestead has existed since the towns began though no one ever called it by Austin, Minn., a city of 12,000, have dustrial project was of particular interest since it involved direct coop Geo. A. Hormel Company, packers tion of an individual industry.

Labor - 1933 II

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

that name. They just naturally had a garden "out back" where they raised vegetables to be eaten fresh in summer and canned or stored for the winter. Burlington, N.C.

In New England, where industry and agriculture have always been pretty close neighbors, there has been a marked movement in recent years of both overalled and white collared workers to small farms or homesteads within driving distance of the workshop or office. Three and four acre plots have rid the workman of much of his fear of unemployment and have tided many a desk worker over the depression. 11-1-33

One of the members of Mr. Wilson's National Advisory Committee is Hayden B. Harris, of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. He has given much time and effort to the problem of the individual and the subsistence homestead. He believes that $2,000 will provide a worker with a home and enough land to raise all his vegetables and some poultry, and all this within a short distance of Chicago. Mr. Harris believes that three-quarters of an acre is sufficient and is proving it by some actual experiments in the Chicago area.

A door-to-door canvass in one section of industrial Chicago largely inhabited by foreign born or sons of foreign born parents showed a surprising number of workmen who were not only interested in the idea but who had in actual cash, usually hidden in the hours, the thousand dollars which Mr. Harris feels is needed as a down payment.

One of the projects that showed the need of a definition of subsistence homestead and of a clearer understanding of what can and can not be done under the law came from the southeastern corner of the United States. In the Carolinas and Georgia, in what is generally known as the Piedmont region, are large areas which have ceased to be profitable for cotton growing. Yet the owner or the tenant, white or colored, knows little except cotton farming and continues in an industry which at best yields him a miserable living. Why should not the Administration devote part of its efforts and its $25,000,000 to helping these people to engage in a more sensible and more profitable type of farming?

Briefly, the proponents of this form of movement to the land have no desire to make us a nation of agriculturists as we were 50 or 60 years ago; they do not see the farm supplanting the factory; they do see a new and a kindlier way of living for the factory worker; do see an added way of making his life secure. Rarely can a man trying to bring up a family even on the wage scale of half a dozen years ago put by enough to tide him over three or even two years of unemployment. With even an acre under cultivation he can face that specter with some hope.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

NOV 3 1933

LABOR RACKETEERS

Editor The Press:

Complaints are prevalent that negro workers are being displaced by white workers because of higher pay under the NRA codes. Labor organizers are fattening their purses by forming organization schemes which claim to admit negro laborers into white unions. These organizers promise negroes membership in white unions which have heretofore been closed to the negro race. These organizers, white generals and negroes lieutenants, are exciting negro workers to believe, in many instances, that if they decline to join these "fly-by-night unions" they will lose their jobs, and the best way to get the benefit of the NRA is to join the unions with their white brother.

This appeal is so charming to the negro workers until the promises of these so-called unions are having negroes believe that if they join these "unions" they will have union card in their hands by January 1, 1934. These same organizers are plying their nefarious schemes upon the negro common laborer, cooks, washerwomen and other domestics.

The writer was a recent visitor to Memphis, Tenn., and, by chance met one of these organizers who had a list of several thousand names, mostly common laborers, cooks and washerwomen, who were paying at the rate of 25 cents a week until the amount of $2 per charter membership was paid in the American Federation of Labor. Upon questioning this organizer, he admitted that he lacked the authority from the American Federation of Labor to organize, but expressed belief that his body would be affiliated with the A. F. of L. as soon as the required $2 was paid by each individual. Many of these people were unemployed but were promised employment through this method. He alleged that the white labor union heads were engineering his program.

The writer does not claim to be a guardian of the negro labor situation, neither is he opposed to negroes organizing, but he would like to sound a word of warning and advice to these honest workers who are thinking that they are complying with the president's wishes by joining these so-called unions.

What more can these "unions" offer than that fixed in the NRA codes signed by our president? Who will force the employers to comply with the provision of work and wages in the NRA codes—unions or the government? The negro workers should investigate the past reputation of these organizers in the "unions" they represent. Is it not a fact that negro skilled laborers are still denied membership in trade unions such as bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, etc.? These skilled negro workers are not only barred from the unions, but are prohibited from working on some of the public works that are being constructed by the government out of the taxpayers' money.

Before negroes jump into these so-called unions, remember what happened in August of this year when the Negro Master Barbers Union of Houston was organized by a white organizer who had them to believe that he was a direct representative of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, the NRA administrator. What happened to that union?

Finally, I appeal to the negro race, as one who has given nearly 20 years of conscientious service in defense of the negro worker and in the study of economic and industrial problems, to beware of schemes and tricks to get the many jobs and earnings that ne-

'BRAIN TRUST' READY TO WORK

Dr. Haynes Heads Super-Organization — To Confer With Labor Secretary Perkins September 1.

By DUTTON FERGUSON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Leading figures in church and fraternal circles joined last week in the program of the Negro Industrial League to form a super-committee of National Recovery. The committee composed of all Negro organizations, church and fraternal bodies, will maintain a united front in the fight for the Negro labor in all programs of National Recovery. Realization of the importance of the National Recovery Administration program to Negro workers and consumers led to the formation of this joint committee.

Numerous conferences held prior to the formation of the committee concluded in an agreement that the present ground work, laid several months ago by the Negro Industrial League, was the most suitable plan to follow. The League has gathered all available data and information for co-operating organizations. A technical staff is now at work compiling data to be used in the future hearings of the codes which will evolve thousands of Negro workers.

White Leaders Give Support

Officers of the Committee on National Recovery are: Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America, chairman; John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Negro Industrial League, secretary; Miss Nannie Burroughs of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention, treasurer; Dr. Robert C. Weaver of the Negro Industrial League as named technical advisor to the committee.

Among the white persons who pledged their support in the fight for a square deal for Negro labor were John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America and Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation. Both of these leaders promised to work with the committee. Miss Van Kleeck worked diligently in the preparation of the brief submitted in the public hearings on the coal industry codes.

Church organizations which have sent expressions of agreement with the plans of the committee include the A. M. E. Church with a membership of over 700,000 and the A. M. E. Zion Church with a membership of over 500,000. The Elks, through Grand Exalted Ruler J. Finley Wilson, co-operated with the Negro Industrial League in earlier codes. This internationally recognized fraternal organization has joined in the work of the committee. Word has been received from the Negro World War Veterans, which had representtion at the meeting for organization, confirming their support to the cause for

wage and hour justice for Negro workers. Other nationally recognized groups have sent word of approval to the committee. Many organizations will send delegates to attend the second conference of the committee to be held in this city on Wednesday, August 30th.

All Workers Included

The Committee on National Recovery has agreed that every part of the National Recovery program as it affects the Negro will be covered. A sub-committee of Negro business men to work out the problems raised by President Roosevelt's Reemployment Agreement program has been named. Other sub-committees to deal with various phases of the National Recovery Administration and agricultural problems faced by thousands of Negro farmers have been created.

Dr. Haynes, chairman of the Committee on National Recovery announced that briefs for every important public hearing, on industries employing large numbers of Negroes were near completion. He said further that these briefs were being studied by some of the leading white economists in the country. These experts have volunteered their services to the committee, Dr. Haynes announced. The members of the Committee on National Recovery were encouraged by the announcements of its chairman

"Close Harmony" in Future Work

At the conference, Mr. Davis, the committee's new secretary, spoke of the work of the Negro Industrial League, and reported on its activity prior to the formation of the Committee on National Recovery. He emphasized the fact that all future activity of the co-operating agencies should be joint and that all action taken in the fight for fair wages and hours for Negro workers in all branches of industry should have the approval of the committee. Telegrams and letters urging joint action and the need for the presentation of the cause of the Negro in the entire recovery program were read at the conference.

A telegram from Major Robert Russa Moton of Tuskegee Institute was presented at the conference. Letters from Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; C. C. Spaulding of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Eugene Kinckle Jones of the National Urban League, were read to the committee. Many of these messages pointed out specific problems raised by the National Recovery Program.

Roll-up-the-Sleeves Action

Need for quick action brought the committee to the matter of assigning work for its members. This was speedily done. A complete office set-up was working at full speed this week to contact thousands of interested Negro groups.

The Washington office of the committee, located at 717 Florida avenue, Northwest, had originally been the "sweat shop" for the Negro Industrial League's famed "brain trust," headed by John P. Davis and Dr. Robert C. Weaver. The office now serves as headquarters for the Committee on National Recovery. Mr. Davis is in charge. Information on discrimination against Negroes in the re-employment "new deal" and other economic problems faced by colored citizens will be handled in these offices. Investigations and action on complaints will be handled by the committee at its headquarters.

Important Conferences Under Way

Both Mr. John P. Davis, executive secretary, and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of research, of the Negro Industrial League, left the city this week to attend the conventions of the Elks and the National Negro Business League, respectively.

At Indianapolis, Ind., Mr. Davis is presenting an analysis of the Negro under the National Recovery Administration. He is also making plans for the future co-operation of the Elks with the joint Committee on National Recovery.

Dr. Weaver is at Durham, N. C., where he is presenting a similar analysis and project for future co-operation to the Negro business men in session.

Aside from the joint committee meeting, scheduled for the 30th of this month, through Mr. Davis' prompt action as secretary of the Committee on National Recovery, a conference with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, to be held on September 1st, has been arranged. This meeting is considered of utmost importance, coming as it will immediately after the second gathering of the joint Committee on National Recovery.

In connection with this meeting with Secretary of Labor Perkins, Dr. Weaver, director of research of the Negro Industrial League, has prepared a preliminary statement regarding the position of the Negro under the National Recovery Administration.

Major problems involving countless hundred-thousands of colored workers are being worked out by the Committee on National Recovery. All effort is being directed to clear up the many injustices

Labor - 1933

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General.

NEW YORK WORLD

Hogan

AUG 17 1933

ADMINISTRATION AND TIGER AGREE ON DIVISION OF JOBS IN FEDERAL SERVICE HERE

Farley Arranges for Curry to Name Two Revenue Collectors, McCooey Attorney for Brooklyn and Theofel U. S. Marshal.

By GEORGE MORRIS,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

The Roosevelt administration and Tammany have reached an agreement on the distribution of federal patronage, it became known today. Under its terms John F. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall, will be recognized in the allotment of two collectors of internal revenue in Manhattan; John H. McCooey will name the United States Attorney for the Brooklyn district, and John H. Theofel, Queens leader, will recommend the appointee for United States Marshall.

Assurance of this distribution of patronage was given to the Tammany leaders by Postmaster General James A Farley, it also was learned.

In accordance with the agreement it is expected that announcement will be made within a few days of the appointment of Dr Godfrey Nurse, a Negro, of 185 W 135th St., as collector of internal revenue.

Dr. Nurse will succeed Charles W. Anderson, who is recognized as the Republican leader of Harlem. The district embraces all of Manhattan north of 23d St. Dr. Nurse is a member of the local school board of Harlem.

Tiger Stresses Accord.

Tammany intends to stress throughout the campaign that it is in perfect accord with President Roosevelt, as well as Governor Lehman. The selection of M. Maldwin Fertig as the Democratic candidate for aldermanic president was regarded as a master stroke to gain Governor Lehman's active participation in the campaign.

From authoritative sources it was learned today that the next step in the program of amity between Tammany and the federal and State administrations will be the nomination of Supreme Court Justice Samuel I. Rosenman for the fourteen-year term. This will be done at the judicial convention which will be held after the primaries in September.

Two Approved Candidates.

This will mean that two candidates who are looked upon as having the stamp of approval of President Roosevelt and Governor Lehman will be on the Tammany ticket. Mr. Roosevelt as Governor appointed Justice Rosenman to fill a vacancy last year and Tammany defied the then Governor by refusing to redesignate the Governor's appointee. Governor Lehman named Justice Rosenman to fill another vacancy, and it is being whispered about Tammany Hall that Mr. Curry suggested this course to Governor Lehman.

When the Tammany leaders gathered in the Wigwam yesterday to ratify the selection of the city and county tickets it was evident that everything was being done to show that there has been no impairing of the friendship of Mr. Curry with James J. Hines, leader of the Eleventh Assembly District.

Rumors have been rife that because of the selection of Henry A. Thellusson as leader of the Twenty-second Assembly District to succeed J. J. McCormick, who resigned following his conviction in the federal courts for income tax evasion, the relations between Messrs. Curry and Hines have been strained.

Hines for Thellusson.

Mr. Hines announced that in spite of the fact he had groomed John J. Kelly, of the Mahopac Club, as successor to McCormick, he would support Mr. Thellusson. Mr. Kelly is making a primary fight against Mr. Thellusson.

The failure of Mr. McCooey to provide a designation for Sheriff James A. McQuade, of Brooklyn, is known to have had the approval of Mr. Curry. Sheriff McQuade, who gained fame by testifying before Judge Samuel Seabury in the city investigation that he had to provide for thirty-four McQuades, had always been looked upon as the Tammany representative in Brooklyn.

The selection of Mr. Fertig as the candidate for Aldermanic President is also cited as showing that Edward J. Flynnn, Bronx leader, is working in harmony with Curry and McCooey. It was known that up to the time that Mr. Fertig's selection was announced misgivings were entertained because of rumors that Joseph V. McKee, formerly Aldermanic President, might run in the primaries against Mayor John P. O'Brien.

To Offset Deutsch.

In selecting Mr. Fertig, Tammany has a two-fold purpose. It wanted to show that by reason of Mr. Fertig's having been counsel to former Governor Roosevelt, and now occupying that position under Governor Lehman, harmony had been restored.

Another factor was to offset the popularity of Bernard S. Deutsch, fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen in the Bronx. Mr. Deutsch last year running as an independent candidate for Supreme Court Justice showed amazing strength among the voters.

Tammany professes to be undisturbed over what action William J. Flynn, Commissioner of Public Works of the Bronx, will take for the turning down of Henry Bruckner for a fifth nomination for Bronx Borough President and the substitution of James J. Lyons, business man. Mr. Flynn had announced that if Mr. Bruckner were re-elected he would expect to be reappointed Commissioner of Public Works.

This, the leaders reasoned, would make Mr. Flynn the issue in the campaign, because of his appearance in the Seabury inquiry as well as his efforts to have the late Louis H. Willard, who committed suicide, convicted of perjury for testimony Mr. Willard gave against Mr. Flynn.

ENTERPRISE

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AUG 3 1933

THE NATIONAL CODE AND THE SERVANTS' PROBLEM

So thoroughly misunderstood is this higher wage scale that those who are misinformed are wondering when they are going to see a rise in their pay. They have been a lot of household servants, who are asking their employers for more money. They are just victims of the propaganda that they have been handed and are making a ghastly mistake, if they could only see it.

One negro cook getting four dollars and a lot of food per week hailed her mistress with this statement: "I must have five dollars per week, if I can't that fourteen dollars they promised us." She did not get it but she did get a leave of absence that was probably indefinite.

Another negro cook heard all this talk of high wages and rise in pay but she listened not at all. She made the most sensible statement that could have been made to the agitators: "I don't know nothing about the raise in pay. My folks has been keeping me on when I needed it and keeps them on cause I know they will do right by me when they can."

And speaking of the salaries of domestics, which are not included in this act in any way, the time will come when the faithful, the reliable, the worthy will get a raise in pay and they will be rewarded as times improve and conditions of living change as we all hope and trust they may. If they do not we will have defeated one of the purposes of the plan, although there is now no provision to cover that phase of living.

The agitators among the negroes who are, through ignorance, inciting rebellion, are false to their race and to best interests of them. There are some few white people who delight in beating a negro out of a dime, if they can. Be it said to our shame as a race. They will never be satisfied with any sort of wage scale and will never pay it unless they have to. Those are merely the irreconcilables in this program, the ones that are going to have their bumps before they know it.

The south has a dangerous problem in its negro labor. The domestic servants are most faithful in the main, most worthy and are well treated. They get very little money but they will get more and properly should. However, in many industries negroes are kept on payrolls at small wages because their masters or employers as they more properly are, do not wish to turn them on the world without anything. They have been fed and clothed, inefficiently it may be but still true in one sense, out of a feeling of sympathy and humanity. They are not going to be left

LOW WAGES ARE GREAT LIABILITY

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 24—(ANP)—A few intelligent southerners, but by no means the larger or more influential number, perceive that white and black alike in the South must suffer in the future if a prejudiced economic policy of discriminating against the Negro in hours of labor and of pay is continued. Southern employers at Washington sought authority to pay Negroes lower minimum wages than are paid to whites for the same work without realizing that the less they pay the Negro the less he will be able to buy.

The State, local daily considered the issue of cheap labor in the South editorially Tuesday morning in the following manner:

"'Ruin will come if we have to pay higher wages.'

"That and statements of similar import have been made with fervid sincerity many times within the past month, particularly in the South. It is a natural fear in the section which has suffered from the low earning power of workers from the very beginning of its entry into the field of industry, and always in agriculture.

"But recently some thoughtful men in the South have been wondering if the relative poverty of this section is not due primarly to the low earning power of the workers. They believe it is. And they conclude that while increasing the wages would have the effect feared in the quotation with which this article begins IF there were not co-balancing compensations balancing compensations are certain to come should the general level of wages to workers be raised.

"In speaking recently of the concentration of wealth in a few thousand families, and the resultant reinvestment of these millions in industries which has in turn resulted in production greatly in excess of the power of consumers to absorb—and consequent stagnation and unemployment in those industries, The New York World Telegram observes:

> A dollar a day added to the purchasing power, of every inhabitant of two countries alone China and India, would add nearly $1,000,000,000 a day to the demand for those things which the inventive and productive genius of this generation is able to supply, and put every factory in the world on a 24-hour-a-day production schedule.

"We think of an illustration nearer home. There are many more southerners who would be employed if the average of 50 cents be added to the daily wage of seven million of those workers, for 300 days a year?

"The 'buying power' of those seven million men and women would be increased by one billion, fifty million dollars a year. They would have that much more to spend; that much more to pour into trade channels.

"It is somewhat interesting fact that this increase in buying power given to seven million workers by adding an average of a half dollar a day to their earnings, is exactly equal to the gross value of 14,000,000 bales of cotton weighing 500 pounds each if sold for 15 cents a pound.

"The south's 'cheap labor' has been advertised as an asset. Is it not really our most depressing liability? We should welcome the day when the level of wages, all along the line is raised. This thought was expressed by Mr. Malcolm Miller in a talk to the Columbia Rotary Club on Monday.

BALTIMORE, MD.
MORNING SUN
AUG 22 1933

COAL INDUSTRY AWAITS CODE FROM JOHNSON

N. R. A. Chief Gives Time To Writing Terms To Hand Producers Today

AUTOMOBILE PACT IS ALMOST READY

Hearing On Agreement For Retail Merchants To Open Today

By DEWEY L. FLEMING
[Washington Bureau of The Sun]

Washington, Aug. 21—Responsibility for the writing of a workable code of fair practice for the bituminous coal industry today shifted directly to the door of the Recovery Administration, and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator, not only accepted the task but took over personal direction.

Surrounded by deputies and other aides, the Administrator plunged into the problem almost to the exclusion of all other business and tonight was hopeful that he could lay the finished product before the industry tomorrow and take it to Hyde Park for the President's approval within forty-eight hours.

Auto Code Nearly Ready

There appears to be good prospect also that the N. R. A. chief would be able to carry the automobile code with him on the same trip to the President's Hudson river home. Deputy administrators and representatives of the automobile industry today were smoothing out disputed points and were mutually hopeful that the job would be finished tomorrow.

Meanwhile, representatives of the far-flung coal industry idled in their hotels, frankly awaiting the summons to hear what General Johnson and his advisers are going to recommend for their industry. Attempts to agree among themselves on a single code having been virtually abandoned, some of them said privately they would be greatly relieved to have the N. R. A. do the prescribing.

Aiding On Coal Agreement

Among the Administrator's most active assistants in the drafting of the coal code were Kenneth M. Simpson, deputy administrator; Donald R. Richberg, general counsel to the N. R. A.; Edward F. McGrady and John L. Lewis, labor advisers. The group spent the entire day in conference and did not expect to finish the work before tomorrow.

It was apparent that while the N. R. A. was writing the coal industry's code it was proceeding with considerably more caution than it did in the case of the oil producers who, like the coal operators, were unable to reach agreement among themselves.

Stung by criticism of the bluntness with which the oil situation was handled and faced already with a barrage of suggestions for changes in that code, the N. R. A. officials were moving deliberately and striving with all their resources to produce an "agreed code" rather than an "Administration code." By such action they also hoped to avoid many enforcement pitfalls which hasty action might breed.

The operators were chafing a bit at the delay but continued to stand by for a call which they seemed to be sure would come tomorrow.

Retailers' Hearing Today

As the coal and automobile groups prepared to leave the Washington scene another and much larger gathering was assembling for the start of a code struggle. These were the retail merchants of the country, whose trade arrangements will affect the well being of some 5,000,000 workers.

The retailers already are flying Blue Eagles under the President's reemployment agreement and the hearings which start tomorrow will concern the permanent code to be substituted for that agreement on the first of the year. Deputy Administrator A. D. Whiteside will preside.

The National Labor Board, which is working hand and glove with the N. R. A. to preserve labor peace in industry during the operation of the recovery program, was much elated today by advice of the successful settlement of the New York dress makers' strike.

Whalen Is Congratulated

In a telegram to Grover Whalen, head of the Recovery Administration organization in New York city, who was a principal in the negotiations, the board said:

"National Labor Board sends you and other parties to negotiations which led to the settlement of the dress makers' strike its congratulations for bringing this serious labor dispute to such a successful conclusion. It is particularly gratifying to the Labor Board that you and the local authorities have undertaken to contribute to the successful adjustment of controversies involving the peace of industry and the success of the purposes of the National Recovery Administration."

60,000 Workers Back

Mr. Whalen reported to the board that 60,000 workers would return to their employment today as a result of the settlement. Terms of the agreement include provision for collective bargaining, a 35-hour week and new wage scales. It was estimated that from 10,000 to 20,000 idle garment workers would be reemployed as a result of the peace arrangement.

The Labor Board also received word today that its efforts to settle a hosiery strike in Philadelphia had been concluded successfully. About 400 workers were involved.

Threats of industrial disturbances in St. Louis were being investigated by a representative of the board in cooperation with the Mayor of the city.

To Take Up Movie Strike

Tomorrow the board is to grapple with the strike of technicians in the Hollywood motion-picture studios. It has summoned representatives of all affected groups in its effort to end a jurisdictional dispute of several years' standing.

Leather Hearing Opens

Jobs for between 5,000 and 7,000 new workers, and a pay-roll increase of from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 were promised by spokesmen for the leather industry as hearings on their code began today before Deputy Administrator C. C. Williams.

The code proposes a forty-hour week with minimum wages of 30 cents an hour in the South and 32½ cents in the North and East. The draft also contains notice of an appeal to the President for greater tariff protection and an open-shop declaration which reads as follows:

"Under the foregoing provisions, the employers in the industry may continue the open-shop policy under which the selection, retention and advancement of employes will be on the basis of individual merit without regard to their affiliation or non-affiliation with any labor or other organization."

Other Codes Pour In

Proposed codes of fair practice continued to pour in upon the N. R. A. at a rate that will tax deputies and experts for many weeks to come. Among them was one for barber and beauty shops which proposes a fifty-four-hour week and guaranteed wages plus commissions and would undertake to eliminate cut-rate shops. Such "unfair competition," it is contended, has reduced the income of these workers generally to a point where many are dependent upon community relief organizations.

In place of the present percentage system of compensation, barbers would receive a guaranteed weekly wage of $20 per week, and fifty per cent. of their receipts above $32 a week. Beauty parlor employes would get a wage of $15 a week and a fifty per cent. share of receipts above $30 per week.

These guaranteed wages and bonuses would be paid only upon the condition that the price of haircuts remained at 50 cents and shaves at 25 cents.

Other codes received during the day were from the American Dental Trade Association, the American Fiber and Metal Work Clothing Button Manufacturers Bureau, the United States Potters' Association, the Asbestos In-

Occupation, Wages, etc.

stitute, the Steel Heating Boiler Institute, the National Greeting Card Association, the Hand Chain Hoist Institute, the Bicycle Manufacturing Association and the Associated Equipment Distributors.

Johnson Denied Retire Report

Published reports that he would retire from management of the N. R. A. about the middle of November and return to private business were denied by General Johnson today in a formal statement.

"I expect to stay on this job until my work is finished," he asserted. "I have not set any date for retirement, as it is only a matter of guesswork when the N. R. A. program is sufficiently advanced for me to go back to my regular business. That's all there is to the story that I anticipate quitting in November or on January 1, or on any other date."

Ickes Appoints N. R. A. Adviser For Negroes

[*Washington Bureau of The Sun*]

Washington, Aug. 21—Steps to determine how and to what extent Negroes are sharing in the results of the National Recovery Administration were taken today by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Public Works Administrator, in the appointment of Clark Foreman, of Atlanta, as adviser on the economic status of Negroes.

While his direct connection will be with the Interior Department, Mr Foreman will give special attention to the interests of the Negro with the Administration generally.

Mr. Foreman, a nephew of Clark Howell, Atlanta publisher, is a graduate of the University of Georgia and has specialized in interracial work.

For two years he served on the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and now is one of its directors. He also was assistant to the director of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation in New York, and served as director for studies of the Rosenwald Fund of Chicago. He is the author of "Environmental Factors in Negro Elementary Education."

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

AUG 13 1933

3 NEGRO GROUPS SEND PLEA TO NRA

Johnson Urged to Shield Workers of Race in Application of Codes

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Three major Negro organizations have sent petitions to Washington asking that some provision be made for workers of their race in the scheme of the National Recovery codes and protesting against the dismissal of Negro labor in order to replace them with other workers at a higher wage-scale.

Foremost among these organizations was the National Bar Association, which has just closed its annual sessions in St. Louis. Composed of representative lawyers from all sections of the country, the group sent a resolution to General Hugh S. Johnson and one to President Roosevelt asking that the Administration do whatever is in its power to assure Negro workers a living chance under the new codes. In setting forth the grounds of its request and protest the law group said it felt employers were reasoning that "if higher wages must be paid, Negro labor would not be used."

Despite the fact, however, that the possibility of this practice was called to the Administration's attention, the group indorsed the manner in which the President's proposal is putting new life into those lines of business in which Negroes find themselves employed. Among other resolutions adopted during the St. Louis meeting were two commending the work of the organizations which conducted the Scottsboro trials, and petitioning President Roosevelt to appoint a Negro to a Federal judgeship.

Rhodes Heads Body

E. Washington Rhodes, Assistant United States Attorney, Philadelphia, was elected president, and upon his return here pledged the association to á "greater usefulness to Negroes than ever before." In outlining the plans of the organization, Mr. Rhodes said:

"The National Bar Association has indorsed 100 per cent the program being carried on by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We are going to fight harder than ever for Negro rights, but we are going to do it strictly within the law."

The new president added that the law body "does not approve of Communism and will have nothing at all to do with it."

In Philadelphia the Northeastern Federation of Women, which convened in a three-day session Friday, adopted resolutions similar to those of the Bar Association commending President Roosevelt's NRA program, asking that Negroes and their economic status be remembered, and pledging the "hearty support of the Nation's intelligent Negro womanhood."

The federation went on record as deploring the strenuous fight being made on the Eighteenth Amendment, the segregation of Negro workers in the Government offices at Washington, and the fact that each year "fewer and fewer Negroes seek elective office."

The organization, headed by Mrs. Elizabeth Carter-Brooks, Texas, wife of an A. M. E. Bishop, who has been president for twenty years, was organized in Boston in 1896, and is made up of representatives of the best-known clubs and women's groups in the Northeast. The federation has been militant in its fight against lynchings, reiterating its stand during the Philadelphia session which ended last night.

Seeks Negro Place on NRA

To the deliberations of these two bodies was added that of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its branches in various cities. The national office in New York, led by Walter White, secretary, took the lead in asking General Johnson to include on the official staff "some Negroes who would, of a necessity, be interested in aiding Negro workers who have been sorely hit by the depression and job shortage."

Although the association refuses to be active in politics and adhered to its policy of never asking for a political position for any individual, it is thought that its request will have some weight. This was partly indicated in the reply received at the national office. Following the association's headquarters, branches including Chicago, New York, Des Moines and Boston added their requests.

Other communications sent by Negro organizations recently include resolutions adopted by the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, the American Consolidated Trades Council and a number of churches. In answer to most of these General Johnson has promised that the Administration is doing its best to give a square deal to all employes. He was joined in this attitude by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, in a letter to the N. A. A. C. P.

SIOUX CITY, IA.
TRIBUNE

AUG 16 1933

THE FORGOTTEN NEGRO.

IN all plans under consideration for relief and economic recovery, there has been no conscious class or racial discrimination. That is right and proper. One wonders, however, whether there should not be a little more attention paid to the plight of the Negro.

Depression has laid a heavy hand upon all classes, but no class has been harder hit than the Negro. The large majority of the colored people depend upon agriculture or domestic service of some sort. Those who had gravitated into industry and the professions have suffered along with the whites.

But the Negro has never complained. He is accustomed to self denial, to hardship and to shifting for himself. He has been the least vocal of all depression victims. He has neither sought nor expected special consideration.

Investigators for the Rosenwald Fund, which Chicago's great merchant established for advancement of the Negro, express fear that the Negro will be discriminated against in the re-employment program. They suggest that something should be written into the NRA code to give him an equal break for the jobs, otherwise he may be eddied into a backwater of unemployment which will postpone his rehabilitation, pending a change in the labor market.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier
August 24, 1933

"Forty Acres and a Mule"?

Sixty-five years ago the dream of the emancipated Southern negro was "forty acres and a mule." Then it was fantastical, but is it now?

As every economist passed out of the first grade knows, cheap labor is the affliction, not the blessing, of the South. The obstacle to the South in receiving the full benefits of the N. R. A. is cheap negro labor. Application of the plans to this labor without disturbing or breaking up the whole industrial and agricultural fabric is impracticable and without their application white labor and business in the South comparatively will suffer.

Under present theories of American government nothing seems radical because it is novel. What if the government arranged to provide the negro farmers with "forty acres and a mule"?

In other words, government could buy millions of acres in the South and segregate the negroes upon them. The segregation would not be compulsory—it would be no more than offer of free homesteads in exclusive negro settlements. Now the land is cheap in the South and plentiful. Not for long will it be. The white people coming into the South will take the land later. The present opportunity will pass.

Were half the Southern negroes thus concentrated, the other four and a half million would scatter throughout the country—in these days when the scattering or moving, of men is continuous. That having come to pass, the raising of wages to a uniform level in the South with that of the North would follow.

The scheme ought to be practicable. It isn't. The existence of the negro race, after sixty-eight years of freedom, is still dependent upon association with the white race. Were the negroes segregated in great colonies on ample areas, we should have so many Haytis within our continental borders.

The exceptional, the apter, the forthcoming negroes would remain where they are and would get along.

DETROIT, MICH.
FREE PRESS

AUG 19 1933

WHERE IS THE SOUTH?

REGULATIONS drawn up by the NRA from time to time include distinctive rules to be applied "in the South." And it is explained that the "South" so far as the NRA is concerned is that group of 15 States and the District of Columbia which are bounded by the northern limits of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Oklahoma, and the western limits of Texas.

The curiously arbitrary nature of this division of States is at once apparent. It follows neither ethnic, geographic, nor climatic lines. It is a greater territory than the South which attempted to secede from the Union in 1861; it leaves out areas of the United States which are Southern in culture and heritage, and it includes areas linked commercially with the North and West.

Most of Delaware lies below the Mason and Dixon line. And Delaware contains a greater percentage of Negroes than West Virginia. Yet Maryland and West Virginia, two states which fought on the Northern side during the Civil War, are classed as "South" in NRA eyes, while Delaware is not.

It must have puzzled an Oklahoma oil man to learn that he lives in the "South" while his Kansas neighbor is "North." Similarly the residents of New Mexico and Arizona presumably were astonished to find their hot, dry, semi-tropical country was not classed as "Southern" by the officials at Washington. There will not be lacking residents of St. Louis to argue they are just as Southern in culture as the residents of Baltimore or Louisville, and it would be hard, indeed, to refute them.

Still, the general line of reasoning followed by NRA officials is clear enough. The South lies below the Mason and Dixon line and in those areas of the Country where slavery once flourished as abundantly as Democrats do today. Except for including Republican West Virginia that is the way the NRA has outlined it.

Barnesville Ga News-Gazette

Aug. 10, 1933

The Negro and the New Deal

"The American people can defeat the depression if they want to," President Roosevelt said in his latest radio address to the public.

His assertion applies with peculiar force to the South, probably more than to any other section of America, because the South has problems peculiarly her own problems that can be solved, or nearly solved, if the South wants them to be badly enough.

With the exception of a few delirious, brief intervals of prosperity, the South has been in a depression ever since the Civil war. We have cursed our luck and blamed our low estate on the damage done by Sherman and our uninvited guests of 1865; the South was ravaged by war and reconstruction, and has never regained its strength. That theory has been so generally accepted that we haven't looked any further for an explanation of the comparatively low standing of our section.

Yet the most inadequate sort of analysis would show us that practically one-third of the South's population is non-existent in so far as purchasing power and support of government is concerned. Our negroes are counted as population by the census, but practically speaking the negro is disfranchised economically as well as politically.

One-third of the people living in this section of the United States own no property, pay no taxes, spend no money. The other two-thirds, the white people, have to pay taxes to support the government of the whole population; this two-thirds has to keep money enough in circulation to carry on business for the whole population.

Furthermore, since negro labor is supposed to work for wages that are about the same needed to keep a horse alive, to quote Editor W. T. Anderson of the Macon Telegraph, and the lower levels of white labor have to compete on the same animal basis, the white two-thirds have less money to spend. The effects of this system is felt all the way through our classes; even our rich men are not as rich as the plutocrats of other sections.

This is not said in criticism of the negro, who pays taxes on what little he has and in some cases manages, despite tremendous hardships, to accumulate a little property; but our peculiar economic set-up keeps the mass of negroes in a state of abject poverty, and draws the whole South down toward them.

This problem is brought to light forcefully by the wage provision of the National Recovery agreement raising minimum wages. Employers have protested against paying negro laborers the same as white workers. It seems to us that agreements on this point would not be very hard to reach, even though a solution might involve a compromise of the letter of the NRA provisions. For one thing, a classification of menial jobs, with a lower scale of minima wages, could be established, adjusted according to the value of the services performed.

The question of racial equality does not enter into the problem of the economic status of the negro. The level of prosperity of a given section depends upon the circulation of money, and until the negro is allowed to circulate more money than he has heretofore, the South will continue to be a backward section. We are not arguing from the humane viewpoint at all; it is merely enlightened selfishness.

As long as the negro is held down to the bare necessities of an animal standard of living, the white people of the South will be held down in proportion. They can end this perennial depression and build for permanent prosperity "when they want to."

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER-DISPATCH

AUG 16 1933

Negroes and NRA Again

A representative of a corporation that manufactures and distributes a commodity included in the list of necessaries of life informed the Ledger-Dispatch yesterday that his office had called upon him to explain why his sales had fallen off so heavily in a certain section of the city within the last few weeks. His reply was that in large part sales in that section were made to Negroes, and that many Negroes in that section had lost their jobs because of what they call "the new law."

The bitter irony of it is that they have lost their jobs under the operation, in actual practice, of the Emergency Re-Employment Program! As that program functions in uncounted cases, it causes the discharge of boys, youths and men who, as a class or group, can least afford, can least tolerate, the bludgeonings of economic fate. The program means re-employment for the more fortunate, but unemployment for them.

So much the finer, then, is the course of those Norfolk laundrymen who, combining, have announced their purpose to continue "to employ the same proportion of colored workers to white workers" and not to "replace any colored workers with white workers because of the increased rate of pay." These laundrymen have achieved merit that cannot be measured.

But unless this newspaper's fears are without foundation, Washington itself must meet this grave and growing problem. The launderers constitute only one industry, and their act, commendable though it is, probably is made somewhat less difficult for them than for others by the peculiar circumstances Such circumstances or similar circumstances will not affect hundreds of other industries and hundreds of thousands of individual businesses. To meet the impact of a hastily designed program upon a heavily burdened people, some cushion must be provided by NRA.

INDEPENDENT

Elizabeth City N. C.

AUG 11 1933

The Goat

IT is beginning to look as if the Negro will be the goat under the National Industrial Recovery Act. The Act does not throw its protecting arms around those in domestic employment, cooks, maids, laundresses, gardeners, chauffeurs, etc. Armies of Negroes in domestic employment are destined to see their living expenses boosted by NIRA all out of proportion to their wages. But that isn't the worst of it. Thousands of Negroes are destined to lose their present jobs to white laborers.

Many employers have worked Negro labor to the exclusion of white labor because they could command the Negro's labor at a wage that would be an insult to a white man. And subject the Negro to hours that would be irksome to a white man. The shorter working day, the shorter working week and the new high wage codes will be attractive to white men who will be glad to chisel into a job in which the Negro was formerly secure.

Labor-1933 I

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

15 Organizations Fight Dual Wage Scale In Ne...

Tribune 10-19-33

WASHINGTON, Oct. — Despite the intricate construction of the almost innumerable codes which are being evolved in connection with President Roosevelt's NRA program, it should be of hope to Negroes in the United States that fifteen racial and interracial organizations have combined their forces to fight for Negro rights on the one hand, and to serve as an advisory body to codemakers on the other.

This Joint Committee on National Recovery, headed by Joh... Davis has consistently pressed upon the Recovery Administration pertinent facts and arguments concerning Negro labor and the results have very clearly demonstrated, in the opinion of the officers of the group, what is possible for the group behind united action. The committee, with the inclusion of great religious and fraternal bodies, has a direct and represented backing of more than four million people.

Against Economic Slavery

The committee's work, according to a speech made by the executive head last week, is bent toward the "freedom of black labor from economic slavery". He added that the effort will not be slowed down from its present tempo "until real dollars find their way into the pockets of black workers and hungry Negro men and women no longer wander the streets jobless."

Day after day the working force of the organization closely scrutinized each code which affects working groups in which Negroes are found in any appreciable numbers and bends its efforts toward seeing to it that no hidden provisions rob Negroes of the chance to work under the same conditions guaranteed other workers by the identical setups. This was manifest when a difference in wage scale was sought by some on the basis of geographical districts. Those firms which operate mainly in the South and where Negro labor forms a large proportion of the whole made applications for a differential wage on the grounds that the cost of living was lower in Southern districts and also on the asumption that Negro labor is less efficient than white.

Fifteen Groups Represented

The committee lashed into the latter asumption and clearly established that the relative efficiency of labor is one of most mooted questions in industry and that the differences in man-hour production cannot be attributed to the race of the worker. In a truly industrial way the group called to the attentions of the slackers and those who would attempt to segregate Negro workers that part which equipment of the plant and other purely material conditions play.

The organizations which are cooperating in the work of the Joint Committee include: Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; African Methodist Episcopal Church; Independent and Benevolent Order of Elks of the World; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; National Baptist Convention U. S. A.; Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Church of Christ in America; National Catholic Interracial Federation; National Negro Bar Association; Negro Industrial League; National Negro Business League; National Technical Association; National Y. W. C. A. (Public Affairs Committee); and Women's Auxiliary, National Baptist Convention.

NRA Official Advises Group to Join Unions

Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct.—"The best way to obtain results," said Hon. Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor and Assistant Administrator of NRA, "is for the Negro to join with his fellow-man in a trade union. The Negro must and will receive his portion of the benefits along with all other groups." The official was speaking before the Sleeping Car Porters, last Saturday.

10-19-33

He scored the differential in wage rates between workers on account of race or color and said that a corporation did not deserve to exist that could only pay starvation wages. This pronouncement won vociferous and defeaning applause.

Other speakers were: Spencer Miller, Jr., director of the Workers' Education Bureau of the American Federation of Labor; M. P. Webster, vice president of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Pullman Porters' Union.

Foreman Raps NRA and Launches Plan To Isolate Negroes

Tribune 10-19-33

Although he doesn't call it segregation, Clark Foreman, who has been made the advisor to the Interior Department on the status of the Negro in the United States, is already supporting a theory of isolating Negroes in their "own communities, built and run by Negroes."

Philadelphia,

The white Georgian, who was formerly connected with the Rosenwald Fund, made this known last week to a representative of the Chicago Tribune in an interview in Washington. He said that he was "sick and tired of complaining" to the powers about giving Negro labor a fair deal under the NRA provisions and preferred to "see plans worked out whereby constructive work can be done."

In explaining his "plan", he said that he would like to see Negro cities built from the ground up, and pointed out that the project might begin with what he called the "subsistence homestead plan". This would allow a small plot of land upon which some form of food cultivation might be carried on, and in the meantime, according to Mr. Foreman's idea, emphasis would be placed upon housing.

Self Supporting "Colonies"

"With that as municipal start," he continued, "financed by their own people, and by the Public Works Administration, they could construct their own public utilities. With power and fuel and water developed by their own activities, they could next turn to industry."

Tribune 10-19-33 Philadelphia, Pa.

When asked if he did not think that such a development, if carried out, would place Negro utilities in severe competition with white-controlled industry, the Interior adviser said that he did not think so "if it were properly planned." He said that the greatest problem that Negroes today is finding employment for the leaders they have developed.

DuBois Plan Practical

The Interior advisor added that he is in complete agreement with the sentiments expressed recently in a speech by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, in which the Crisis editor said that the Negro should pool his resources, help himself and lift himself by his own bootstraps instead of depending upon the aid of alien people. At the time the speech was delivered—during the economic conference in Washington last spring — it was thought to be exceedingly radical, even from DuBois, but Mr. Foreman made it clear that he thought it very practical.

While those high in important political circles must laugh quietly at the Foreman "Negro Community" plan, it is worthy of note in that it shows the reaction of appointing a white man, no matter how seemingly liberal he is, to advise on the status of a people about whom he knows practically nothing. Granted the interest of Negro destitute and the object of placing him firmly on his "own little plot of land", what the Atlantan proposes is nothing short of the creation of "reservations" for Negroes.

NEW YORK TIMES

OCT 5 1933

NEW AID FOR LABOR FROM MISS PERKINS

She Tells Federation That Her Department Will Gather Data for Wage Earners.

WORKS 'LAXITY' ASSAILED

Resolution Asks Removal of Officials — Teachers Urge Boycott on German Goods.

By LOUIS STARK.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—President Roosevelt has consented to the establishment of a "Division of Labor Service and Labor Standards" in the Department of Labor so that wage earners may obtain every facility for complete information of an economic, financial and industrial nature.

This announcement was made at the American Federation of Labor's annual convention today by Secretary Perkins who explained that the new service would be available for technical aid to the nation's workers in dealing with the complex economic issues confronting them.

The new division is expected to accomplish for the wage earner what similar organizations in the Department of Commerce and Agriculture aim to do for the business man and the farmer.

The announcement was applauded enthusiastically by the delegates, who gave Miss Perkins a warm welcome on the occasion of her first address before the federation.

Secretary Perkins emphatically denied reports which had recently reached her to the effect that she was considering scrapping the personnel of the department's conciliation service. She pledged that no such movement was contemplated, but that, instead, every attempt would be made to strengthen the division and extend its service in the interests of the wage earners.

Sees Gains for Ten-Point Plan.

Recalling that at her meeting on March 31 with a group of the heads of national and international unions a ten-point program had been discaused as a possible four-year program, the Secretary said that an "extraordinary" amount of progress had been made in the direction of fulfilling eight of the ten planks in the past four months.

In that short period, owing to the Recovery Act, she declared, measurable strides had been made to abolish child labor, to institute a plan of public works, provide adequate Federal relief for the destitute, drastically to reduce the hours of labor, increase wage rates, provide machinery whereby a bottom would be provided for wages, which were still falling in March; provide government specifications for wage and hour standards on public works and guarantee the workers the right to organize and bargain collectively without coercion.

All this, she said, had been stated in March as something in the nature of a program for four years, yet in four short months extaordinary advances had been made in the direction of the goal.

Holds Labor in New Status.

Employment and payrolls showed an increase again last month, according to Secretary Perkins, continuing the gains which began five months ago. While millions were

still idle, she felt there was reasonable hope that the industrial pace would further quicken between now and March under the stimulus of code-developed purchasing power.

The present convention, she declared, "thanks to the vision and courage of President Roosevelt in making possible the National Recovery Act, sees labor as an integral part of our modern State."

Labor's new status, she explained, meant that wage earners would now have a voice in formulating policies for industry, that they would be permitted to make constructive contributions toward solving the nation's economic and industrial problems.

These problems include the balancing of production with consumption and a formulation of how the consumption power of wage earners in capital goods industries might be correlated with the consumptive power of wage earners in consumption goods industries.

"Under President Roosevelt's inspiring leadership there is a new spirit abroad in the land which should help the people of the United States to the steady conscientious efforts which must be put forth to make his great wish come true," Miss Perkins continued.

"Spirit of Unity" Praised.

"The new spirit is that of unity and of action. The workers, the employer and the consumer are united at last in cooperating in a drive against the forces which have brought want, despair and misery into so many homes in the last few years.

"We cannot stop with the present minimum wages and maximum hours of labor. We must go on with a unified purpose to an ever-improving standard of living and assurance of economic security for all our people, and sufficient leisure to enable us to enjoy the blessings which our resources and our equipment can make available to all of us.

"These things can be achieved if industry and the people of this country recognize that workers must receive increased wages and shorter hours of work in fair proportion as profits increase.

"Certainly we cannot have the purchasing power necessary to balance our production capacity unless we develop opportunities for work and wages, stabilize the employment of wage earners and create opportunities for leisure. These are the objectives of the administration.

"The National Recovery Act created machinery for the common benefit. It is designed to increase purchasing power, put the idle back to work and protect the rights of self-organization and collective bargaining for all employes."

It was in connection with her remark that wage earners today occupy a more important and strategic place in society than ever before that the Secretary made her official announcement of the establishment of the new "Division for Labor Service."

"Optimum" Pay to Be Basis.

The functions of the division, Miss Perkins said, would be to study every factor bearing in workers' life, such as individual health and safety, security of jobs, wages, hours, working conditions, housing, education, unemployment insurance and unemployment reserves.

The Secretary was warmly applauded when she promised that these studies would not be focused on minimum wages, but on "optimum" wages, which meant broader living standards than those hitherto established in minimum-wage studies.

Even cost of living studies would be revamped, she added, so that wage earners might learn whether living costs were justified.

At the same time she pledged that reliable data on wages, profits and industrial activity would be made available to labor when it was bargaining collectively with employers.

This type of information was obtained by bankers and business men before they embarked on important enterprises, and she said she felt that wage earners were entitled to the same type of information in the protection of their own interests.

In conclusion the Secretary, wearing the type of tricorn hat to which she has clung for many years, pledged every resource of her department to the wage earners of the country. She promised that henceforth no "stilted official replies" would be made to communications and that her employes would ransack every source of information to supply the information sought by labor.

She thanked the federation, in her name and in that of the President, for its hearty cooperation with the administration.

In reply to her address President William Green pledgd the support of labor to the administration to make the Recovery Act a complete success.

Public Works "Laxity" Assailed.

The 102 resolutions presented to the convention and referred to committees for report and study indicate the trend of the debates and discussions by the delegates during the convention, which will continue until the latter part of next week.

Ten unions and labor groups, in a resolution put before the convention today, expressed dissatisfaction with the administration of the public works program.

The resolution proposed that President Roosevelt be urged to remove "those public officials now entrusted with the administration of the Public Works Act, who, either through their laxity or their inefficiency, are responsible for much of the present unemployment of hundreds of thousands of those industrial workers and building tradesmen who are dependent for employment upon the successful completion of the Public Works Act unless those now in charge can show their willingness to carry out the intent of Congress and make possible the employment of unemployed workers."

The resolution was signed by delegates from the following unions: Sheet Metal Workers International Association, Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, Boot and Shoe Workers Union, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, Newspaper Writers Union 17,662; International Union of Elevator Constructors, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators and Upholsterers International Union of North America.

Teachers Urge Hitler Boycott.

Delegates from the American Federation of Teachers proposed a boycott by American labor against German goods as a protest against the Hitler régime. The present German Government was accused of a campaign "of revolting Sadistic orgies."

The resolution stated that the overthrow of the German Republic by the Hitler régime "has resulted in complete loss of personal liberty in Germany and consequently in the destruction of the trade union movement."

The federation was called upon to pledge its "moral and economic assistance in the fight against present German terrorism" and to "call upon the international unions, the State federations and central labor bodies and liberty-loving citizens everywhere to refrain from purchasing goods produced or manufactured in Germany until this outrageous program of racial and political persecution ceases."

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, by resolution, posposed a Congressional investigation of the financial relationship of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to its affiliated local companies, with especial reference to the charges made by the parent company and its use of equipment of the local affiliated organizations.

The Sleeping Car Porters Union, in resolutions, protested "discrimination" against Negro workers in NRA codes, requested the federation to add to its staff Negro labor organizers and demanded that the Pullman Company be included under the emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933.

Weinstock Group Is Barred.

The International Fur Workers' Union asked for endorsement of its campaign against Communist union elements in the fur industry.

Other resolutions proposed prohibition of Filipino immigration, nationalization of banking, labor representation on all NRA boards and Federal unemployment insurance.

Police and a sergeant-at-arms kept a group of twenty men and women from the "A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief" from entering the convention hall today.

Louis Weinstock, secretary of the group, offered "credentials" and was informed that the papers could not be recognized since the unions which Mr. Weinstock claimed to represent already had delegates on the floor. The group was ushered into an elevator and left under protest, one man shouting:

"This is just dictatorship."

William F. Stevenson, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and Dr. George Lackland of New Haven, Conn., addressed the convention today.

SEPARATE NEGRO TOWNS ADVOCATED BY CLARK FOREMAN, NRA ADVISER FOR BLACK GROUP

WANTS RACE TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE OWN PUBLIC UTILITIES TO GAIN ECONOMIC FREEDOM

New Appointee Follows Radical DuBois Proposal

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—(ANP)—"Sick and tired" of complaining, Clark Howell Foreman, white adviser on the economic status of Negroes in the office of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, described his program for the economic emancipation of the Negro in an interview granted Paul R. Leach and published in the Chicago Daily News Friday.

Foreman's appointment as adviser on the Negro's economic status was the answer to growing protests against the injustices and losses suffered by the Negro worker under the National Recovery program. His appointment occasioned even more vehement objections from the Negro press and various organizations because he is a white man born in the South. Negroes insisted that no white man could represent their interests properly.

In his interview with Mr. Leach, Mr. Foreman conceded the disadvantages which burden the Negro worker under the NRA and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that the recovery program has "displaced hundreds of thousands of Negroes from their jobs and plantation livelihoods," that "Jobs usually held by Negroes, but now paying better wages, are going in some instances to white men."

"But I am sick and tired of being a complainer," Mr. Foreman told Mr. Leach. "I mean that, instead of going to various departments of the government and complaining that Negroes are being discriminated against in the nation's reconstruction, I want to see plans worked out whereby constructive work can be done for them.

Before going to Washington, Mr. Foreman was associated with the Rosenwald Fund. Last spring, the leaders of that Fund held an economic conference in Washington which was addressed by Negro and white leaders. At that time, the speech made by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis, was regarded as one of the most radical on the agenda. He proposed that the Negro should help himself, pool his resources, and lift himself by his own bootstraps, economically and otherwise, without depending on the good-will of alien people. His speech seemed to be a slap in the face to those who had been kind to the Negro.

In his interview with Mr. Leach, Mr. Foreman indicated that he had studied the DuBois speech thoroughly and that, instead of finding it radical, he discovered it to be practicable. He discussed his plans with Mr. Leach.

"Those plans, as is Mr. Foreman's idea of the Negro's capabilities, are unusual in a white man," writes Mr. Leach, and then quoted Mr. Foreman to say:

"W. E. B. DuBois, the famous Negro leader, says that the only way the Negro can develop is thru group effort. He is quite right. I propose that the public works administration help him get started in building his own self-sufficient communities."

"You mean Negro cities, built from the ground up?" Mr. Leach asked.

"Yes. Start with the subsistence homestead plan, so that they can have little plots of ground to sustain themselves with a beginning on housing. With that as a municipal start, financed by their own people—there are many wealthy

II

General.

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Negroes, you know—and by the public works administration, they would construct their own public utilities. With power and fuel and water developed by their own activities, they could next turn to industry."

"Would not that be placing the Negro industry in severe competition with white-controlled industry?"

"Not if it were properly planned with careful discovery of what is needed, what materials are at hand. The Negro is the first to be let go when depression comes, the last to get his job back when hard times end. The greatest problem that Negroes have is finding employment for the leaders they have developed."

"You have no doubt about the ability of Negroes to do this for themselves?" Mr. Leach asked.

"Not at all. There is no reason to say that a Negro can not do anything. I do not recognize any limitation upon him and his ability. Reared with an inferiority complex because of the great handicap under which he has always labored in a mixed community, he makes his own limitations."

"This plan would provide segregation of colored folk in their own communities, would it not?" Leach pursued.

"I do not advocate segregation, but their communities should be Negro-built, Negro controlled, so that the colored people would have freedom for exercise of their own abilities, an outlet for the leadership which has been developed."

Mr. Foreman believes that such communities would place the Negroes on the road to economic emancipation.

SALAMANCA, N. Y
REPUBLICAN PRESS

OCT 18 1933

NO N.R.A. COLOR LINE

Since the beginning of N.R.A. operations in the South, stories have been coming north from the land of cotton to the effect that southern employers were applying their codes according to the color line. White workers came within the minimum pay and the maximum hours; but Negro workers were rated in the traditional manner.

So the reports had it as they came up from Dixie, anyhow. And the news from Atlanta now seems to show that the tales were made out of pretty substantial material, too. For one reads that Col. H. N. Waite, deputy administrator of public works, notified representatives of the advisory boards of five states, at a conference in the Georgia capital, that the minimum wage was obligatory and applies to both whites and Negroes.

"All labor," the colonel is quoted as telling a reporter, with a bang of his fist on a desk—"white, black or brown—is going to get 40 cents an hour and a 30-hour week. There will be no exceptions."

The conference between the deputy administrator and representatives of southern advisory boards was held behind closed doors. To objections that Negro labor was accustomed to work for less money, Col. Waite told the conference that the 30 per cent gift clause in the loans to states and municipalities "was placed in the bill to provide for this increase in the labor costs." With the work-week limited to 30 hours, at 40 cents an hour, "the common laborer will receive only $12 a week." In reality, the state or the municipality will pay only about regular wages, for the federal government's loan will cover the difference between the ordinary wage and the public works wage, cutting the hours to 30 a week, the number of men required to complete a project will be increased "twofold."

Obviously, it is easier to say that there shall be no color line under the national recovery program than it is to remove that line. If, however, the South is to receive public works loans it would seem that it must abide by the conditions that there shall be no exception respecting labor, whether it be white, black or brown.
—Buffalo Courier-Express.

AUGUSTA, GA.
HERALD

OCT 19 1933

NEGRO and N. R. A.

Mr. Faulkner Would Have Justice Done to Them

To The Herald:

One of the senseless objections to the NRA is objection to paying Negroes enough for their work to enable them to live decent and honest lives if they will. You stop right now, you fiery fool reader, before you call me a "Negro Lover" in the common meaning of the term I am a true born Southerner. My ancestors were first among Virginia and South Carolina settlers. My grandfathers were slave owners and the racial gap between Negroes and myself, is as wide as it should be, but no wider. Social affiliation is just as repugnant to the Negro as it is to you and me. But I believe in common justice to all regardless of race or color. Besides the greed that prompts that unjust objection is against our own interest. A dollar earned and spent by a Negro is worth just as much to commerce and industry as one spent by you or me. We can never prosper with a pauper population in our midst. Our folly has made of us our own worst enemies long enough, and it is time we saw things in the light of reason and not in the light of prejudice. If the Negro can do as much and as well any given kind of work as you or I, he is justly entitled to as much pay as you or I. If he wastes his money, and you are as much smarter as you think you are than he is, you should be able to profit by his wastefulness. If he saves his money and uses it more sensibly than you do, that is your own fault, and would prove his superiority to which you would no doubt object. So now you keep quiet while I have the floor, and if you don't learn anything, it will only be nothing added to nothing that you already know. With no desire to cast aspersions, or revive dying animosities, truth compels me to say that northern people captured Negroes in their native land and brought them to northern states and sold them into slavery. Climatic conditions there proved disastrous to their health, and they could not be made adaptable to the kind of work that the people of the North had for them to do.

So with true New England thrift they unloaded their bad bargain on Southern farmers, where climactic conditions were more suited to their temperament, and they did prove very profitable to Southern planters who as a rule, were kind to them, and there is no more beautiful page in history than that upon which is recorded, "The love of the Negro slave for his white folks." Their loyal fidelity to my grandparents and my own mother and aunts—their young mistresses—while their sons and brothers were in the army, will ever keep burning in my memory a flame of appreciation for their loyal protection and support. Freed from slavery, in superstitious ignorance, for a time some of them were led astray by unscrupulous scoundrels that sought to use them to an ungodly end. But even when backed up by Yankee bayonets in the hands of pillagers who sought to turn them against their "white folks," let us not forget that most of them adhered to their former masters with something akin to filial love; adhered with a loyalty to war torn, poverty stricken masters that will go down in history as a love that passeth understanding. And in appreciation of that loyalty that is just as true today, as then, I shall ever as long as my head is hot be a loyal friend to all deserving ones of them. Instead of sensibly taking them into our political fold to increase our representation in congress as we should have done, we drove them into the camps of our opponents. I believe that I speak the sentiment of all good and sensible Negroes when I say that they had much rather trust their political destiny in the hands of white men that they know to be their friends than to hold political office themselves. All they have ever asked was to be permitted to live in peace in the "Sunny Southland" that they love, even as you and I. So let us not turn our hand against them, but give them justice, and reap the reward of our righteousness. We have the attendant responsibility of the strong to protect the weak. Let us not forget or shirk our responsibility for them and their welfare.

JNO. T. FAULKNER
North Augusta, S. C.,
Oct. 6, 1933.

Fire Advisor Foreman

Augusta Herald

THE SOUTHERN-BORN white advisor on the Negro's economic status, Clark Howell Foreman, who is attached to the office of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, has come forward with a plan which he proposes for the solution of the Negro's economic ills. In an interview published Friday in the Chicago Daily News, he complained that he is sick and tired of "going to various departments of the government and complaining that Negroes are being discriminated against in the nation's reconstruction."

Pressed for an explanation of his plan, he said: "I propose that the Public Works Administration help him (the Negro) get started in building his own self-sufficient communities."

10-18-33

"You mean Negro cities built from the ground up?" his interviewer asked. Mr. Foreman assured him that was just what he meant and suggested a "start with the subsistence homestead plan, so that they can have little plots of ground to sustain themselves, with a beginning on housing. With that as a municipal start financed by their own people—there are many wealthy Negroes, you know—and by the Public Works Administration, they could construct their own public utilities. Vith power and fuel developed by their own activities, they could next turn to industry."

Mr. Foreman does not believe that his plan would place Negro industry in competition with white industry, and he maintains that Negroes have the ability to put the program over.

New York Herald

The idea that the Negro can be transplanted to segregated municipalities or states and make progress without the interference of whites has long been discarded by economists as impractical. Yet Mr. Foreman comes out with his plan at a time when the entire nation is battling to stave off economic disaster and asserts that Negroes can be shunted into pioneer Jim Crow governments and everything will be hotsy-totsy. Cities and towns grow where the opportunity for commerce exists.

When Mr. Foreman was appointed as advisor for Negroes a few weeks ago, we expressed the opinion that he could not represent Negroes adequately. His new plan simply verifies what we said and proves that not only does he fail to understand Negroes, but he also fails to qualify as an expert on economics. We believe that the administration would be better off without a Negro advisor if it believes that Mr. Foreman is the best man for the job. Negroes throughout America should demand his removal.

Dr. Clark Foreman Would Put Race In Separate Localities

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Wants Contructive Plans

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Approves DuBois' Plan

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Reverse-English Garveyism

"Yes. Start with the subsistence homestead plan, so that they can have little plots of ground to sustain themselves, with a beginning on housing. With that as a municipal start, financed by their own people—there are many wealthy Negroes, you know—and by the public works administration, they would construct their own public utilities. With power and fuel and water developed by their own activities, they could next turn to industry."

"Would not that be placing the Negro industry in severe competition with white-controled industry?"

"Not if it were properly planned, with careful discovery of what is needed, what materials are at hand. The Negro is the first to be let go when depression comes, the last to get his job back when hard times end. The greatest problem that Negroes have is finding employment for the leaders they have developed."

"You have no doubt about the ability of Negroes to do this for themselves?" Mr. Leach asked.

Not Segregation, He Says

"Not at all. There is no reason to say that a Negro can not do anything. I don ot recognize any limitation upon him and his ability. Reared with an inferiority complex because of the great handicap under which he has alwayst labored in a mixed community, he makes his own limitations."

This plan would provide segregation of colored folk in their own communities, would it not?" Leach pursued.

"I do not advocate segregation, but their communities should be Negro-built, Negro controlled, so that the colored people would have freedom for exercise of their own abilites, an outlet for the leadership which has been developed."

Mr. Foreman believes that such communities would place the Negroes on the road to economic emancipation.

NRA Official At Birmingham Reveals Plan To Aid Worker

300 Families To Live On Alabama Homesteads

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 25.—(AP)—An experiment in establishing a new and sounder economic order for the seasonal or part-time industrial worker has been launched in the Birmingham district to relieve distress and remove the idle from congested districts.

Selection of Birmingham for the experiment with from 300 to 500 families to be the beneficiaries was announced today by Dr. M. L. Wilson, director of the homestead and subsistence section of the National Recovery Act.

In announcing that the experiment would be tried here, Dr. Wilson said $1,000,000 had been made available as an initial appropriation from the $25,000,000 fund authorized by Congress.

Under the plan, colonies of from 50 to 75 families each will be established within a radius of 15 miles of the Birmingham industrial district, where workers can devote their idle time to raising their own subsistence.

Suitable acreages of land will be surveyed immediately and a corporation composed of local, industrial, and business men will purchase the land and subdivide it into 10-acre plots.

On each plot a comfortable four-or five-room house will be constructed with necessary outbuildings and equipped with electric lights. The plot will be stocked with a cow, pigs, poultry, and an orchard.

Colonists will not be permitted to sell ruck from their farms and add to the surplus already glutting the markets, but provisions probably will be added for canning and preserving in the Summer, of that portion not consumed.

Members of the Birmingham committee estimated that $2,000 would establish each family, proportioning the amount with $300 to the purchase of the land, $1,500 to constructing the house and outbuildings, and the remainder to buy seed and livestock.

It is planned to locate the colonies so that each would include from 50 to 75 families so that support for churches, schools, a community store, playgrounds, and other facilities would be justified.

While the plan is in the nebulous stage, the committee indicated the colonists would be given long-term leases with the option of buying their homes.

It was pointed out that if the colonists were located in compact groups transportation to and from work could be provided at a reasonable cost and the commuting industrial worker would have ample time to cultivate his truck crop and orchard.

Dr. Wilson in announcing selection of the Birmingham district for the experiment, in line with views expressed by President Roosevelt said it was a "compliment" to Senator John H. Bankhead (D), Alabama, whose efforts caused the section to be written into the NRA

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 2, 1933

Why "Southern" Unwillingness?

That low wages and a proportionately low living standard are injurious to a state is beyond question, and as to those things The News and Courier is in accord with Alan Johnstone, "field representative of the federal relief administration." This in relation to his utterances is from an Associated Press dispatch from Columbia, October 27:

"In discussing relief and reemployment he said 'if we put wages down so low that a considerable portion of our population is unable to maintain a decent standard of living, then we set a low standard of wages for all.' He refered to an unwillingness in the South to raise the wages of negroes.'

Mr. Johnstone, one supposes, would not dispute that wages are related to earning or producing power, and it would be interesting to hear why his reference is to "unwillingness in the South to raise the wages of negroes."

The facts are that, however negroes sometimes receive wages in the North as high as those paid white men, the average wage at this time of negroes in the North is probably lower than in the South.

The News and Courier's information is that in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, two or three negroes, in proportion to numbers, to one white are unemployed.

If 35,000 whites and 65,000 negroes in 100,000 are out of work, and the wage for the races is identical, the average wage of the 100,000 whites is about double that of the negroes.

Outside of the cities and a few industrial and mining districts in the North, negroes virtually can earn no wages. How many are employed on the farms of the "Corn Belt" or in the villages?

It is preposterous to speak discriminatingly about "the South's" wages to the negro. In 95 per cent or more of the American area, the negro can get no wages. In the North he stays in the cities.

We doubt if there is unwillingness in the South to pay high wages to negroes because they are negroes. The truth is that the mass of negroes (there are many exceptions) have not become skilled, competent laborers by comparison with whites. Of that the evidence is abundant—for example when the boll weevils infested the cotton fields hordes of negroes not working under white men's direction fled from their farms to the North. They could not raise cotton in boll weevil conditions. They gave up.

Were the $14 a week minimum wage made uniform by law throughout the country, millions of negro laborers in the South would at once be replaced by white laborers brought from the North—as long as they were available.

Further, it is practically impossible in the South or elsewhere to maintain a uniform wage scale and racial separation in industry at the same time. The News and Courier ventures to say that Mr. Johnstone will not advise that whites and blacks be employed together in Southern cotton mills. There could be and have been cotton mills, in more than one Southern state, employing negroes exclusively. Why are not more of them established? Southern prejudice cannot be the explanation—for hundreds of Southern cotton mills are controlled and directed by Northern men.

Does Mr. Johnstone fancy that stock could easily be sold in a cotton mill to be erected were it announced that its machines would be operated by negro labor? Does he believe that it would be gobbled by the hundreds of Northern capitalists now having Southern textile investments?

If The News and Courier has not falsely represented the facts in the foregoing paragraphs, it is likely that Mr. Johnstone's observations about Southern unwillingness to pay high wages to negroes can benefit neither the South nor the negroes.

Labor-1933 I

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

SEES NRA ADVISOR ON NEGRO AS JUST ANOTHER INSTRUMENT FOR EXPLOITING THE RACE

CLARK FOREMAN, NEW DICTATOR OF NEGRO DESTINY

By GEORGE STREATOR

Clark Foreman, white Georgian heretofore known only as one of the minor prophets of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, has been elevated to the President's cabinet by way of Secretary Ickes' office. Foreman, hardly known outside of Negro college circles, becomes "national adviser on the economic status of the Negro."

His appointment, some sources allege, was the growth of the abortive Rosenwald Conference on the Economic Status of the Negro which was staged in Washington last spring. This conference, originally called as an effort to get white capital, organized labor leaders, and the Negro intelligentsia around the same table, came to the same end that all such conferences have heretofore come.

Conference Snubbed

White capital snubbed the conference; only one such representative was there, and he, a personal director for a Cincinnati concern, had no significant contribution to make. Organized labor, under the beneficent leadership of Matthew Woll and fat William Green, ignored the conference. In the end the conference read papers, ignored the good points raised, waded a safe distance into economic waters, and suffered only four shocks of any note:

(1) Horace Mann Bond, instructor in education at Fisk University, lost sight of the strings that pull and told the conference that almost every man there was living off some fund or gratuity from white capital, and therefore could hardly be expected to take a significant stand on issues;

(2) James Ford, recent candidate for the vice-presidency on the Communist ticket, sneaked in the back door of the conference and gave his point of view;

(3) Broaddus Mitchell, white, a Communist who has a contradictory status as a member of that party and as a director of the Baltimore Urban League, sounded the death-knell of capitaistic society; and (4) W. E. B. DuBois, though not leaning as far left as Mitchell and Ford, told the conference that the old order was passe. But now, several months later, the conference is said to bear fruit in the appointment of a white man as adviser on the economic status of the Negro.

"Endorsements" Plentiful

That Clark Foreman has the endorsement of Dr. W. W. Alexander not doubted. That he has the indorsement of Edwin R. Embree not doubted. That he will get immediately the endorsements of most of the presidents of Negro colleges and a majority of the people in some way or other the paternalism of the big boards of education is not only not doubted, but eagerly anticipated.

It will not require dictation from the board officials. The willingness to comply will run ahead of any need to apply pressure. But who is Clark Foreman, and what will be his function as an adviser on the economic status of the Negro?

Molded Opinions

The lines of control which have been fastened about the necks of those who are in position to mold the opinion of American Negroes are being tightly drawn. The powers that be have changed front, but the aim remains the same. A generation ago enough Negroes rebelled against the chicanery of that canny Welshman, Thomas Jesse Jones, to bring about his complete debacle. No longer a power, courted only by the smaller fry of Negro intellectuals, Jones now appears on the horizon as one of the agents of the Firestone dictatorship in Liberia.

Thus the man who blocked Max Yergan parades in his true colors at last. In the same rubbish can, and even more completely lost to the eyes of the world, went Fayette Avery McKenzie, erstwhile president of Fisk University, and playmate of my childhood days. Somewhere in the same vicinity one must look for ex-President Peacock of Shaw, now remembered in the sacriifces of the Shaw men who fought him hardest, and in the revealed hypocrisy of the Northern Baptists who withdrew the appropriations rather than support a Negro president.

How Foreman Rates

The rulers of America, however, have sought younger, and at least more congenial men to govern Negroes. In this category one must place Clark Foreman.

Foreman, styled by The Nation, New York, as a Fascist,—that is, one who would sustain the present profit system by a Federal control of industry—is not in Washington to "advise" on the economic status of the Negro.

Foreman is in Washington to dictate the economic future of the Negro.

Assails Appointment

Those Negroes who profess to see "a friend at court" in his appointment, overlook that the very man who appointed him has long enjoyed the same reputation. Secretary Ickes was at one time president of the Chicago branch of the N. A. A. C. P. It must be said to the credit of that organization that that it saw fit to criticize Ickes' appointment of Foreman. The Negro with all his blundering and cowardice, is the logical spokesman for Negroes.

Clark Foreman is just another white man who rides to fame and fortune on the prostrated form of the trusting Negro. Endowed by philanthropy, nurtured by sycophants, Foreman can see the Negro in only one light: a child race led by mendicants.

No New Deal In Foreman Appointment

We are frank to admit there is no "New Deal" for us in Secretary Harold D. Ickes's appointment of a white man in the Interior Department as advisor on the economic status of the Negro.

That is the "Old Deal," such as we have had for years in naming white supervisors of Negro schools, white officers in Negro regiments, and white candidates for political offices in Negro districts. The "Old Deal" even sent white diplomats to Haiti, Liberia, and San Domingo.

Secretary Ickes's defense that a white person can take the lead better than a qualified Negro could himself is the shop-worn thesis of the old Dealers.

Time-worn also is the statement of the new appointee and "Negro leader," Clarke Foreman, white, of Atlanta, Georgia, who told the AFRO-AMERICAN last week that one of his chief qualifications for office was that he, a white person, "could go places where a Negro could not go."

It seems to us that what Secretary Ickes wants in an advisor is not a man of any specific color, but the man who can advise him on Negro economics.

Furthermore, the Secretary's failure to have before him the names of qualified colored persons before making the appointment indicates racial discrimination which has no place in the Department of the Interior under a "New Deal."

Mr. Foreman appointed as his assistants Arnold T. Hill, of the National Urban League and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University, both of whom are better qualified, in every way except color, in this field than Chief Foreman himself.

We might as well be plain and frank about it. Secretary Ickes cannot hand us an old deal in a "New Deal" package.

A White Referee for Negro Interest

By KELLY MILLER

The Secretary of the Interior who has been designated by President Roosevelt to head up his building program involving the expenditure of over three billion of dollars has apponited Clark Howell Foreman as spokesman and referee for the Negro in relation to this great enterprise. Naturally enough the Negro press has generally expressed disappointment because a Negro was not designated as representative and spokesman for the race. Mr. Foreman is of high Southern family connection and has shwn his liberal spirit and intelligent sympathy for the Negro. No one questions the fitness or suitability of the appointment, but the whole point of the criticism hinges on the question of Negro's serving as his own representative in such relationship.

When a delegation waited on Secretary Baker of the War Department requesting him to assign colored men to training camps, he quickly responded that he would do no such thing; that personally he would have no objection to training with colored men; but that he could not run the Department in harmony with his personal views; that as Secretary of War, he was not charged with the duty of solving the race problem, but of winning the war; and that in his judgement the war could not be wo nin that way. We must bear carefully in mind that the Secretary of the Interior, friendly as his record shows him to be, is now charged with the imperative duty of lifting the depression. If he has chosen what he deems the best means to that end, although it may not suit our sensibilities, yet we can understand his motive and method. Secretary Baker designated that eminent colored citizen, Emmett J. Scott, as special assistant to advise him on racial matters affecting the war. His choice was a wise one. No white man, however kindly disposed, could have served so well in that capacity. In that instance it was necessary to keep the sensibilities of the colored race in harmony with the aims and purposes of the war. This no white man could have done. But now the case is entirely different. It is necessary to induce the employers of labor to do the fair thing by Negro workmen. Candor compels us to admit that the Negro referee, however excellent in his personal capacities, would hardly have influential contact with employers, especially in the South. Mr. Foreman's assignment is an ideal one but it might well be complemented by a colored appointee to function among the employees.

I have always been and am now an advocate of the Negro presenting his own cause and pleading his own case with his own voice. I believe in Negro teachers for Negro schools, Negro preachers for Negro pulpits. In a word I believe in the Negro functioning throughout his segregated circle. In most instances, I believe that such self-management will be more effective, even if not more efficient. But where the interests of the white race are involved, we must conder both factors of the equation. I would like to see a minister to Hayti, but at the same time I recognize that a member of a despised class might be at a great disadvan-age in matching the craft of the old world in tackling the diplomatic delicacies of the Carribean situation.

Both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt dispatched a white representative to Liberia because they must have supposed that a white man could better serve the far seeing national ends on the African continent. After the broader lines have

been laid down, undoubtedly a colored man will be assigned to that position. The state department, under James G. Blain, dispatched a naval officer to Hayti to supplant our regular minister who was none other than Frederick Douglass.

The same policy is pursued by our educational and religious bodies. The Rosenwald Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Jean's Fund have placed white men in charge of Negro interests. Many of the Southern states have a white supervisor of Negro education. Every religious denomination working among the colored race has a white man in general charge of that particular field. A white man heads the board of trustees of our leading Negro colleges and universities.

Going a step further white men are at the head of the Urban League and of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A change of the color scheme of the headship would probably prove fatal to both of these organizations. White men, for reasons which need no explanation, are more closely related to the channels of public and private power and can bring greater influence to bear upon the Negro's cause where appeal must needs be made to white men.

Objection cannot reasonably be advanced against Mr. Foreman because he is a Southernor. James H. Dillard, Willaim Alexander, J. C. Embree, are all Southerners but the Negro has no better friends nor more intelligent sympathisers—no, not in all the nation.

I know that Secretary Ickes will pardon our group leaders for expressing regret or even charging that one of its own members might not have been chosen as race referee, but under all of the circumstances, I am sure the calm sober judgment of the race will approve the appointee and applaud the appointer.

A STEP IN THE WRONG DIRECTION

The Colored citizens throughout the country view with suspicion and distrust the appointment of Clark Foreman of Atlanta, Ga., to the department of the interior as adviser on the economic status of the black people. They are disturbed because of the fact that Mr. Foreman comes of an environment that has been persistently in opposition to their economic improvement.

The appointee is a blood relative of Clark Howell, editor and publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, a newspaper that has unceasingly breathed defiance to our every social and political right. Under these circumstances we are compelled to feel that our economic welfare cannot receive fair and impartial treatment in his hands.

If the NRA is to be taken seriously, if its application to us is not to be looked upon as a mockery and a sham, then its direction must be placed in the hands of men who believe that all American citizens should share alike in those opportunities which the new national laws are supposed to embody for citizens of America.

We are Americans by birth, with no hyphens connecting either ourselves or our family traditions. We make our money and spend it here in America. We are not a part of that element which comes here to reap a financial harvest and send it to other lands in order that they may rebuild the fortunes of decaying nations. We adhere strictly to the principles of this country. We regard the American flag as a symbol of respect and confidence.

The Colored citizens of America believe the time has come for them to be represented by members of their own Race, especially when such vital questions as their social, economic, civic and political existence are to be passed upon. They feel that they cannot longer sit silently by and permit without protest these important rights to be placed in the hands of men whose known attitude is notoriously a part of a program to deny them their rights as citizens.

We regard the president as being sincere in his desire to improve the economic conditions of the nation. We believe that many members of his cabinet are in complete harmony with the president's program to retrieve the nation's losses and will do everything in their power to bring it back to normalcy. But we are equally sensible of the fact that there are men whose smallness of soul and whose mental judgment is so saturated with prejudice and hate as to absolutely disqualify them from being fair even to the government if the rights and privileges of a Colored American citizen are involved in their decision.

In view of these facts the government cannot hope to obtain the end in view by placing the responsibility of the execution of its program in the hands of men whose racial prejudices will make them traitors to the government itself. The NRA will not become an effective instrument for the relief of America's want and misery unless its application is universally applied to all American citizens alike.

The pernicious efforts upon the part of certain people who are being given the power to carry out the president's program, in denying the Colored citizen equal opportunity, both in labor and compensation, will be as perilous to the nation's efforts as it will be to our racial benefit. The economic disadvantages placed in the path of Colored workers of today will redound with greater force and effect to the disadvantage of the nation's progress of tomorrow.

THE NEGRO AND THE NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT

New York, Sept. 12—The interests of Negro wage earners and consumers have aroused joint activity of representatives of a number of racial and interracial organizations in order to follow up the important work of John P. Davis and Dr. R. C. Weaver at the preceding industrial code hearings. The reports of their filing briefs in behalf of Negroes during these hearings of the principal industrial codes, notably cotton textiles, lumber, steel and coal, have gained the attention of Negroes all over the nation.

Need For United Action Shown

The urgent importance of united action is shown by what happened to the Iron and Steele Code. As pointed out in the first article of this series, representatives of Southern iron and steel plants announced at the hearing on the code that they had agreed to increase the minimum rates for common labor to pay from 25 cents and 27 cents an hour to the minimum rate of 30 cents in the two Birmingham and Southern districts. At the hearing Mr. Davis, secretary of the Joint committee, presented a plea in behalf of Negro workers in those districts for minimum pay equal to the lowest rates of other districts and against such low rates where Negro labor predominated. He gave facts showing that the cost of living in those districts in comparison with the Pittsburgh district did not justify such differences in wages. Miss Perkins, United States secretary of Labor, made a strong plea on the ground that Negroes are consumers and their purchasing power is needed to provide different markets for the products of agriculture and industry. In the light of these events at the hearing, the code as approved by the administration still contains the minimum rates of 25 cents and 27 cents for the southern and Birmingham districts respectively. The Joint Committee through Mr. Davis the secretary, has filed appeals to the President, to Col. Johnson, administrator of the NRA and to Miss Perkins, secretary of labor.

Negro Business Men Affected

Some of the Negro business group have begun to find that their business enterprises are being seriously affected by the proposed codes, both those that have already been adopted as well as those being reviewed by the Administration. Already some local Negro business men have discovered that local white groups have sought to secure provisions in their local codes which will work undue hardships on Negro business. One business group representing large investments of Negroes wired the secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery asking that particular attention be paid to certain provisions in one of the codes in order to protect their businesses from unnecessary requirements in the south as they are being threatened by chain operators in their fields. It becomes clear that the protection and promotion of the welfare of Negro business men, no less than wage-earners and consumers, require united action of all groups.

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A tentative statement of the Joint Committee on National Recovery sets forth the underlying purpose:

1. "To secure the combined efforts of racial and interracial organizations and agencies in the protection and the promotion of the welfare of Negroes, both wage-earners and consumers, and the promotion of better race relations in industry and agriculture. Other pertinent interests of the Joint Committee will be the integration of Negro business men and Negro farmers, both as tenants and owners, into the rapidly developing federal program.

2. "To secure from national racial and interracial organizations and agencies interested and active in both racial and interracial welfare one official representative who will be empowered to speak for the wishes of his respective organization. Representatives so designated will serve as a channel through which connections with participating organizations can be maintained. No action will be taken which fairly and conscientiously maintains the principles of the organizations represented. There must be a friendly attitude of frankness and candor at every stage of the program. All action shall be non-partisan and on non-political

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Some Policies To Govern Committee Action

Among the proposed policies of the Joint Committee are the following provisions: "The autonomy of each cooperating agency will be fairly and conscientiously maintained. No action will be taken which will embarrass or hamper the established practices or policies of those groups cooperating. There must be a friendly attitude of frankness and candor at every stage of the program. All action shall be non-partisan and on non-political

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

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Some Results Of Previous Action

Some of the results of the presentation of briefs and discussion on Negro wageearners' welfare at the hearings are quite evident. Several officials of the Administration have sought conferences with representatives of the Joint Committee. One official has asked for preparation of material and submission of a brief on a code of an industry in which large numbers of Negroes are employed although the hearing has not yet been held. Perhaps one of the most important effects has been the arousing of interest of Negro newspapers and Negroes in various parts of the United States to action. At the Twenty-fourth Annual convention of the Grand Lodge Order of Elks of the World a six hundred word telegram signed by the Grand Exalted Ruler, setting forth some of the interests and complaints of Negro workers in connection with the codes, was sent to President Roosevelt and resolutions were passed urging united action in behalf of Negro workers. Strong editorials have appeared in several of the Negro papers, and the National Negro Business League at its recent meeting at Durham gave a large section of its program to discussion of the question and gave special audience to Dr. Weaver, economic advisor of the Joint Committee.

Problems Demand Further Action

Certain problems loom large. Several additional pieces of work have already been projected and undertaken by the Joint Committee. One is to collect the data and raise the whole question of the protection of the interests of Negroes in domestic and personal service as this large group of wage earners, about half of whom are Negroes, have not been considered at all in the plans of the NRA. A brief is being prepared setting forth the facts about working conditions of these people. They probably work under harder conditions than those in most other occupations; their hours of service are probably longer and their wages lower. Again the whole field of the Negro's cause in agriculture needs further study. Every avenue of approach to the Negro in the rural districts, the agencies of the government that should help him, and the surrounding white community that is affected by his labor and by his consuming power need careful study and presentation.

As the leaders of racial and interracial organizations gradually come together for common counsel, there is a realization, stronger than ever before, that joint action is the type of strategy long overdue. Not only is this needed in the immediate work in connection with the hearings on the industrial codes, but in the long-time effort required to advance the interests of Negro workers in their relationships with white workers and employers and with their government.

NEW YORK TIMES

OCT 4 1933

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By LOUIS STARK.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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"We are faced with another opportunity that has sprung up like a mushroom growth at the birth of the Blue Eagle," she declared.

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Federal unemployment insurance.

Opposition to wage differentials "based on race and color" was asked from the federation in a telegram from Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"The association," he wired, "with 378 branches composed of members of both races, takes this means of vigorously urging the American Federation of Labor to go on record at its fifty-third annual convention as unequivocally opposing wage differentials based on race and color and geographical differentials which are in reality a racial discrimination, as a grave menace not only to Negro labor but to white labor.

"White labor can never be permanently free as long as workers of Negro or other races are discriminated against. We urge American Federation of Labor not only to make unequivocal pronouncement of opposition to any discrimination based on color but to take tangible steps to put the pronouncement into practice after the convention has adjourned.

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In a resolution proposed by John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the metal trades department, the federation was requested to prevent the inclusion in federal labor unions of any mechanic over whom the international unions have jurisdiction through the charter rights given to them by the federation. Federal unions are those which are affiliated directly with the federation and not related to it through membership in an existing national or international union.

The Right Rev. James E. Freeman, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Washington, addressed the convention briefly.

The following fraternal delegates were formally presented to the convention:

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M. J. Colleran and J. M. Myles, president and general representative of the Operative Plasterers' Union, in a letter today to Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, said that the new Department of Labor and Commerce buildings urged that the employer restore the local members to their jobs on these two structures. For several weeks about 1,000 men of twenty trades have been idle on the two buildings, with a loss of $40,000 a week in wages, because of a jurisdictional dispute between the iron workers and the carpenters.

Labor-1933 II General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

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RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

SEP 29 1933

Negroes Under NRA

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The undersigned has written once relative to the NRA and the Negro. Since the matter is of vital importance, he desires to write again. He wishes to observe, by way of prelude, it is reported that President Roosevelt is much concerned about the troubles of the farmer, since prices for farm products have not kept pace with prices the farmer must pay for the things he needs. Also that the situation in the country generally has not advanced toward good times as much as desired under the Blue Eagle.

The writer wishes to respectfully suggest that, in all fairness, the President should be as much concerned about the economic welfare of one group as another. It is reported, also, that the Negro is not well treated under the national recovery program; that Negroes are not re-employed in any fair proportion to whites; that salaries for Negroes remain far below the NRA codes; that many employers, some in Richmond, do not comply with other requirements of the Blue Eagle in relation to Negro workers. For more than 250 years the Negro did all of the work of the South and made all the wealth of the South. Now under the NRA it is reported that he is being displaced, and, like an old horse, turned out to die.

Justice demands that an immediate investigation be made of low wages paid the Negro, of re-employment complaints and all other reports. If these reports are correct, violators should be forced to comply in every respect and to co-operate fully with the national recovery act. Not only this country, but all the countries of the civilized world await the result of President Roosevelt's "New Deal." Absorbing interest in it has become universal.

The enthusiasm of the Negro race for this great economic experiment by the national administration should not be permitted to wane because, perhaps, of misunderstandings, or mistakes, or errors made in dealing with his racial group. Policies and codes of the Blue Eagle are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians that cannot be changed. Alterations, revisions, equitable adjustments should be made wherever essential.

It may be observed that generally Negroes admire President Roosevelt. They voted for him in uncounted thousands and their faith in him is undiminished. They see his promises to the "Forgotten Man" unfolding and taking tangible form. They religiously admire the wonderful plan that he and his party are putting over. They interpret it as next to "the plan of salvation."

Personally, I believe, with the exceptions above pointed out, that opportunities for progress were never so bright for the Negro as under the present national Democratic administration. Courts are more fairly disposed toward him than ever before.

Since this is a period of great changes, colored people must wisely study and endeavor to take advantage of these changes. The demand of the hours is for progressive and inspiring Negro leaders—men and women of vision, confidence and hope, who look toward national recovery, who presage the dawn of a new and brighter era.

THEODORE W. JONES.

Richmond.

NEW YORK SUN

OCT 3 1933

Negroes and NRA

An Allegation That the Codes Fail to Protect Colored Persons.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The National Recovery Act was intended to relieve unemployment and to promote the return of prosperity to all people without regard to race or color. But unfortunately the race question frustrates every equation in which it is involved. The codes arranged under the NRA were certainly not calculated to discriminate against any race or class. But in its practical application the plan runs afoul the same old stumbling block of race prejudice. The codes do not cover agriculture and domestic service, for the simple reason that these pursuits are difficult to regiment. It so happens that the bulk of Negro workers fall under these two categories and consequently the race falls mainly outside of the protecting wings of the Blue Eagle.

The Negro is not, as a rule, included in labor organizations, and is therefore deprived of the benefit of collective bargaining. The employer deals with him out of hand. There has been widespread complaint of discrimination hidden in the codes themselves, but all such indirect attempts at discrimination are open to correction by making appeal to the officials who have the administration of the NRA in charge.

But the heavy disadvantage under which the Negro labors can hardly be reached by Government authority unless the Federal powers are extended to coerce employer and employes to a degree not at present contemplated. The employer has the unquestioned right to choose his employees. Recently the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has importuned the Secretary of the Interior to require the contractors of the Boulder Dam project to employ a proportionate number of colored workmen. The department advised the association that there was no authority which warranted interference with, or dictation to, contractors as to the race or their employees. This decision places the Negro at the mercy and good grace of his employer. As the codes are raising the minimum wage above the level accustomed to be paid Negro employees, these are being displaced by white workmen, both in the South and in the North. Unless something is done to check this tendency the Negro will be worse off under the NRA than he was before. KELLY MILLER.

Washington, D. C., October 2.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

SEP 29 1933

THE PLIGHT OF THE NEGRO UNDER THE NRA

To the Editor of the Public Ledger:

Sir—The National Recovery Act was calculated to broaden the opportunity for employment of all willing workers. By shortening the hours and raising the pay level, it was calculated to reduce the ranks of the unemployed and improve the standard of living at the same time. These worthy objects are being gradually accomplished, we are assured, for white workmen. But for the Negro, who constitutes a sizable fraction of the labor world, the advantages of the Blue Eagle are not yet easily apparent.

The discrimination does not rest in the law or in the intention of the lawmakers, but with those who have the intimate and immediate manipulation of the codes. These codes do not apply to agriculture and domestic service, the two fields in which three-fifths of the colored race are employed. In the large-scale industries the laborers are protected by collective bargaining, which is made the guiding principle of all of the codes. But only a negligible fraction of Negro workmen are covered by labor organizations. The great bulk of them are handled by the employer out of hand.

Negroes are being supplanted by white workmen in serious numbers, rather than apply to them the minimum requirements of the code, which are far in excess of their accustomed compensation. Hence the NRA, instead of diminishing, is actually recruiting the number of the unemployed. The result is easy to foresee, but pitiable to predict. These people must either be given work by which they can make a living for themselves or be supported by public dole.

The situation is sufficiently serious to demand the attention of the entire NRA Administration. All employers of Negro labor must be made to see the necessity of giving their erstwhile faithful employes a square deal under the New Deal. It is clearly to be seen that if any element is neglected or left out, the unemployment situation cannot be comprehensively improved.

KELLY MILLER.

Washington, D. C., September 26, 1933.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER

SEP 23 1933

NRA SEEKS TO LIFT FOOTING OF NEGRO LABOR

8500 Attend Closing Session of Progress Jubilee

The seventieth annual celebration of Negro Progress, begun last Sunday, came to an end last night with a meeting at Convention Hall, 34th street below Spruce, which was attended by 8500 persons.

Former Governor William E. Sweet, of Colorado, representing the National Recovery Administration, declared that the NRA was making an attempt to place Negro labor on an equal footing with all other labor in the United States.

A telegram from President Roosevelt, felicitating the Negro race on the progress it has made, was read.

Oscar DePriest, Representative in Congress from Chicago, urged his hearers to work harder than ever to maintain the rate of progress that has been set by the race.

Sec. Of Int. Replies

SAYS FOREMAN DID NOT DECLARE FOR ISOLATION--STATES THAT DEPT. OF INTERIOR NOT FOR SEGREGATION AND DISCRIMINATION ON PUBLIC WORKS

The Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., Nov. 4, 1933.

Mr. Maurice W. Spencer, President, National Equal Rights League, 56 Pemberton Square, Boston, Massachusetts. Dear Mr. Spencer:

In answer to your letter, it seems to me impossible that you could have read the statement which Dr. Clark Foreman gave to the Chicago Daily News and to which you refer. If you had read the article in the News, you would have seen that Dr. Foreman definitely said he was opposed to segregation. In advocating that the Colored people take advantage of the opportunities which the Public Works Administration affords to all the people of the United States, Dr. Foreman was doing no more than his duty in calling these opportunities to their attention. There was nothing in his statement, nor is there anything in the program of this office, which stands for segregation or isolation of any group of American citizens.

Against race discrimination

This office has taken the stand that no discrimination shall be made against Colored people in employment no public works, and any evidence of such discrimination will be carefully investigated.

Assuring you of my sincere endeavor to secure equal rights for all citizens of the United States, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) HAROLD L. ICKES

Secretary of the Interior.

AUTO CODE WILL SET OLD CAR ALLOWANCE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—(AP)—The NRA hailed today—the effective date of the motor vehicle dealers' code—the passing of abuses in the automobile trade.

Outstanding in the departure from the customs of many years was a provision for an authority to regulate used car allowances, and a ban on selling below cost and dumping outside the dealer's own territory.

Added to this was the clause which prohibits a trade-in allowance at all on the so-called junk cars.

Labor-1933

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

President Anxious To Include Negroes In All Programs

Plant 11-11-33

Richmond Va

By Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov 2—It is the consensus of opinion here among those close to the Administration that the Federal Department heads are desirous, even anxious, for colored Americans to participate fully in the benefits of the National Recovery Administration.

The Emergency Advisory Council is Negroes, sponsored by the National Urban League with C. C. Spaulding as chairman, is doing an excellent job. The Joint Committee on National Recovery, of which Dr. George E. Haynes is chairman, and John P. Davis is executive secretary, is working untiringly to get the Negro in on the ground floor of the many projects being fostered by the Government to force recovery.

Nation-Wide Group

The Emergency Advisory C ouncil is sub-divided into State and City units. The main objective is to acquaint colored citizens with the essential facts so that they may take advantage of these remedial acts.

At a meeting here last Thursday a resolution was adopted to urge upon President Roosevelt the appointment of a group of Negroes to serve as an advisory committee on Economic planning for Negroes.

The meeting was called by the National Urban League to formulate plans and policies, which would enable Negroes to participate more fully in the various recovery activities designed to improve economic and living conditions among all American people.

Committee Personnel

Among the members of the committee are: T. Arnold Hill, industrial secretary of the Urban League, who acted as chairman, Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, C. C. Spaulding president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and chairman of the Emergency Advisory Council; P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; Carl Murphy, editor of the Baltimore Afro-American; and Raymond Pace Alexander, of Philadelphia. Others who sat in the session were Dr. Clark Foreman, adviser on the economic status of Negroes in the Department of Interior, Eugene Kinckle Jones, adviser on the economic status of Negroes in the Department of Commerce; R. H. McDougald, vice-president, the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, N. C.; Dr. G. Lake Imes of Tuskegee; M. J. Chisum, and Claude A. Barnett.

Seek Homesteads

Among the activities described as available and in which various groups and communities are being urged to participate were the subsistence homestead plan for which $25,000,000 has been appropriated and comprising three different types of developments. A ground from one to five acres, on which a family can raise vegetables some fruit, poultry, a pig or two and perhaps have a cow. One hundred to two hundred people will have homes built for them in these homestead areas, where industrial employment is expected to be combined with the subsistence which the family produces for itself. Modest homes to cost about $2,000 each will be built, and schools will be permitted to purchase the home under a long-term low payment plan.

Another plan comprehends agricultural homes in strictly rural sections. The third provides for community settlements, building homes and establishing some industry which would provide part time employment for the inhabitants.

Three Billion For Public Works

The public works act provides a much larger sum, three billion, three hundred million dollars, sums from which may be borrowed by any group forming itself into a limited dividend or no-profit corporation for the erection of large scale housing to take the place of present shacks and dilapidated houses in slum areas. The government provides all of the money for the subsistence homesteads and 85 per cent. of that required for the large scale housing proposals. Several of the latter are already under way, notably the one in Atlanta to cost half a million, headed by Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University. Others are being considered in Richmond, Va., Indianapolis, Ind., and in Philadelphia. Unlimited funds are available for such developments, the government requiring only that the social and economic background for the structures be satisfactory. Employment of Negroes on these projects for colored people as well as the standard of wages to be paid, were discussed in detail with the promise of cooperation by the officials to see that Negroes are included.

The development, improvement and remodelling of towns where the population is composed of colored people through granfs from the public works administration, 30 per cent. of which would be free, was discussed by Dr. Clark Foreman. Disclaiming any thought of segregation but desiring only the directing of as much of this easily accessible government money into Negro hands as posible, Mr. Foreman pointed out that communities everywhere, taking advantage of this act would have an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves and to provide large scale employment. He presented a list of half a hundred towns where the mayors and city officials were colored among them were Lawnside, N. J. Mr. Foreman outlined his program fully before the committee and received the commendation of those who have seen his work in various departments to prevent segregation and discrimination. The committee fully endorsed the program which he presented, after his presentation.

Inquiries on these projects may be addressed to the Subsistence Homestead Division, the Public Works Administration, Dr. Clark Foreman of the Interior Department, Eugene Kinckle Jones of the Department of Commerce, all of Washington, or to T. Arnold Hill of the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City. Public announcement of the committee's recommendation to the president is expected to be made later.

Plans are moving forward to erect a modern low-rental apartment house in Philadelphia.

Negroes are being urged to take advantage of the NRA. There are widespread general complaints among Negroes that the NRA has caused them to lose their jobs. But there are few specific instances. It is desired that Negroes who have been discharged will file their complaints with the complaisance boards of their respective cities.

Would Help Negro Towns

If the Foreman plan succeeds. it would help towns like Lawnside, N. J. Robbins, Ill., and Boley, Okla., to get immediate Federal aid for building streets, gas mains, electric plants and schools.

It was brought out that this was the idea of Mr. Foreman and not to create segregated areas for Negroes.

NAACP Urges Negroes be On State Advisory Boards

NEW YORK—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has written to secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes urging that especially in states where the Negro population is large Negroes be appointed to the state advisory boards appointed by President Roosevelt to administer the $3,300,000,000 public works fund. In the letter to Secretary Ickes the Association expressed the opinion that such action would materially help to assure to Negro labor fair treatment in the matter of employment.

Immediate and extensive action has greeted the appeal of the N.A.A.C. P. to the press, fraternal organizations, church bodies, fraternities, sororities and other organizations t join in a united campaign for consideration of the Negro worker in the drafting of industrial codes and in the matter of jobs under the $3,300,000,000 public works program. The National Association of Colored Women at its Chicago conference, according to a telegram sent to the N.A.A.C.P., voted to send telegrams to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and General Hugh S. Johnson asking for inclusion of the Negro in all codes, and to President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes urging that Negroes be given their full share of jobs under the public works program.

Channing H. Tobias of the Y.M. C.A. has secured from the N.A.A. C.P. additional copies of the program of cooperation, and has urged branches of the Y. M. C. A. throughout the country to join in the sending of telegrams. Conferences have been held between representatives of the Y.W.C.A., including Miss Marion Cuthbert, and representatives of the N.A.A.C.P. to work out details for joint action n these matters. The press of the country, both colored and white, have featured editorially and in nows columns the urgent necessity of the united action. Already telegrams are pouring into Washington in large numbers.

The N.A.A.C.P. urges unremitting action on the part of all organizations and individuals and warns that only by such concerted action will the Negro's position be kept constantly before the officials responsible for the administration of the codes and public works.

NRA Boloney

ONE of the chief weaknesses of the National Recovery Administration is that it omitted to take into consideration people employed in the lower brackets of labor, and left sufficient loopholes in various codes to permit industries employing people on small salaries to evade the purpose and spirit of the plan. The idea is to bring back normalcy by increasing purchasing power, while at the same time increasing the prices of commodities, of course.

This writer went into a 5-and-10 store a few days ago to buy a pair of scissors, and paid 15c for an article which was sold a few months ago for a dime. Reason: the code. The store was full of shoppers. All of them seemed to represent that great class of people who earn their livelihoods by working at various jobs for from $3 to $9 per week. They were each and every one of them paying from 25 to 50 per cent more for the stuff sold in that 5-and-10 store, while none of them, or very few of them to be generous, had received a penny's increase in wages. That is just one of the inconsistencies of the NRA.

SERVANTS MINIMUM WAGE $30 MONTHLY

Code To Be Submitted To NRA Officials

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A draf of a code for domestic servants i ready for submission to the Na tional Recovery Administration, i was learned Saturday.

The code has been drafted by representatives of welfare organi zations from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo and Cleveland. At the meeting at which the code was drafted, E. C. Rybicki, director of the New York City Department of Public Welfare free employment agency, presided.

A minimum wage of $30 a month a day off each week, private living quarters, and a reduction in working hours are provided in the code.

It has been ruled by the National Recovery Administration that domestic servants are exempt from NRA.

—EVERYBODY WINS—

SEC'Y OF LABOR SCORES A. F. OF L. FOR J-C POLICY

Says She Signed Code For Laundries With Many Regrets

CHICAGO, Nov., (ANP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor in President Roosevelt's cabinet and a potent factor in the national recovery administration, climaxed a busy day in Chicago, by a conference with white and colored members of the Emergency Advisory Council of the Chicago Urban League.

Secretary Perkins listened while Chairman Midian O. Bousfield presented a picture of conditions facing Negro workers in Chicago who sought skilled jobs under the new civil works act. It had been reported that those who assigned men to work in many instances were inquiring whether the applicants had an A. F. of L. card.

Representation was also made that Negroes should be appointed to the Labor Advisory Board in Washington as well as upon the NRA Compliance Boards in Chicago, and elsewhere.

---- Discusses Laundry Code ----

Miss Perkins pointed out that relief agencies had no right to select only union workers and that under the public works act discrimination was forbidden. She said however, that she realized—difficulties would present themselves where a contractor needing skilled labor had a working agreement with union labor.

"So many problems of a difficult and peculiar nature have risen affecting our Negro workers under the NRA," said Miss Perkins. "I have just been faced with a particularly difficult one that of a differential in the laundry code in the south. Most of the workers are Negro girls. The laundries have contended that if they paid the same code which has been agreed upon for the north, they would be forced out of business, because they would have to raise their prices and people would do their laundry in their homes.

"We investigated both officially and privately and finally, much against my will, I have signed a code much lower than I wished to see in effect. It was a case of providing some increase in wages and improvement in working hours, or abolishing the jobs altogether, she explained.

"The American Federation of Labor has never faced the race question frankly. As far as possible we are going to see to it that men are employed on the public works, irrespective of their union affiliations," the labor secretary warned.

Asked why figures had not been secured on the displacement of Negro workers in the south under the NRA, she agreed that this should be done and initiated and that she would set about it immediately.

Housing Prospects

She called attention also, to the governmental housing corporation and inquired whether it might not be possible to project a Negro housing program, with colored architects, contractors, and workers. She indicated that she thought the housing corporation would look with favor on such a proposal if it was socially desirable and correctly located.

She described the Washington and Detroit housing proposals for Negro slum districts and said that the government had decided to finance both these projects.

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Charleston, S. C., News & Courier
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Making a New "Negro Problem"

General Hugh S. Johnson, speaking in Atlanta, said, in relation to the plea of some of the Southern employers for lower wages than those prevailing in the rest of the country: "It is the first time that I ever knew of a community boasting that any section of its people are inferior to a corresponding group of any other part of the country."

Low wages are an affliction to the South. Of that is no doubt, and The News and Courier is in complete agreement with General Johnson if he is indicating the purpose of the Administration to make the minimum wage uniform for every kind of labor in every part of the country. We do not believe in the fixing of wages by law, but, if that is to be done, we have no objection to its application to South Carolina.

The fact does not budge that as to the negro section of labor a lower valuation is placed in wages paid in the North and West as well as in the South. In the North and the West, on the farms and in the rural districts negroes are virtually excluded from employment. In the cities where they are congregated at least two negroes to one white man in proportion to numbers are now idle.

If the minimum wage scale shall be uniform in all the states, a "negro problem" of acutest character will arise.

Southern employers, with exceptions, will not pay the average negro fourteen dollars a week if they can obtain white labor.

Once the news shall be spread abroad that a million fourteen dollar a week jobs filled by negroes are to be had in the South a million white men will come from the North and will get them.

Unless American employers shall be convinced that negro labor, generally, is as efficient as white labor is, the problem of unemployment will come to be generally a negro problem.

The South will be relieved of its ancient burden of taking care of the black man, and it will be the distributed burden of all the American people.

With allowance for temporary inconveniences and dislocations, that will be a happy event for the South.

In New York City are 327,000 negroes, two-fifths of the negro population of South Carolina. Every day for years we have seen automobiles of New York registry in the streets of Charleston, hundreds of them, thousands, but we have yet to see one of them with a negro driver.

The News and Courier is heartily in favor of unniversal high wages in the South and of paying them to the people who can and will give the most service in return, regardless of race, color or previous condition. Presumably General Johnson would agree with that.

League Fights For Labor's Square Deal

Washington. — (CNS) — Determined that Negro cost of living shall not be increased unless Negro labor gains some of the advantages to accrue from increases in wages and the spread of employment under the recently passed National Industrial Recovery Act, the Negro Industrial League, a newly formed organization for the protection of colored labor and colored consumers, made a strong plea in behalf of the Negro at the hearings on the code of fair competition for the cotton textile industry held at the Department of Commerce building here last Thursday. The spokesman for the league was John P. Davis, its executive secretary. Davis and Robert C. Weaver, the league's director of research, were the only two colored delegates of the more than nine hundred present.

The hearing held was the first of several scheduled by General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the National Recovery Administration. The purpose of the hearing on cotton textiles just completed and those which are to be held for other basic industries, is to evolve a code of fair competition to govern each basic industry and aid in national recovery from the depression. The Industrial Recovery Act requires that upon the approval by the president of the code of fair competition for a particular industry, all persons engaged in the industry shall be governed thereby. The result will be to place the government as a controlling agency of the principal industries of the country both with regard to labor conditions and as to prices charged for commodities manufactured by these industries.

Appearing on behalf of Negro labor and the Negro consuming public, Davis, as spokesman for the organization, stressed the fact that it was essential to safeguard the interest of these groups from possible unfavorable results arising out of the administration of the act.

"There must be frank recognition of the fact," he said, "that unless Negro labor is openly and fairly dealt with in these codes of fair competition, as a factor to be separately and expressly considered, the increased cost of living will carry human misery in even greater quantities to the home of every tenth man in the nation."

He called attention to the fact that the code for cotton textile industries in its present state, is so framed to exclude cleaners and outside crews, two types of occupations in cotton mills in which the bulk of Negroes attached to the industry are employed.

He stated: "This exception necessarily results in the exclusion of Negro wage earners from the benefits to labor provided for by the act and stated to be within the purposes of the act by the President of the United States and the administrator appointed by him. The sharpness of this discrimination would be actuated by the fact that over four-fifths of the colored laborers attached to the cotton textile indutsry are concentrated in the South, where wages are lowest and hours of service are longest.

Showing that Negro consumers represented an unusually large part of the total purchasing power, the speaker declared that much of the slack in the American export trade in cotton textiles could be taken up by the improvement of the Negro market at home. "The buying power of the Negro family must be increased," said Davis, "to meet the rise in prices. It is as important to the manufacturer of cotton textiles as it is to the Negro himself that this buying power be restored." The array of statistical data and his treatment of it caused the delegates to warmly applaud him at the conclusion of his testimony at the hearing and caused Deputy Administrator W. L. Allen to publicly compliment him on his showing.

In outlining the work of the Negro Industrial League to a Capital News Service reporter, Davis said: "The Negro Industrial League was formed with the purpose of protecting the interests of Negro labor and Negro consumers. During the past four years there have been steady decreases in the number of Negroes gainfully employed, far exceeding in proportion the decreases experienced by white labor. Meanwhile recent proposals of the present administration to increase the cost of living threaten seriously to strike a heavy blow at the Negro family which represents one of the lowest income groups in America. Our organization is seeking and will continue to seek to get the administration to expressly protect the interest of the Negro in these codes, by expressly mentioning them in their provisions.

"Our approach has been different in some respects to that of other bodies. We have sought first to secure as complete factual information on Negro labor and Negro consumers as is humanly possible. Then we have prepared and presented this data to government sources. At the same time we have sought to showly the aid and cooperation of any private industrialists the wisdom of improving the Negro market in America by increasing the numberany of jobs available to Negroes. Weunemployment, Negro labor conditions, or the cost of living in Negro plan to appear in the interest of Ne-gro labor and consumers at futurefamilies from any source."

The address of the Negro Industrial League is 717 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

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Labor - 1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

Review of Labor Changes in United States Shows Part Played by Races

Defender 8-5-33 Chicago, Ill.

George R. Arthur, in Talk Before Confab Here, Reveals Facts

By GEORGE R. ARTHUR
(Julius Rosenwald Foundation)

Editor's Note—This speech, delivered by Mr. Arthur before the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs at Olivet Baptist church last week, is one of the most comprehensive ever made on the subject of economics.

The purpose of this study is to secure an understanding of the past and present economic status of Negro men and women and the relation they bear to the economic civilization of America.

The position of the Negro man during slavery was one of almost complete dominance in both the skilled and unskilled fields of labor. The great plantations of the South were principalities within themselves.

Distances from one plantation to another made it necessary for owners of these vast tracts of cotton and tobacco to train their slaves to become efficient in all of the mechanical pursuits, such as bricklaying, carpentry, wheel-wrighting, painting, glazing, horseshoeing, plumbing, harness making for men, and in all of the household arts for women, from laundering to the finer arts of cooking and sewing.

The owner of slaves received the benefits of these skilled workmen not only from the work performed on their own plantations but also from hiring them to owners of other plantations when the occasion arose. This competition of the slave against the free poor white worker of the South created a bitter enmity which, while economic at the base, focused itself in race prejudice which has lasted until the present time. As early as the period, 1732-'36, Negro slaves were found in 27 different trades. At the beginning of the reconstruction period the political rise of the "poor whites" brought along with it a fight to keep the enfranchised Negro worker out of the skilled trades. Laws were enacted to that end. This fight has continued unabated during the last half century, and became a part of the causes back of the Atlanta riot of 1912. It is of record that just before the riot large placards were circulated carrying pictures and statements to the fact that Negroes were building houses for white people and that white workmen were going hungry. It is of common knowledge that oven up until just before the World war Negro contractors and builders were erecting a large number of the most expensive white homes in addition to office buildings and stores in the South.

One of the results of the K. K. K. and the first wave of the depression, about 1928-'29, was that white population pressure forced white capital from hiring Negro contractors and builders. Active campaign on the part of individuals and white organizations succeeded not only in stopping Negro builders and skilled Negro workers from following their trades, but in many cases when Negroes themselves borrowed money from white banks and building loan associations to erect homes they were forced to give contracts to white builders. Usually a clause in the loan agreement between Negroes and the building loan associations made this sort of action possible.

POPULATION TRENDS IN THE UNITED STATES

The United States census figures of 1910 gives the distribution of Negro population as follows: North, 1,027,674; South, 8,749,427; West, 50,668; total 9,027,763.

The 1930 census figures show the total Negro population has grown to 11,891,143; with 2,409,219 in northern states, an increase of 1,385,536 or 13 per cent in the North.

In 1890, 94 per cent of the Negroes lived in rural areas as against 92 per cent of the white people; in 1930 there were 80 per cent in rural areas as against 67 per cent from the whites; from 1890 to 1930 there was a drop to 55 per cent for the Negroes as compared with a 48 per cent drop for white people. The distribution of Negro migration first from rural areas to cities and towns of the South, then to the North were along the following general lines: Chicago received those from Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, some of Georgia, and some from Florida. New York city received its immigration from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Virginia, a much smaller number from Mississippi, Alabama and Texas. St. Louis received its increase in Negro population from Texas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Arkansas, with a smaller number from the eastern part of the lower southern states. Pittsburgh received her increase from about the same general direction as New York city. Detroit's increased Negro population is from the same general direction as that of Chicago. It will be noted that all of these migrations followed the right-of-way of the large railroads traversing the states in which they lived—that is, Negroes living in Mississippi and Alabama came largely to Chicago over the Illinois Central railroad; those going to St. Louis arriving over the Missouri Pacific and the Texas Pacific; New York city, Pittsburgh and other large industrial cities of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio came over the Southern railroad to Washington and Cincinnati, and then to Indianapolis, Youngstown, Columbus and other smaller industrial centers.

NEGROES AND THE TRADE UNIONS

The position of the trade unions today concerning the Negro is practically no better than it was in 1870. Then as now some Negroes were admitted to some white unions in some northern states. Negro craftsmen attempted to organize themselves into unions as early as 1868. In the South, locals made up entirely of Negroes were organized. In all the national conventions of the various white trade unions the question of admitting Negro workmen was discussed and in one way or the other admission denied. As a result of this continued effort on the part of organized labor to keep the Negro out and away from the major part of the labor movement, the majority of Negroes were shunted into agriculture and domestic service. Nevertheless, all of the factors of prejudice on the part of white labor when combined did not completely eliminate the Negro competitor from the trades and the industries of the country. In 1868 there were 100,000 Negro mechanics in the South (as compared with 20,000 white mechanics), including blacksmiths, gunsmiths, cabinet makers, plasterers, painters, shipbuilders, stone masons, pilots and engineers. The vast majority of them were unskilled, working on docks and in mines and mills. The Negro skilled workers came into direct competition with white workers—the competition being so keen that according to Abram Harris, fights and race riots occurred in the South, in Baltimore, and in New York.

Until 1914 industry outside the South was manned almost entirely by white workers. Foreign immigration furnished a constant supply of cheap labor. Negro labor was disregarded except in acute labor emergencies and as strike breakers. Beginning with the World war thousands of foreign born workers returned to their homes in response to the call to arms and thousands of southern Negroes began pouring into northern industries. When the war ended foreign immigration was restricted and Negroes continued to come North in answer to the call of railroads, factories, steel mills and automobile plants. Although a large number of these migrants were employed as semiskilled labor, the overwhelming majority of them were unskilled, and but a small handful were doing really skilled work. The estimate was from 30 to 35 per cent classified as skilled workers. Until the depression, these skilled workers were employed largely in industries operated under the "open shop" plan. It was in these industries that the Negro skilled workers have made their gains. Under the plan of representatives of employees meeting with representatives of employers in these "open shop" industries, Negroes are elected to council membership by sections sometimes having a 50-50 membership of white and Colored workers.

In some of these plants Negroes are employed as foremen and vocational counsellors. There should be no reason to believe that these basic industries will change their policies with regard to Negro labor. This seems probable because of the performances of other racial groups in these industries during the past five decades. The Germans, around 1890, especially in the packing industry, got a foothold and then continued to increase in numbers until they gradually dominated the unskilled working force of that industry.

The Germans were followed by the Poles, the Italians, the Lithuanians, and since 1917 the Negro. Immigration has closed the doors to further migration of Europeans, and when business resumes its natural stride, the need of the Negro workmen should be evidence. In some other industries, such as the steel mills and the foundries, the Negro has been employed in even greater numbers than in the packing plants. In many foundries Negro unskilled labor has run as high as 90 per cent, and sometimes as high as 60 per cent of the moulders and core makers were Negro men and women. This should again be the case in the steel mills and foundries if labor-saving machinery does not replace too many skilled and unskilled workers. When the cotton gin was invented it did away with thousands of workers who separated the seed from the cotton but so cheapened the product so as to make it universally used, and more cotton had to be planted. While the cotton gin perpetuated slavery — which was rapidly dying out at the beginning of the 19th century—it did make many thousands more workers necessary for cultivation. It is to be hoped that present and future labor-saving inventions will also make the consumption of commodities larger through bringing the cost down, widening the markets, and opening up new fields for skilled and unskilled workers.

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In addition to the "open shop" policies of certain large industries, there has come about in recent years a gradual change on the part of other white employees and professional men to use Colored girls as clerks, stenographers, salesmen, especially where business is conducted in neighborhoods where Colored people live. Some of it, especially among the professional men, was voluntary. In some cases it was brought about by and others poorly planned—have em- postoffice, and other Negroes refusing to purchase goods ployed the five following lines of in stores where there were no Colored thought:

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endurance or int

Labor-1933

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Review of Labor Changes in United States Shows Part Played by Races

Defender 8-5-33 Chicago, Ill.

George R. Arthur, in Talk Before Confab Here, Reveals Facts

By GEORGE R. ARTHUR
(Julius Rosenwald Foundation)

Editor's Note—This speech, delivered by Mr. Arthur before the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs at Olivet Baptist church last week, is one of the most comprehensive ever made on the subject of economics.

The purpose of this study is to secure an understanding of the past and present economic status of Negro men and women and the relation they bear to the economic civilization of America.

The position of the Negro man during slavery was one of almost complete dominance in both the skilled and unskilled fields of labor. The great plantations of the South were principalities within themselves.

Distances from one plantation to another made it necessary for owners of these vast tracts of cotton and tobacco to train their slaves to become efficient in all of the mechanical pursuits, such as bricklaying, carpentry, wheel-wrighting, painting, glazing, horseshoeing, plumbing, harness making for men, and in all of the household arts for women, from laundering to the finer arts of cooking and sewing.

The owner of slaves received the benefits of these skilled workmen not only from the work performed on their own plantations but also from hiring them to owners of other plantations when the occasion arose. This competition of the slave against the free poor white worker of the South created a bitter enmity which, while economic at the base, focused itself in race prejudice which has lasted until the present time. As early as the period, 1732-'36, Negro slaves were found in 27 different trades. At the beginning of the reconstruction period the political rise of the "poor whites" brought along with it a fight to keep the enfranchised Negro worker out of the skilled trades. Laws were enacted to that end. This fight has continued unabated during the last half century, and became a part of the causes back of the Atlanta riot of 1912. It is of record that just before the riot large placards were circulated carrying pictures and statements to the fact that Negroes were building houses for white people and that white workmen were going hungry. It is of common knowledge that even up until just before the World war Negro contractors and builders were erecting a large number of the most expensive white homes in addition to office buildings and stores in the South.

One of the results of the K. K. K. and the first wave of the depression, about 1928-'29, was that white population pressure forced white capital from hiring Negro contractors and builders. Active campaign on the part of individuals and white organizations succeeded not only in stopping Negro builders and skilled Negro workers from following their trades, but in many cases when Negroes themselves borrowed money from white banks and building loan associations to erect homes they were forced to give contracts to white builders. Usually a clause in the loan agreement between Negroes and the building loan associations made this sort of action possible.

POPULATION TRENDS IN THE UNITED STATES

The United States census figures of 1910 gives the distribution of Negro population as follows: North, 1,027,674; South, 8,749,427; West, 50,668; total 9,027,763.

The 1930 census figures show the total Negro population has grown to 11,891,143; with 2,409,219 in northern states, an increase of 1,385,536 or 13 per cent in the North.

In 1890, 94 per cent of the Negroes lived in rural areas as against 92 per cent of the white people; in 1930 there were 80 per cent in rural areas as against 67 per cent from the whites; from 1890 to 1930 there was a drop to 55 per cent for the Negroes as compared with a 48 per cent drop for white people. The distribution of Negro migration first from rural areas to cities and towns of the South, then to the North were along the following general lines: Chicago received those from Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, some of Georgia, and some from Florida. New York city received its immigration from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Virginia, a much smaller number from Mississippi, Alabama and Texas. St. Louis received its increase in Negro population from Texas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Arkansas, with a smaller number from the eastern part of the lower southern states. Pittsburgh received her increase from about the same general direction as New York city. Detroit's increased Negro population is from the same general direction as that of Chicago. It will be noted that all of these migrations followed the right-of-way of the large railroads traversing the states in which they lived—that is, Negroes living in Mississippi and Alabama came largely to Chicago over the Illinois Central railroad; those going to St. Louis arriving over the Missouri Pacific and the Texas Pacific; New York city, Pittsburgh and other large industrial cities of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio came over the Southern railroad to Washington and Cincinnati, and then to Indianapolis, Youngstown, Columbus and other smaller industrial centers.

NEGROES AND THE TRADE UNIONS

The position of the trade unions today concerning the Negro is practically no better than it was in 1870. Then as now some Negroes were admitted to some white unions in some northern states. Negro craftsmen attempted to organize themselves into unions as early as 1868. In the South, locals made up entirely of Negroes were organized. In all the national conventions of the various white trade unions the question of admitting Negro workmen was discussed and in one way or the other admission denied. As a result of this continued effort on the part of organized labor to keep the Negro out and away from the major part of the labor movement, the majority of Negroes were shunted into agriculture and domestic service. Nevertheless, all of the factors of prejudice on the part of white labor when combined did not completely eliminate the Negro competitor from the trades and the industries of the country. In 1868 there were 100,000 Negro mechanics in the South (as compared with 20,000 white mechanics), including blacksmiths, gunsmiths, cabinet makers, plasterers, painters, shipbuilders, stone masons, pilots and engineers. The vast majority of them were unskilled, working on docks and in mines and mills. The Negro skilled workers came into direct competition with white workers—the competition being so keen that according to Abram Harris, fights and race riots occurred in the South, in Baltimore, and in New York.

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In some of these plants Negroes are employed as foremen and vocational counsellors. There should be no reason to believe that these basic industries will change their policies with regard to Negro labor. This seems probable because of the performances of other racial groups in these industries during the past five decades. The Germans, around 1890, especially in the packing industry, got a foothold and then continued to increase in numbers until they gradually dominated the unskilled working force of that industry.

The Germans were followed by the Poles, the Italians, the Lithuanians, and since 1917 the Negro. Immigration has closed the doors to further migration of Europeans, and when business resumes its natural stride, the need of the Negro workmen should be evidence. In some other industries, such as the steel mills and the foundries, the Negro has been employed in even greater numbers than in the packing plants. In many foundries Negro unskilled labor has run as high as 90 per cent, and sometimes as high as 60 per cent of the moulders and core makers were Negro men and women. This should again be the case in the steel mills and foundries if labor-saving machinery does not replace too many skilled and unskilled workers. When the cotton gin was invented it did away with thousands of workers who separated the seed from the cotton but so cheapened the product so as to make it universally used, and more cotton had to be planted. While the cotton gin perpetuated slavery — which was rapidly dying out at the beginning of the 19th century—it did make many thousands more workers necessary for cultivation. It is to be hoped that present and future labor-saving inventions will also make the consumption of commodities larger through bringing the cost down, widening the markets, and opening up new fields for skilled and unskilled workers.

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1. Attention through Urban Leagues, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, newspapers and social work organizations to efficiency of Negroes as skilled workers—examples from the Norfolk navy yard, the Pullman shops, the mailing division of the postoffice, and other places where skill or intelligence as compared with workers of other groups.
2. That the Negro is entitled to the same consideration because of citizenship, because of achievements in all of the wars in this country.
3. That Negroes have been asked to spend their money in places where they could not work.
4. Through newspapers, speeches, pamphlets, picketing, and other means, Negroes have been asked to spend their money in places where the Negro should be given an opportunity to work as clerk, manager, stenographer, or near districts largely populated by Colored people.
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None of these arguments have as yet produced results large enough to influence the minds of enough white employers, not employing Colored people, to employ them on the basis laid down.

It is thought by many students of the question that while all of the above-named arguments should be used, the law of supply and demand and intelligence will be the forces directed from the top down, determining not only the kind of jobs that Negroes or any one group of workers will hold, but also the amount of wages they will receive. Time and labor-saving machinery will also be one of the factors in this decision. It is an open question as to whether or not the tremendous population increases in cities during the last 20 years is not making the cities precarious places in which to live for all groups. The other side of the picture is the movement back to the farms. And although more than 2,000,000 people have moved from cities to farms during the last 10 years, it is to be expected that they will come back to the cities when work becomes plentiful, at least the Negroes will return.

OUR WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

There is not a considerable body of data concerning the economic status of Negro women, but there are two things which might be suggested: Namely, that Negro women are still engaged almost entirely in domestic and personal service and in what might be called border line jobs between industry and domestic service (maids in hotels, workers in laundries, elevator attendants); and in several industrialized trades which Negro women appear to have occupied for a great many years, such as the tobacco industries in the South, the peanut and canning factories.

The second point concerning Negro women in industry concerns what is called the ratio of gainful occupations. It is not generally known that Negro women and children show the highest rate of gainful employment of any group in this country, not excepting foreign born. That Colored women as a class have to carry a much larger responsibility as bread winners than do white women is found in the 1930 census tracks which show that Negro women constitute one in 10 of the female population 10 years of age and over, whereas they form more than one in six of the wage earning women. In other words, they form 10 per cent of the age population and 17 per cent of the women who are employed outside of the home. From the evidence gathered during the last few years by tne United States women's bureau there seems to be an appreciable decrease in the ratio of gainful employment of Negro women and children. In 1910, 54 per cent were gainfully employed. In 1920 there were 39 per cent, a drop of 14 per cent. The 1950 census gives Negro women 40 per cent as compared with 20 per cent for white women.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

As certain recent trends begin to show a definite decrease in the number of Colored women in domestic service it will be interesting to give some details concerning the number of our women working in what constitutes the largest general field of employment for them. In 1930, according to the United States women's bureau, there were more than 600,000 Colored women in domestic service, recruited mostly from rural sections and the migration of Negroes towards the towns and cities. This lessened the over-crowded labor market in the South and furnished this kind of help for households in northern cities, greatly in need because of the shutting down of immigration to this country from Germany, England and Ireland. In northern cities there were substantial gains also in the "border line" jobs; namely, power laundries, cleaning and dyeing establishments, maids in hotels and restaurants, etc. The number here reached 50,000 women, an almost 100 per cent increase as compared with 1920. There were 18,000 Colored women working as housekeepers and stewards and nearly as many more working as waitresses. The occupation of untrained nurses (usually midwives) carried 16,000 workers; and about 13,000 Negro women worked as barbers, hairdressers and manicurists. Over 11,000 were charwomen and cleaners and over 4,000 were elevator tenders.

CLERICAL AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Although a relatively small number of Colored women are found in the above named services, these occupations are of special interest because they show an increase in the number of Negro women working on a higher level that greatly exceeded the population gain. From 1920 to 1930 Negro women in clerical work increased by more than one-third and in trade by more than one-fourth. The gain here was not as large as that of the American-born white woman. In professional services, however, Colored women show an increase of 60 per cent while the increase for white women has been less than 50 per cent. This gain was found largely in teachers of which there are at present over 58,000.

The number of Colored women found in the manufacturing field in 1920 shows a decrease due tot he reduction of quantity output on a war-time basis and technological changes in industry. Cigar and tobacco factories gave employment to more than 18,000 Negro women. In the cigar factories nearly one woman in every four employed in 1930 was Colored. Each of the clothing, food and textile industries in 1930 employed between 7,000 and 8,000 Colored women. In clothing and food manufacture there were increases by 1930. In textiles Colored women showed a loss and white women a gain. A loss for both white and Colored was found among dressmakers and seamstresses. This loss is due to the increased popularity of ready-made garments for women. Nineteen-twenty showed 27,000 Colored dressmakers. The 1930 census showed a decline of 33 1-3 per cent in this field.

All of the figures quoted for 1930 heretofore were for normal business conditions. Today, three years after the last census was taken, we have no statistics for the whole country, but there is enough evidence to show that unemployment of women in proportion to the unemployment of men has upset the economic welfare of the country. This high proportion of unemployed Negro men and women is extremely serious and is being reflected in the disorganization of family life through desertions, crowding of too many people under a single dwelling, delinquency among children and loss of property purchased under prosperous time contracts. A statement made by T. Arnold Hill of the National Urban league is that, "The Negro, North and South, is carrying a larger part of the volume of unemployment than his population warrants, his financial income can stand, or his strength endure."

A special unemployment census taken in 19 selected cities gives a definite idea as to what the Negro woman is suffering from the depression and to how much greater an extent she has been thrown out of work. In nine of the 19 cities covered by the special unemployment census, according to Mary Anderson of the United States women's bureau, 42 per cent of the Negro workers were out of work as compared with 17 per cent of the American-born white women and 12 per cent of the foreign-born white women. Over the proportion of Negro women out of work in the other 10 cities covered by the census ranged from 29 per cent in Brooklyn to 75 per cent in Detroit. The national question arising here concerns the explanation of such a high percentage of unemployed Negro women. The answer so far as we know is that domestic and personal service predominate too largely as the economic background of Negro women. Detroit, Mich., is a good example. In Detroit during January, 1931, three-fourths of the Negro women, or a total of 11,000, were out of work. Over 75 per cent of these women out of work were classified as servants and cooks. The same situation prevails relatively in all large industrial cities. Many of the householders in which these people work were compelled to do their own cleaning and cooking. Others preferred to try out the new kind of servant, namely, white women and men formerly employed as clerks and salesmen. A large percentage of them were college graduates, including physicians, lawyers and teachers. In the economic levels, especially in the South, the Negro man was pushed out of the dirty jobs, such as street cleaning and garbage collectors by white men on the same level—and in a few instances—better levels. It is noticeable that as soon as white men began to clean streets and haul garbage they became known as "white wings" and employees of "sanitary departments" of various cities. There is a favorite song of Booker Washington that will fit this attempt to make a dark subject change its color. The title of the song is, "Brighten the Corner Where You Are." Another one of his favorite songs was, "Drop Down Your Bucket Where You Are." This the white people have done, and since there was not enough water to go around the Negro has had to go without.

To summarize this section concerning the economic status of the Negro woman, it is safe to say that she is on a depressingly low economic level and is kept from rising even in normal times through the barrier of race prejudice and in some respects through the lack of adequate training. As a result of the desertion of the men the Colored woman in too large numbers is the financial as well as the maternal head of the family and is facing disintegration and disorganization of family life which almost invariably leads to sickness, sometimes crime, and always to an impoverished spiritual life.

THE N. I. R. A. AND THE NEGRO

President Franklin D. Roosevelt has the American people moving in mind and body as they have never moved before. It might be said without the fear of successful contradiction that the president has the full confidence and the cooperation of the American people.

The administration as to its success or failure will be determined by the ability and conscience of those in charge. The president gives the orders. It is for the man down the line to execute them.

The National Industrial Recovery Act is a noble experiment. It goes straight to the center of things, and comes more nearly giving all the people a fair break than anything recorded in our American history. To carry out this order per the law issued, and the spirit behind it, would stimulate an interest that would no doubt put our country in normal operation in a reasonably short while.

The United States of America is composed of many races and has been struggling from its incipiency under a burden of race prejudice and race discrimination. There are two very distinct races in America and they are the Caucasian or white race, the Negro or black race. The Negro race is the minority group, and for nearly 250 years was in slavery to the ancestors of the present white race.

The Negro has been the tool, the ward, and the slave of the dominant race. It comes easy for the more favored people to feel that the Negro can and must get along with less than other people, although his services may be more servcieable, and his time more profitable.

The question as to how the Negro will maintain himself and receive the fruits from the New Deal is one of much moment and one that the Negro population should now concern itself about. Negroes of America represent no doubt a 90 per cent laboring group. This is to say that 90 out of every 100 must toil with their hands, they must do the common labor; they have always had to do it, and more of it than anybody else who may be employed for a similar service.

The ordinary jobs for all these years known as Negro jobs are now becoming attractive. It is possible that other people will take these jobs, and there is no doubt but what many of them will be given to other people. Every sensible and honest appeal should be made to corporations and concerns to spare the Negro at this time. If his labors have taken a rise by an order coming from the greatest president the nation has known it seems that he should come along with that rise. Big hearted concerns carrying with them a sense of human interest certainly would not turn him down at this time when he has been such a source of dependence during all the years past.

The individual Negro and Negro organziations would do well to make approaches in the interest of a fair deal. Not that the Negro is after another man's job or place, but he should be privileged to hold his place as long as the service is satisfactory.

It would appear a little awkward in our affairs, especially in the South, to see white people where Negroes once served.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Exchange
Laurinburg

AUG 31 1933

Colored Labor and the NRA

Through the newspapers and in other ways an element of the colored population has entered complaint about the failure of colored laborers and working people to share in the benefits of the New Deal and the National Recovery Act. Specific complaint is made about what is termed a disposition on the part of employers to have codes applying to many industries modified as they may affect colored workers. In other cases there is complaint that there are no codes to protect that group of workers classed as domestic servants, washerwomen, cooks and so on.

Operators of brick manufacturing plants in the South, it is reported, frankly told the National Recovery administration at Washington that it would be impossible to regiment colored labor and put it on a maximum-hour and minimum wage basis, as is being done with workers in many industries. For the first requirement of such regimentation is maximum efficiency, promptitude and capacity on the part of workers. For that reason the textile industry and many other industries are weeding out the inefficient and giving employment only to those workers who can produce.

Perhaps in time the New Deal and the codes will bring direct benefits to all classes of labor, and as is pointed out, the object of the National Recovery Act is to provide employment and create buying power. But manifestly something more than that is necessary—that industry be provided with the sinews of war in this fight. And that means that industry can pay a minimum wage only for a maximum return in personal service. The unskilled worker can not be protected in a system like that. Eventually and indirectly his condition will be improved but that can come only when unemployment has been taken care of and the labor market is stronger.

NEGROES AND THE NRA

AUTHENTIC news reports from the South tell of discriminations against Negro workers by employers who have signed the President's unemployment agreement and are displaying the Blue Eagle. In a number of instances where it has been necessary to increase the minimum rate of pay, Negroes have been discharged and whites hired in their places.

This is a shameful thing and the tendency should be fought tooth and nail. Negroes cannot afford to stand helplessly by while bread and meat are being taken from them. Happily, forces are at work to combat this trend which fortunately is not as widespread as was at first believed.

This matter of discrimination against Negro workers is not one with which the National Recovery Administration has much power to deal, so long as employers otherwise live up to the letter of the agreements they have signed. Determined pressure on the Administration by aroused Negroes everywhere, however, will bring desired attention to the evils of discrimination.

So far as has been learned, flagrant cases of discrimination have been confined largely to the South. It was not to be expected that the South, NRA or no NRA, would change its traditional attitude over night. After all, the days of miracles are past. Elsewhere in the country Negroes, along with other workers, are benefiting from the upturn in business and employment that has come with the functioning of the NRA. In factories, mines, stores and on public works Negroes, along with white workers, are being benefited. As the sweep of re-employment continues toward prosperity, and when the Administration awakes to its responsibility to the Negro worker, discrimination will lessen.

In the meantime, Negroes everywhere should organize as consumers and producers to bring to bear the necessary political pressure and to strike back at employers who are still afflicted with Negrophobia. After all, no one will do as much for us as we can do for ourselves.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL

AUG 28 1933

THE NIRA AND THE NEGRO.

There have been many charges of delinquencies and short-comings made against colored people, but no one has ever charged them with hoarding their money, or sending their earnings to Africa or any other foreign country. Every one knows that colored people are liberal in their spending. Very often they spend too much. Again, they spend all they earn among the people where they are employed. That they spend too freely and save too little is one of their most serious faults. If the people at large want to make sure that the money being paid in the form of wages is put back into circulation, they should see to it that colored people are given employment, and that they are paid a reasonable wage for their work. If the merchants want their goods to move off the shelves and counters, if real estate agents want their rent houses reoccupied, if motion picture operators want their shows better attended, they should see to it that colored people are employed about their places of business, and they can rest assured that every ounce of their purchasing power will be used in pulling the country out of this depression. Secretary Perkins is exactly right when she said that the south is greatly in error when it insists on paying a low wage to any part of its citizenry. Labor unions in exercising their right of collective bargaining in insisting on colored workers being denied membership in their brotherhoods are making the same serious mistake.

In the execution of the National Industrial Recovery Act, it is reported that where the code requires shorter hours and a higher wage colored workers not only here in Jackson and Memphis, but in many places, are peremptorily discharged. They do not want to pay colored workers a higher wage. This procedure is not only unfair and unjust, but it operates directly against the effectiveness of the act and makes its success impossible.

I am making this appeal or plea not on the basis of race, but in the larger interest of the people. "A new deal"—a square deal—requires it.

We all must remember that our country, and in fact the whole world, is in trouble. We have a common enemy to fight, and it is going to require the united effort of all to win. Let us not dissipate our strength by antagonizing the interest one of the other.

J. F. LANE.

Jackson, Tenn.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

AUG 25 1933

LET THERE BE JUSTICE.

Existence of a real danger to "low-skilled or unskilled" Negro labor under certain operations of the N. R. A. was pointed out by the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot ten days or two weeks ago. It was reasoned that Negro labor has often been employed because of its comparative cheapness and that under minimum wage provisions of the recovery program many employers, deprived of low-priced Negro labor, may avail themselves of white labor, because it may be obtained at the same price.

Reports of a Negro mass meeting held in Atlanta last Wednesday suggest that the development foreseen by the Virginian-Pilot is beginning to take place. At any rate, some of the speakers at the mass meeting contended that in some instances Negro workers had been displaced by white workers as a result of the higher wage scales provided by the N. R. A. As some of the speakers pointed out: "Increased unemployment among Negroes will simply add to the number who are to be maintained in idleness by the taxpayers." Such increased unemployment will also increase the crime menace.

Involved in this matter is a moral consideration greater than either of the foregoing. The Negro is quite as much entitled as the white man to an opportunity to earn a living, and his discharge solely because a white worker may be obtained at his wage would be a great injustice. To quote the New York Times:

> It would be a grim and tragic commentary on the National recovery effort if a business and industrial regimentation directed to lifting the people out of depression should operate to plunge the most depressed of them in a worse depression still.

The people of the South should make it their business to see to it that this thing does not happen. All "just and fair-minded white people" may be counted upon to do so.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
PRESS

AUG 28 1933

NRA LEADERS IRK NEGROES

Choice of Georgian to Care For Their Problems Is Protested

By RUTH FINNEY
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 — Appointment of the first Federal official ever assigned to exclusive work in behalf of Negroes has just been announced by Secretary of Interior Ickes.

Intended apparently as an answer to repeated requests of Negroes, the

appointment has not, however, proved completely satisfactory to Negro organizations.

Clark Foreman of Atlanta, Ga., a white man, has been assigned to study the extent to which Negroes are sharing in benefits of the National Recovery Act. Negro organizations wanted one or more members of their own race on the NRA staff.

Mr. Foreman is a nephew of Clark Howell, Atlanta editor. He served on the Commission on Interracial Co-operation for two years, and is now one of its directors. He was also assistant to the director of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation in New York, and director for studies of the Rosenwald Fund of Chicago. He is the author of a book on Negro education.

The problem of the Negro worker has proved troublesome in preparation of NRA codes. Last week the National Association for Advancement of Colored People pointed out to President Roosevelt that Negroes suffer if they are included in minimum wage scales and suffer also if they are not included.

First codes presented to NRA contained no minimum wage for Negro workers, and protest was made on the ground that as prices rise under the recovery program, Negroes will be severely penalized.

LOWELL, MASS.
COURIER CITIZEN

SEP 4 1933

NEGRO LABOR.

[From the Charleston News and Courier.]

Sixty-five years ago the dream of the emancipated southern Negro was "forty acres and a mule." Then it was fantastical, but is it now?

As every economist passed out of the first grade knows, cheap labor is the affliction, not the blessing, of the South. The obstacle to the South in receiving the full benefits of the NRA is cheap Negro labor. Application of the plans to this labor without disturbing or breaking up the whole industrial and agricultural fabric is impracticable and without their application white labor and business in the South comparatively will suffer.

Under present theories of American government nothing seems radical because it is novel. What if the government arranged to provide the Negro farmers with "forty acres and a mule?"

In other words, government could buy millions of acres in the South and segregate the Negroes upon them. The segregation would not be compulsory—it would be no more than offer of free homesteads in exclusive Negro settlements. Now the land is cheap in the South and plentiful. Not for long will it be. The white people coming into the South will take the land later. The present opportunity will pass.

Were half the southern Negroes thus concentrated, the other four and a half million would scatter throughout the country—in these days when the scattering, or moving, of men is continuous. That having come to pass, the raising of wages to a uniform level in the South with that of the North would follow.

The scheme ought to be practicable. It isn't. The existence of the Negro race, after 68 years of freedom, is still dependent upon association with the white race. Were the Negroes segregated in great colonies on ample areas, we should have so many Haytis within our continental borders.

The exceptional, the apter, the forthcoming Negroes would remain where they are and would get along.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

The effect of the national recovery codes upon Negro workers, especially in the South, is causing anxiety among the friends of the Negro race. The reassuring aspect of the situation is that the facts are not being suppressed and that the legitimate grievance of displaced Negro wage earners is being squarely placed before the national recovery administration.

A recent mass-meeting of Atlanta Negroes adopted resolutions pledging their support of the president's program but also called attention to the displacement of competent Negro workers by white workers in consequence of NRA's higher minimum wage and lower maximum hour scale. The worst paid lines of work hitherto have been almost monopolized in the South by Negroes; as the minimum wage rose and working hours decreased under NRA, unemployed whites began to be preferred by employers for those jobs. Race prejudice doubtless is a factor in this development and makes it harder to regulate.

While a wage differential in the codes would tend to safeguard Negroes in their jobs against the competition of the unemployed whites, Negro leaders like Maj. Moton of Tuskegee have favored parity in wages between the races, so far as codes are concerned. If wage differentials are excluded, the remaining resource is an appeal to the public for a square deal under the new deal. The Negro mass-meeting at Atlanta reminded white employers that "increased unemployment among Negroes will simply add to the number who are to be maintained in idleness by the taxpayers."

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 27 1933

WHITES OUST NEGRO UNDER NRA IN SOUTH

Displace Colored Workers in Many Lines Due to Higher Wages.

NEW PROBLEM WEIGHED

Wage Differential Suggested but Dr. Moton Clings to Principle of Parity.

By JULIAN HARRIS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 23.—With the fervor of crusaders, the South is backing President Roosevelt in his efforts to achieve a steady and substantial movement in the direction of economic recovery. This spirit of peace patriotism is shared by men, women and children and has proved both an inspiration and a spur to the various businesses of this district. As a result the NRA emblem literally clutters the scenery though it should be said there remain a number of gaps to be filled in.

One unfortunate phase of government regulated wages is the injustice it has worked on the Negro. It is certain that already Negroes are being displaced by white persons in a number of lines of work. Just so long as extremely low wages and long hours existed, certain jobs were safe for the Negro. With a raise in scale and a shortening of hours the white unemployed were prepared to displace Negroes in such jobs as waiters, messengers, janitors, truck drivers, elevator operators.

When it seemed likely that Negro unemployment might be substituted for white unemployment, the situation aroused the concern of leading men of the South, both white and black. By and large, the South is fair to the Negro and desires that he shall be given a fair opportunity. Consequently, much thought has been given to the need for some action which would prevent the preemption of jobs held by Negroes.

Moton for Equal Wages.

Many men suggested that a differential in wages should be established. This was successfully done among laundry workers, where Negroes have long represented the majority of the workers. But a drastic differential in other lines is another matter and contains a danger pointed out by Dr. R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Moton, who is clear-headed and thoughtful, saw at once the danger in which the Negro was placed. He realized that with both races receiving the same wages for identical work the whites would gradually usurp the places held by Negroes, and Dr. Moton saw, too, that if there was a differential so great that Negroes would be held in jobs or given work withheld from the higher paid whites deep racial resentment would be aroused.

Viewing the situation realistically, Dr. Moton expressed the belief that it would be better to keep the two races on a parity or nearly so rather than to create so wide a difference in pay that antagonisms would be aroused. He said he regarded the situation as deplorable, but that it was preferable that the Negro should be placed on an equal pay basis even if it resulted in hardships caused by their discharge to make way for unemployed whites.

Disturbed by the fear that Negroes may be denied the benefits of the National Recovery Act through displacement of Negroes on the one hand or a lower scale on the other, 1,200 Atlanta Negroes gathered in mass meeting this week, pledged their support to the President's program and voiced a plea that its advantages be accorded to all citizens alike, irrespective of race.

Alleging that in some cases competent and satisfactory Negro workers are beginning to be displaced by white men as a result of the higher wage scales provided by the NRA, they called attention to the fact that "increased unemployment among Negroes will simply add to the number who are to be maintained in idleness by the taxpayers." An appeal was made for the support of all "just and fair-minded white people" in the effort to have Negroes included without discrimination in the President's new deal.

Outrages in Mississippi.

Mississippi already has given the nation an example of barbarity based on an economic condition. When certain railroads refused to discharge veteran Negro firemen a series of assassinations and attempted murder followed. Negro firemen were lured from their engines with flares and then shot down. Others were slain or seriously wounded in the engine cabs in a wave of economic vengeance.

It can be assumed that however true the statement that the living costs of the Negro justifies a differential in wages, the thought is not a pleasant one to blacks who are forced to live in miserable surroundings in order to live at the lowest scale. This situation created by NRA regulations beneficient as they are in intent, is one that must have the serious and honest consideration of reasonable men of both races.

It is fortunate for the administration that it has among its members a man of ability, courage and Negro knowledge who can give helpful advice. He is Clark Howell Foreman of Atlanta, who has been named by Secretary of Interior Ickes for important work in connection with the Negro. Mr. Foreman has a number of years administered the Julius Rosenwald Fund and won the highest praise for his intelligence and scrupulous fairness toward the Negro.

Foreman's Appointment A Democratic Blunder

Appointment of Clark Foreman, of Atlanta, to the Department of the Interior as adviser on the economic status of Negroes is a Democratic blunder of the first rank.

It seems to be the first fruit of that ill-fated Rosenwald Economic Conference held last May in Washington.

As soon as it heard that Rosenwald interests had paid expenses of a number of men of both races from widely separated parts of the country, the AFRO asked editorially (May 27, 1933) "What is behind this expensive high-pressure conference?"

We know now. It is the union of the Rosenwald Fund and the Interracial Commission to persuade Secretary Ickes to give us another evil-smelling dose of white leadership.

We have it in Southern school systems now. We have it in the U. S. Army. It is the most insidious insult that can be thought of.

If the Rosenwald Fund will go back to its schools, hospitals and housing projects we all will thank it very much.

Its excursion into economics looks bad, smells bad and tastes awful.

Labor—1933

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

SEP 25 1933

WASHINGTON HOLDS THE KEY TO PEACE IN SILK.

The threat of several large dyers of this vicinity to fight for a reduction of the dyers' code minimum to meet the cotton finishers' $13 minimum emphasizes all the more the need for an aroused opinion in the East.

Now is no time for dilly-dallying or for grandstand by-plays. This is the most critical period in Paterson's industrial history, more so even than in 1913, when the notorious strike kept the city in the headlines. Paterson either keeps abreast of the rejuvenation program of the NRA in the nation, or it lags behind, and loses for all time the opportunity which comes with the rebirth of America economically.

There is something more in all this than the mere question of hours and wages involved in the present controversy which is crippling the silk industry. There is the basic law of the land as represented by the New Deal code, introduced by the President. The National Recovery act fixes minimum wages and minimum hours. It says to the cotton industry, and to the rayon business as well, with their cheap Southern labor, that a thirteen-dollar minimum is sufficient. It IS sufficient for the South, where the people are accustomed to be sweated for almost nothing. But the NRA says to the silk industry, which has skilled help, accustomed to live on an American scale of decent wages, that thirteen dollars shall also be the minimum, or higher, if the industry desires it of its own accord.

The inequity of it all lies in the fact that cotton and rayon are distinctively competitive to silk. Rayon is a step-sister of silk anyway, and as a matter of fact, it no longer abides in the shadow of silk,—it is a definite rival. For the government to start the new era of the NRA, giving cotton and rayon a fifty-yard handicap over silk in a 100-yard race, is, in substance, to sign the death warrant of the silk and its kindred industries.

Julian Harris, writing to the New York Times from Atlanta, Ga., furnishes some striking figures on the well-known reason why some of the Southern industrialists are fighting for lower wage rates than in the North. They depend upon Negro labor, and resent the idea of paying it upon the same basis as white. For instance, on a slip handed to Negro workers by a manufacturing company in a Southern city, there is this:

> **If the "false friends" of the colored people do not stop their propaganda about paying the same wages to colored and white employes this company will be forced to move the factory to a section where the minimum wage will produce the greatest production. * * * Our records show that the efficiency of colored help is only 50 per cent. of that of white help in similar plants in the North.**

It is asserted that this same company, although displaying the Blue Eagle, is paying its Negro employes only from 6 to 13 cents an hour for eight hours daily and five days a week. Such a plant should not merely lose the Blue Eagle; it should be driven out of business.

It was such news as this that added to the protest against that feature of the proposed code for the soft coal industry that set $3 a day as pay for miners in Alabama, Georgia and Southern Tennessee, while the rate was fixed at from $4.60 to $5.63 in other sections. Differences in mining and marketing conditions may justify some differentials in pay, but spreading them up to $2.63 a day seemed wholly out of reason.

The only true basis for compensation, without regard for the color of the workers, is equal pay for equal work. It follows that what constitutes a day's work must be fixed in a reasonable standard. When colored workers come up to that standard, it is simply fairness that they should receive the corresponding pay. Where a colored worker is inefficient, it is equally clear that he should not be retained in the job; certainly inefficiency cannot be allowed to set the standard of pay for large groups.

Happily many in the South are seeking to meet the demand for justice for colored workers. The Macon Telegraph is quoted as urging Georgians "to see that Negroes are given as good a break as any one else gets in the adjustment of wages." That also is essential to the ending of destructive competition.

Similarly, the time has come when silk manufacturers and silk workers must present a united front in their demands on Washington that an equitable and fair basis for competition be provided if the New Deal is to be something more than a name and a myth.

Having succeeded virtually in paralyzing the silk industry in this vicinity as well as in other centers, union leaders should now turn their attention to the nation's capital, to signalize in emphatic fashion that they demand this permanent basis for silk harmony.

Without a square deal for silk and its kindred industries in their competition with cotton and rayon, there will be no lasting peace in the silk industry, and whatever comes out of the present situation will be merely a patch-quilt affair.

Labor-1933

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Race Fares Badly in U.S. Employment

Defender 3-11-33

Chicago, Ill.

What Roosevelt Will Do for Race in Way of Government Positions Is Speculative Question

Group Started Losing With Harding

Replacements of Race Republicans by Race Democrats under the incoming Roosevelt administration will necessarily be limited. There are only a few Race Republicans holding jobs in the higher ranks of the federal service.

A study of the official "Job Book," which lists every position in the federal service not covered by civil service, with its salary, reveals that only a few Race persons are occupying positions which may be classified as either administrative or supervisory in the executive and judicial departments of the government and the District of Columbia.

Only one person is in the legislative branch of the government. He is Representative Oscar DePriest of Chicago, Ill. His salary is $10,000 a year. His position, however, is elective.

PRESIDENT'S AIDS ARE NOT MEMBERS OF OUR RACE

The government printing office, the library of congress and the United States botanic garden belong to the legislative branch, but in none of them is a member of our race occupying either an administrative or supervisory position. Both the public printer and the librarian of the congressional library receive $10,000 a year each. Administrative and supervisory officers under them receive salaries ranging from $2,800 to $7,500 a year.

The president has three secretaries, each receiving $10,000 a year. There are also three executive clerks at the White House, two receiving $7,000 a year each and the other $5,600 a year; a head usher, $4,000; an executive and disbursing clerk, $4,000; chief correspondent, $3,400, and head telephone and telegraph operator, $3,400. None of these positions is held by a member of our race.

ALL CABINET POSTS ARE HELD BY WHITE PEOPLE

All cabinet officers receive $15,000 a year. In the state department, besides the secretary, there are an undersecretary, who gets $10,000 a year, and four assistants at $9,000 a year each. Other administrative and supervisory positions extend in salary from $3,300 for the chief of the translating division to $9,000 for the legal adviser. All these positions are filled by white persons.

In the diplomatic service, Charles E. Mitchell, United States minister to Liberia, is the only Race representative of the American government. The American minister to the Dominican republic, whose population is a race of mixed European, African and Indian blood, is white. The same is true of the minister to Ethiopia, whose population is a mixed Hamito-Semitic people, and the minister to Haiti. The salary is $10,000 a year for each officer.

In the foreign service, James G. Carter is the United States consul at Calais, France, and William C. George is a vice consul at Monrovia. They are career men and would not be affected by a change of administrations.

Besides the secretary, the treasury department also has an undersecretary at $10,000 a year and three assistant secretaries at $9,000 a year. No member of the Race holds an administrative or supervisory position in the office of the comptroller of the currency, the office of the treasurer of the United States, or in the public debt service.

RACE MEN LOSE POST OF REGISTER OF TREASURY

Out of 64 collectors of internal revenue, there is one person not white. He is Charles W. Anderson, collector of the Third New York district. His salary is $6,500 a year. There are no longer any serving either as comptroller of customs or collector of customs. The last comptroller was Walter L. Cohen at New Orleans. Charles C. Cantrell (white) was appointed to the vacany caused by his death at a salary of $5,600 a year.

Since the Harding administration the register of the treasury, an office filled under previous Republican administrations by Race men, has been held by white men. The office pays $6,200 a year.

The mint bureau, the federal farm loan bureau, the bureau of engraving and printing, the office of the supervising architect, the United States coast guard, the public health service and the bureau of the budget have no Race persons in any administrative or supervisory position.

Freedmen's hospital is under the supervision of the secretary of the interior. Its officers are Dr. William A. Warfield, surgeon-in-chief, $6,200; Dr. B. Price Hurst, rontgenologist, $3,200; Dr. Thomas E. Jones, resident assistant surgeon, $3,800; Dr. Lawrence W. Jackson, resident physician, $2,600; Dr. George W. Adams, pathologist, $2,600; Dr. John K. Rector, anesthetist, $2,000; Charlotte K. May, superintendent of nurses, $2,400.

The secretary of the interior supervises the expenditures of appropriations made by congress for Howard university. Its officers are Mordecai W. Johnson, president, $8,000; Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer, $6,000; F. D. Wilkinson, $3,500.

IMPORTANT COMMISSIONS LILY-WHITE IN PERSONNEL

There are no members of the Race occupying any administrative or executive position in the war department, the department of justice, the postoffice department, the navy department, the agriculture department, the commerce department and the labor department.

In the independent establishments Race persons fare no better. Under the veterans bureau Dr. Joseph H. Ward is the medical officer in charge of the United States Veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Ala. He receives $6,500.

None but white persons hold administrative or supervisory positions with the interstate commerce commission, the United States board of mediation, the United States shipping board, the merchant fleet corporation, the United States railroad administration, the federal power commission, the alien property custodian, the federal trade commission, the United States tariff commission, the federal resorve board, the United States board of tax appeals, the federal farm board, the general accounting office, the war finance corporation, the civil service commission, the bureau of efficiency, the federal board for vocational education and several other independent establishments.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IS SHORT ON HIRING RACE

The proportion of persons holding administrative and supervisory positions under the District of Columbia is in no sense comparable with either their ratio to the whole population or the amount of taxes the group as a whole pays. Their best positions are in the public school system by virtue of the dual organization resulting from separate schools.

Garnet C. Wilkinson is the highest salaried. He receives $6,000 a year. Eugene A. Clark, president of Miner Teachers college, receives $5,200; A. Kiger Savoy, assistant superintendent, $4,300; Howard H. Long, assistant superintendent, $4,700; Leon L. Perry, supervising principal, $4,500; John C. Bruce, supervising principal, $4,500; Miss Minealoa L. Kirkland, supervising principal, $4,200.

Judge James A. Cobb of the municipal court receives a salary of $8,000 a year.

Wendell P. Tucker, superintendent of the industrial home school for of the Industrial Home School for Colored Children, receives $2,900 a year.

Jefferson S. Coage, recorder of deeds, receives $5,600 a year, and Richard W. Tompkins, second deputy recorder of deeds, $2,900 a year.

ROME, N. Y.
SENTINEL

FEB 20 1933

Reforming the Dining Car

While the National Transportation Committee was amassing the data upon which it based its recommendations of last week, a committee of Eastern railway presidents was also at work seeking to discover means of preventing wastes. It has now completed a report to be presented shortly to the Eastern Presidents Conference. Its recommendations, it is being hinted, will go a long way toward meeting certain of the criticisms of the Coolidge-Smith committee. Indeed, several roads are said already to have acted in line with the facts brought out in the investigation.

As an example, the New Haven system today inaugurated a low-price no-tipping dining car service for commuters on its Bankers Express. The cars have combination diner and club equipment; Negro waitresses are employed; a commuter can obtain coffee and doughnuts for 15 cents. The top price will be 30 cents for minute steak and fried potatoes.

The presidents committee recommends a lowering of prices on dinners with a view to stimulating the volume of dining car sales concurrently with a simplification and standardization of foods for the purpose of lowering their costs. Some travelers have marveled in the past over the delay in obtaining their checks and after that their change, when the aisle has been filled with waiting patrons. With a better system it has seemed many more persons would be attracted to the tables. Possibly that is to accompany the lowering prices.

A few months ago the New Haven began experimenting with a "breakfast car" fitted up much like the familiar lunch wagon, the patrons sitting or standing at a long counter. The New York Central and the Pennsylvania, we are told, have eliminated regular dining cars from some seventy-five runs, in many instances replacing them with combination lounge-club diners, which are reported as yielding fair revenues. The Pullman company has started a buffet service.

NIRA EXEMPTIONS

Just what groups of employment are not covered by the blanket code?

Confused employers and employes have asked that question many times during the last few days. Advertiser

There may be extenuating circumstances by which the President will be governed in deciding the effect of the code in special cases at a later date among other lines of employment not listed, but for the time being only these groups of employment are recognized as exempt from NRA ruling. 7-30-33

1. Professional occupations.
2. Employes of Federal, State and local governments and other public institutions and agencies. Montgomery Ala.
3. Agricultural labor.
4. Domestic servants.
5. Persons buying goods and selling them independently or persons selling solely on commission, provided, however, that persons regularly employed to sell on commission with a base salary or guaranteed compensation, come within the requirements of the code agreement.

SELMA, ALA.
TIMES-JOURNAL

FEB 23 1933

PULLMAN PORTERS

One piece of legislation attracting little public attention but receiving powerful support in Congress is the Dill Bill. This would prevent the Pullman Company from ousting negro porters in favor of Filipinos or Japanese in club cars. The bill does not mean the dismissal of Filipinos or Japanese already hired, but blocks the subtle campaign of the Pullman company to displace the negro.

Behind the bill is a distinct feeling on the part of Democrats that they must do something to hold the negro vote, in northern states, unusually large in behalf of Franklin Roosevelt last November.

Also the Pullman porters have powerful arguments in their behalf. They are paid only $72.50 for 11,000 miles of railroad covered per month. They are the only members of the train crew not allowed regular hours. On a train between St. Paul and Spokane, the crew and engine are changed ten times, but the porter not at all. He is allowed three hours sleep at night, during which he must also answer passenger bell rings.

In recent months the Pullman Company has furloughed 4,000 members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and doubled the hours of work on the others.

WASHINGTON, D. C
HERALD

MAR 30 1933

House Votes Reforestation Plan to Give 250,000 Jobs; Farm Bill Foes Overridden

Senate to Concur in Lone Amendment

PLANS RUSHED

President Hopes to Start Work in 3 Weeks

By Universal Service

The House last night passed the Administration bill authorizing President Roosevelt to enroll 250,000 jobless men in reforestation conservation camps.

The measure was passed by a voice vote in substantially the same form as approved by the Senate Tuesday, but only after heroic procedure was invoked.

BILL FALTERS

The bill faltered when the chair sustained a point of order that the Labor Committee had acted without authority in appropriating unobligated funds from previous public works appropriations to carry out the project.

The Rules Committee called an emergency session and reported a rule making the funds available. The House jammed it through with more than the necessary two-thirds majority and then proceeded to pass the bill.

The measure now goes back to the Senate for concurence in an amendment declaring no discrimination as to "race, creed or color" shall figure in selection of the forestry workers. Sponsored by Representative De Priest (R.), of Illinois, it was adopted 179 to 71.

Senate concurence is expected with the bill in President Roosevelt's hands for signature tonight. His plan is to begin immediately to enroll the unemployed men and he hopes to have the first camp started within three weeks.

It was the third grant of emergency power given by Congress to the President, having been preceded by grants of dictatorial powers over the banks and Federal expenditures.

PROJECTS LISTED

Opposition to the reforestation bill came chiefly from organized labor which feared it might establish a low standard of wages for labor. "Chain gang charity," Representative Griswold (D.), of Indiana, called it.

The President is expected to a fix a $1 a day wage scale.

An amendment by Representative Connery (D.), of Massachusetts to fix a wage scale of $50 a month for single men without dependents and $80 for married men or single men with dependents, was rejected, 290 to 90.

The bill authorizes the President to provide for employing citizens in reforestation work, prevention of forest fires, floods and soul erosion, plant pests and disease control, and similar projects.

There was a "rider" in the bill lifting the 15 per cent limitation on advances that may be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the States from a relief appropriation of $300,000,000 made last July.

The task of recruiting the laborers will be performed by the Labor Department.

THE OPEN DOOR

EVERYONE should be taught how to sell something. Salesmanship is a primary essential in earning a living. The mother and father who cuddle their little darlings by refusing to permit them to sell newspapers and magazines are handicapping them for life.

The crying need of the American Negro is salesmen. Men and women who have the ability to sell are woefully lacking amongst us. We have seen scores of young men and women fail utterly in an attempt to sell.

During the present period of readjustment thousands could earn a living if they were trained in the art of selling.

The most valuable man in any organization is the one who can sell. The successful lawyer, doctor or preacher is the one who has the ability to sell himself to the public. Medical, legal or any other kind of training which lacks salesmanship is wasted. A man must sell himself before he can prove his skill.

Door to door salesmen are making a living selling everything from shoe laces to sewing machines. There is a young man earning a decent living selling electrical refrigerators, another selling annuity contracts, another selling shoes. Many an excellent opportunity awaits Negro high school boys and girls who are willing to work hard selling Negro periodicals. Yes, there is a chance for anyone who has the necessary grit and tact to sell.

This is the open door through which many can walk. But it is a game which requires work and more courage than most of the timid souls who call themselves educated possess.

Labor-1933

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

ICKES AID OUTLINES METHOD

Defender

10-21-33

Chicago Del.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—The United States government plans a program of official segregation under the present administration. This plan was revealed this week when a reporter for a Chicago daily newspaper interviewed Clark Howell Foreman, Atlanta, Ga., white man, who was recently appointed by Secretary of Interior Ickes as spokesman for the Race in government.

The appointment of Mr. Foreman brought forth a storm of protest from members of the Race throughout the United States. It was declared at the time that no white man understands the Race's point of view sufficiently to speak for us in government affairs. This, naturally, was more likely in the case of a southern white man. Clark Foreman, it also was pointed out, is the nephew of Clark Howells, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, one of the most influential newspapers in the United States, but one which has usually fallen asleep where questions of justice affecting the Race were discussed.

"Unusual Type"

At various times following Mr. Foreman's appointment it was declared that he was an unusual type of southern white man—that he would prove to all Americans that he could be broad-minded on subjects affecting the Race. But Mr. Howells, himself a product of an old line of southern rebels and secessionists, did not make a statement. He was getting ready for the "findings" which were reported this week by a white reporter.

Now, it has been revealed, the government, upon the advice of Mr. Foreman, will start colonizing the Race in self-sufficient communities." He calls it a "subsistence homestead plan." He goes on to say that these plans will be fostered by government funds, aided by their "own people." He even wants us to construct our own public utilities so that gas and electricity may be segregated from us. In other words, Mr. Foreman's idea is to begin some modern reservations for members of the Race.

May Hire Guards

While he didn't state how he planned to force those of us who do not care for tribal life to remain on these reservations it can be supposed that he plans to use part of the federal money to hire armed guards to walk around these communities and keep the denizens in and the white people out.

When asked by the reporter if the plan he advocated was not a segregation plan, Mr. Foreman stated: "I do not advocate segregation, but their communities should be Negro-built, Negro-controlled, so that the Colored people would have freedom for exercise of their own abilities, an outlet for the leadership which has been developed."

That is like saying: "I don't believe in segregation, but I do believe in segregation." It is strange that a Chinaman, a Hindu, a Norwegian, a German, a Greek, a Jew, a Hungarian—just any of them (you name them and we'll include them) may find an outlet for leadership in this country while a reservation must be provided for American citizens who have fought and died to make this country possible. But that's Mr. Foreman's idea, and he, remember, is our spokesman in the government.

Part of his "plan," as revealed to Paul R. Leach, staff correspondent for The Chicago Daily News, follows:

"I am sick and tired of being a complainer," Mr. Foreman said when he was asked to tell what he is doing. "I mean that instead of going to various departments of the government and complaining that Negroes are being discriminated against in the nation's reconstruction, I want to see plans worked out whereby constructive work can be done for them.

"W. E. B. Dubois, the famous Negro leader," Mr. Foreman went on, "says that the only way the Negro can develop is through group effort. He is quite right. I propose that the public works administration help him get started in building his own self-sufficient communities."

"You mean Negro cities, built from the ground up?" he was asked.

"Yes. Start with the subsistence homestead plan so that they can have little plots of ground to sustain themselves, with a beginning on housing. With that as a municipal start, financed by their own people—there are many wealthy Negroes you know—and by the public works administration, they would construct their own public utilities. With power and fuel and water developed by their own activities they could next turn to industry."

Last Hired, First Fired

"Would not that be placing the Negro industry in severe competition with white-controlled industry?"

"Not if it were properly planned, with careful discovery of what is needed, what materials are at hand. The Negro is the first to be let go when depression comes, the last to get his job back when hard times end. The greatest problem the Negroes have is finding employment for the leaders they have developed."

"You have no doubt about the ability of Negroes to do this for themselves?"

"Not at all. There is no reason to say that a Negro cannot do anything. I do not recognize any limitation upon him and his ability. Reared with an inferiority complex because of the great handicap under which he has always labored in a mixed community, he makes his own limitations."

"This plan would provide segregation of the Colored folk in their own communities, would it not?"

"I do not advocate segregation, but their communities should be Negro-built, Negro-controlled, so that the Colored people would have freedom for exercise of their own abilities, an outlet for the leadership which has been developed."

"Is anything being done by Negroes along this line?"

Jim Crow "Essential"

"Yes, the Colored Merchants association, originated by Tuskegee institute, is really developing into a Negro chain store system, beginning with an association of independent merchants. That is the only way they can compete with white merchants."

"Do you regard this program of Negro community development as essential?"

"Yes, economically as well as socially. With all Colored ventures endangered, the white people will find themselves paying more and more taxes to support more and more unemployed Negroes on relief rolls. Every man or woman displaced by whatever means, every member of the 200,000 families which are said to be leaving plantations, will have to go on relief rolls if they cannot be self-supporting."

"What do you believe would be the social result of application of your Negro community idea?"

"It would solve the economic problem of 12,000,000 people," was the simple reply.

THE NEGRO'S WEAKNESS AS REVEALED BY THE N. R. A.

Christian Recorder

10-26-33

Among the educated group of Negroes we have heard too often that Negroes have too many organizations. While we have been saying for the last few years, that this is not true, and urging more powerful organizations for the Negro's interests, we have not made very much headway. The N. R. A. has revealed the paucity of Negro organizational life. It is true that Negroes have many religious organizations. In fact about the only nation-wide organizations Negroes have are their churches. According to the census there are about 45,000 churches, having a membership of about 6,000,000, with property valued at about $212,000,000. There is hardly a community in the entire United States where there is not a Negro church.

Next to the Negro church comes the Negro secret organization. The Negro Masons are pretty generally organized, but necessarily very limited. There are about 40 jurisdictions, having approximately 100,000 members. The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, which dates back more than 100 years, has probably as many jurisdictions as the Masons and numbers about twice as many. These two leading organizations have not, however, kept pace with the growth of Negro population. The newer organization is the Elks which numbered once probably 1,000,000, but which has had a very serious fall-off during the depression. There are about 29 different Negro fraternal and secret organizations which have probably a million and a half members. There are among the college men and women fraternities and sororities. These are: Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, founded 1907; Chi Delta Mu Fraternity founded 1913; Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity founded 1911; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity founded 1911; Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity founded 1914; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority founded 1908; Delta Sigma Theta Sorority founded 1913; Kappa Gamma Kappa Soror-

ity, founded 1913; Kho Psi Phi Sorority; Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority; and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority. It is doubtful whether these average a thousand each. There are probably 20,000 Negro college graduates, and of these in all probability, less than 25 per cent. are organized into fraternities and sororities. There are no other college organizations. The chief function of the college organization is pleasure. They meet once a year or once in two years and they or their friends have on an average of about ten dances during three days' sessions. Dawn dances, formals breakfast dances, inter-fraternal dances, closed affairs, etc., make up some of the many social activities. Some have, however, maintained scholarships and there is a strong movement for improving the objectives, but as yet it is ineffective. The college organizations do not do as much for education as either the church or fraternal organizations. Along vocational lines there are organizations of Negro teachers. Out of the 54,000 Negro teachers, less than 2,000 are in the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Several of the States maintain organizations of Negro teachers which, however, would hardly number 25 per cent. of the total number of teachers. The Negro doctors maintain also a loose organization with probably 500 of the 4,000 Negro doctors enrolled, while less than 200 Negro lawyers are in the National Negro Bar Association. The chief attraction at the meetings of Negro doctors and lawyers appears to be social rather than professional.

The N. R. A., which dealt chiefly through economic organizations, had very little dealings directly with the Negro for the simple reason there are very few Negro economic organizations. Of the 6,000,000 Negro laborers a very small percentage are in any labor organization in the line of work in which they are most engaged. There is the National Negro Business League organized by Booker T. Washington 34 years ago, which probably is not as strong to-day as it was 25 years ago. There are almost no effective farmers' organizations; almost no consumers organizations. Some few organizations such as the sleeping-car porters, etc., are struggling to live. The Negro barbers, who are largely excluded from the barber organizations, the Negro carpenters and mechanics do not have any live working organizations of their own and are only occasionally found in other organizations.

This year the N. R. A. has revealed this. It has revealed also the low buying power of the Negro. Twelve million Negroes have a buying power of less than $2,000,000,000, approximately the lowest buying power in the country for any similar group. This buying power is based upon earning power, and the earning power of the Negro is low, not so much because of individual inefficiency but because of lack of group organization. The Negro has a buying power of at least $30,000,000 for shoes a year but no Negroes are in the shoe manufacturing business and the census reports a comparatively few Negroes are employed as shoemakers. The Negro's buying power so far as clothing is concerned would be at least $100,000,000, and yet in the manufacture of clothing the Negro is very little engaged. In the retailing of clothing, house furnishing, and scores of other occupations where Negroes spend money they do not get the benefit of its use. We were informed that Negroes spent over $60,000,000 a year in one insurance company in which we do not have an executive or even a collector. There are less than 20 Negro banks, with a capital sock of less than $1,000,000 and not over $10,000,000 in deposits. We know ONE WHITE BANK in which Negroes were said to have more money deposited than in all the Negro banks together. Yet no Negro is hired in this bank—not even as a floor sweeper or spittoon cleaner, and it does not make loans to Negroes.

Because of the unorganized economic resources, the Negro is held down to a low scale of living. This also holds the entire country down to a lower standard than it should be and causes many to think the Negro a menace to the standard of living. Negroes themselves attribute their low standard of living to the white man's prejudices and use this as evidence of both his lack of democratic and Christian spirit. One of the causes largely overlooked is that of education. The education of the Negro in the past has not fitted him to understand economc problems. The fact is, he has been educated away from industry, away from labor, and has looked upon the professions as the only proper place for the educated person. Preachers, teachers, doctors, attorneys, dentists, have absorbed most of Negro education. Very few Negroes are farmers, notwithstanding agriculture is the majority occupation of the race. Very few Negroes are in business. Almost none in the field of manufacturing. The great majority of Negroes in business do not have either a high-school or college education. The most successful Negro companies and other businesses were built by Negroes who were not educated.

In the future Negro education must give more attention to sociology, economics and industry. This is not only necessary for the Negro but necessasry for the United States if it shall get the best there is out of the Negro. As the first generation of Negroes became preachers and taught people to respect law and order, and be good, and the second generation turned themselves more to teaching, that Negroes might become more intelligent, this generation of Negroes must give more attention to industrial efficiency and develop within the race its best opportunities that Negroes might survive. There s no reason why Negro labor should not be organized. This will not antagonize the white laborer but offer the basis of coopera tion with the white laborer. Negro farmers Negro business men, Negro consumers must learn the genius of organization and the schools must give their attention to the same.

Another thing in education that needs to be put into the Negro is the spirit of initiative. The average Negro is trained to look for a job and a soft one at that. He wants a salaried position. He looks upon education as furnishing ease and comfort but not as a means of developing unorganized resources. The Negro does what he sees the white man do and if he fails he is discouraged. A book was recently written of 12 leading Negro women who were pioneers—one a social worker, one banker, three organized schools—all pioneers. Not one of them was a college graduate when she did her best work. Colleges are often crticized, more or less justly, as being headquarters for social activities rather than intellectual originality. A new complex must be developed if we are to cure the situation in which the Negro now finds himself. The college can do much toward this end.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Savannah, Ga., News
October 26, 1933

A PLEA FOR THE NEGRO

Much favorable comment has followed the plea made to the NRA by Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University, Washington, a veteran negro educator, for help in re-establishing on the land some of the hundreds of thousands of negroes who have deserted it during the last two or three decades. Dean Miller, who has been connected with the university as student and professor for fifty-three years, says:

"The city negro has no definite function or assured status. The farm is the negro's best chance and the best help the government can render him in this emergency is to aid him to avail himself of this chance." He suggested that whatever funds were set aside for negro relief be devoted to establishing exemplary negro farm communities in the South, where the race would have business and social centers, with churches, a general store and playgrounds, and could develop a culture of its own.

In an editorial entitled "The Negro's Place in the Sun," the New York Herald-Tribune says:

"As an appeal to the recovery administration this eloquent letter deserves the most serious consideration, for unemployment in congested urban negro communities has created one of the most urgent and serious of all our social or health problems. The negro cannot be helped to get back to the land unless he is so minded, however, and for this reason Dean Miller's letter would discharge a still more important function if it were the text for wide publicity in colored town and country communities. It ought to be submitted, as a challenge from a sincere and thoughtful negro, to the abundant common sense of his own people; and it should then be re-submitted by them to the NRA.

"Dean Miller writes that a back-to-the-land movement for the negro is the only solution of his hardships, because 'the city negro has no definite function or assured status.' The large cities 'cannot hold any greater number of negroes in solution without causing a dangerous black precipitation.' Because of race prejudice, but still more because the negroes make up a minority group and must therefore take what is left over in a competitive social order, Dean Miller argues that 'the farm is the negro's best chance.'

"Because he is suited by his racial endowment to a life 'closer to the heart of Mother Nature, the negro in the city develops and acquires a puny and sickly growth. In the country alone can he find a place in the sun.'

"This capable spokesman for his own kind says that his people have lost 4,000 square miles of land which they once owned, and that two-fifths of America's negroes are now city dwellers. It is worse than that. In 1900 the negro population was nearly 80 per cent rural. It is now 56 per cent rural; and, in spite of an increase of 3,000,000 in the negro population, there are 135,000 less on farms than there were thirty years ago. In the ten biggest Northern cities east of the Mississippi the negroes have increased nearly a million since 1910. The increase in New York city has been 236,000.

"In seventeen cities, north and south, the density in the negro quarters is four times that of the white residents. The death rate is everywhere much higher. The average white male in industry lives ten years longer than the black man, and the average white woman in industry outlives her dark sisters by twelve years. These are pre-depression figures, and New York's negroes need no reminder of the tragic effect of hard times on their comfort and health.

"The correction of these conditions cannot be brought about by administrative fiat. It must have its origin in the negro community's acceptance of Dean Miller's view that the negro is, by virtue of his own nature, at an advantage and in a position of security on the land which he forfeits when he crowds into a city tenement. It is for the Dean Millers of the race to turn to our Harlems and say: 'What about it?'"

The dean said Boley, Okla.; Mound Bayou, Miss., and Log Cabin Center, in Hancock county, Georgia, represented typical enterprises attempted on a self-sufficient and self-sustaining basis.

Dean Miller, a native of Fairfield county, South Carolina, and a son of a cook in Lee's army, entered Howard University as a student in 1880. He continued his education at Johns Hopkins, where he received a master of arts degree, then returned to Howard as a member of the faculty. He is regarded as one of the foremost leaders of his race.

SAVANNAH, GA.
NEWS

OCT 26 1933

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MONTGOMERY, ALA.
JOURNAL & TIMES

OCT 28 1933

NEGROES AND NRA

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington states that the federal government contemplates some "constructive experimentation" in behalf of the negroes of America. The experiments are to be made in the hope of improving the "economic and social status of 12,000,000 persons composing the country's largest racial minority." The dispatch sets out in the following words some of the conditions to be corrected:

> Preliminary surveys have shown not only that negro tenants are losing out along with white tenants in acreage curtailment, but that the codes calling for increased wages have not affected the two occupations in which the negro is primarily employed in the South; farming and domestic service. They have been forced, on the other hand, to pay higher prices for their foodstuffs, which come in the necessities classes.
>
> It has been ascertained, too, that in a great many cases, increases in wages made mandatory under NRA codes have operated against the negro. He has been crowded out in favor of white persons, even in occupations in which he formerly had preponderance. Officials said this was due to the fact that white people who formerly refused menial positions now accepted them.

There is probably no community in the South having large negro population which has not experienced some of the problems here mentioned in connection with the operations of the code, yet the conviction has been general that the code's beneficial effects upon the negro far outweigh such disadvantages as may arise. To those who assert that the minimum wage for negro and white employes should not be the same the answer has been that the primary purpose of NRA is to increase purchasing power and that the negro employe is a sure means of putting money into circulation if it comes into his hands. To those who are disturbed because the same wage to white and negro tends to displace the negro and give his place to the white it is pointed out that if one of the effects of the code's operations is to cause the return to the soil and the healthy life of the farm of hundreds of thousands of negroes who in recent years have crowded into the industrial centers of the nation it may prove ultimately an economic blessing. Thousands of these migrating negroes have experienced little but hardship and suffering since their removal from the friendly atmosphere of their farm homes to the slums and the discriminations forced upon them in new and strange lands.

To those who argue there should be a wage differential between the races because of less efficiency in production the answer is that inefficiency must pay its penalty sooner or later anyway. Efficiency was low in Eastern sweatshops and in places where child labor was used. But now they are gone.

The federal government could never be brought to endorse a wage differential solely on the ground of race. If it should do so it would have to apply it in Harlem and in Detroit in the same way as among the stevedores on a New Orleans dock. It is important to note, however, that the Washington authorities will find men and women of the South eager to see that justice is done the negro in fixing his status and share of benefits under the operation of the New Deal. Last week's NRA parade in Montgomery was a convincing demostration of the negro's own attitude toward the new program. None were more earnest, more sincere or more enthusiastice than the thousands of negro marchers in that huge outburst of loyalty.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
October 28, 1933

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Labor - 1933

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

What The National Recovery Bill Means To Negroes

By J. Maurice Gates

Washington. — Last week just prior to its adjournment the Congress of the United States passed what is known as the national industry recovery bill. The bill is one of the most far-reaching acts of legislation ever proposed in the halls of the American Congress. It aims to provide a stabilization of industry and trade. An experiment new to the American shores, tried before in European countries, mostly Italy.

Economists recognize in the national recovery bill a move towards fascism. It is explained by students of political economy as an attempt to inoculate into American democracy the best features of fascism without its abominable after efects. An experiment also new. Now fascism as such is against the interests of minority groups. Witness the condition of the Jews in Germany. This being true, what place will Negroes as a minority group and an oppressed people have under the newly ordered society which is contemplated? The question presents a challenge. How will it be answered? Time alone will make manifest the answer.

As the writer of this article studied over the terms of the bill with several economists and students of public affairs, questions were raised to which the Negro people must and should demand unequivocal answers. The bill provides for the registering in trade associations of persons engaged in business, the registering of persons such as architects and engineers into amalgamated associations and the registering of labor into unions.

Now what is intended by this as far as Negroes are concerned? Virtually all of the existing trade associations are unanimous in their determination to bar Negroes from membership in their ranks. Is it intended that such barriers should be dropped and the associations under the law compelled to admit Negroes, or were Negroes excluded from consideration?

Or is it intended that they shall set up their own trade associations in order to comply with the law? Now as to Negro architects and engineers, the writer spent two weeks in searching unsuccessfully for a Negro architect and engineer who was a member of any such amalgamated association as the bill provides. Does the "new deal" reach here too?

As important as are the first two questions, they are far outranked by the last. What about labor and the unions? The American Federation of Labor has but a small percentage of Negro workers on their rolls, most of these are in segregated locals. Can Negro labor be compelled to join such an organization as the Amercian Federation of Labor, which not only does not encourage Negroes to join, but has been conscious in their policy of keeping Negro labor unorganized?

All of the right wing unions have been intent on keeping the Negro laborer unorganized? Is this a change of front? These unions are no more anxious to organize Negro labor now than they were yesterday. What will be their reaction when Negroes apply for membership? The left wing unions have been anxious and eager for Negroes to join them, and many of them have made considerable progress in that direction, but certainly we know that it is not intended that Negroes should join left wing unions. To do so would be to deny the fascist tendencies of the entire piece of legislation. We know that attempts of the cotton workers in the South to organize, and they constitute the bulk of Negro labor, have been firmly resisted and sabotaged, by the very elements which make up the membership of the right wing unions.

(Continued in the next issue. The answers to the questions raised in this article will be answered next week.—Ed.)

INTERPRETATION OF TERM "AGRICULTURAL WORKER"

Washington.—The following interpretation of "agricultural workers", having been approved by Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman of the National Recovery Administration's Labor Advisory Board, Charles Brand, Coadministrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and Wayne C. Taylor, executive assistant to Coadministrator George Peek, has been made public by the NRA:

"'Agricutural workers" are all those employed by farmers on the farm when they are engaged in growing and preparing for sale the products of the soil and—or live stock: also, all labor u sed in growing and preparing perishable agricultural commodities for market in original perishable fresh form. When workers are employed in processing farm products or preparing them for market beyond the stage customarily performed within the area of production, such workers are not to be deemed agricultural worker.s.

Columbia, S. C. State
September 25, 1933

MOTON OPPOSING ANY DIFFERENTIAL AS AGAINST NEGRO

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 24—(By the Associated Negro Press)—The situation facing Negro labor, particularly in the South, seems fraught with more and more difficulties as the days go by. The failure of the national recovery act to immediately provide anywhere near the number of jobs expected or the volume of new business anticipated, nor even the sharp upturn of prices expected by employers to compensate them for embracing the NRA policy of higher wages, has had the effect of leaving an air of uncertainty and fear hanging over many employers.

There are some Southern employers of Negroes who, in their efforts to find a way out, have offered some interesting suggestions in so far as they affect Negro workers. One industrialist, after pointing out that Negroes have been receiving a differential wage all along, indicated that he thought Negroes were missing an opportunity to control a much larger volume of jobs by not being willing to accept a slightly lower wage and thereby gain employment preference. He insisted that the economic effort of producing for the lowest possible cost would cause the general barometer of Negro employment to swing sharply upward. Employers would thus line up with the Negro he averred giving the latter a 'vantage point with the trade unions for admittance and providing Negroes as a whole with a greatly increased income.

Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee institute took an opposite position.

"While I understand the difficulties employers are facing," he said, "I also appreciate the difficulties which Negroes face as an underprivileged group. I think on the whole that it is the best and wisest thing for the South that Negroes and whites should be paid the same price for the same quality and quantity of service rendered. I am confident that in the long run it will be better for all of us.

"I realize if the NRA forces this policy to be carried out fully some Negroes will lose their jobs; in fact, a great many are losing them now. I think it is better that they should lose their jobs if they have to than that they should be put down by organized labor and unorganized white laborers as a group of strike breakers and "scabs." That would mean the organizing of white laborers against black laborers, which would result in disaster for the Negro far more serious than a temporary losing of jobs and would be equally as disastrous to the white employer.

"It is also true that in the long run the South as a whole will be the gainer from every step that increases the purchasing power of the Negro laborer. There is no danger that he will hoard his earnings or send them off to some foreign country. Whatever the Negro earns will ultimately benefit the white merchant, banker, professional man and those dependent upon them. Thas has always been so and will remain that way. The Negro's need of food, clothing, shelter, education and all the other elements of sustenance is so far beyond his present capacity to meet that he must long continue to distribute whatever he earns for these necessaries. No enduring progress can be built upon a foundation of poverty, whether among whites or blacks. It is a most encouraging sign that the leaders of thought in this section are more and more reaching the conclusion that the best thing for the South is high wages and equal opportunity for everybody and that much opportunity has no menacing implications toward the best traditions of our section."

VICKSBURG, MISS.
POST
SEP 7 1933

Negroes and the NRA

A number of papers over the nation have been uneasy that negroes might suffer through the working of the NRA. There has been a tendency in some places, it is stated, to replace humble negro workers with whites, now that a minimum wage law has been placed in effect.

For instance, the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot says:

"If in the pre-code days an employer made use of negro workers because he could hire them at low wages, there is a moral obligation on him to retain their services now that a national code requires that they be paid a little more money. It would be a grim and tragic commentary on the national recovery effort if a business and industrial regimentation directed to lifting the people out of depression should operate to plunge the most depressed of them in a worse depression still."

And the New York Times comments as follows:

"With this humanitarian and just sentiment all fair-minded employers will agree. We feel certain also that, while there may be no "statutory way to arrest this threatened displacement," General Johnson and the president himself will take notice of the plight of these humble ones and protect them under the great discretionary powers of enforcement in the NRA. And northerners who do not believe that the southern white is often the negro's best friend may reflect upon the fact that from the south, where the negro is most at home and best understood, comes this first appeal for his protection under the New Deal."

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER
AUG 20 1933

Negroes and Codes.

To the Editor of The Observer:

I am sending you copy of a letter which I have this day sent Miss Perkins. If you would say something along the line I have indicated I think it would help a great number of negro workers. I know you are anxious to help all classes. JAMES E. SHEPARD.

August 1, 1933.

Miss Florence Perkins,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Secretary: The incredibly exacting duties of your office would make me

nesitate to write you of any ordinary injustice that comes under my observation; but your nationally known attitude of sympathy for all disadvantaged persons, irrespective of creed or color, moves me to appeal to you now.

I have been apprised that numerous merchants and others who employ workers have asked that the generally accepted industrial code do not apply to janitors, elevator operators, porters, and similar workers in public buildings. While there may not be a general discrimination against colored employees because of their race, it is well known that the great bulk of these wage-earners come from my people and I am carrying this protest to your office. For, of all the people upon whom these economies are to imposed there is none so little equipped for their own defense, and none who so little can give back the pittance which they have paid. And I am asking that the head of the workers of this country use her great office to see that the forgotten black man does not suffer a discrimination so indefensible as this.

I am not advised as to the details and the scope of this effort to withhold the advantages of this code from the great army of menial negro workers. I fear that the effort may extend to many working centers and to great numbers of our people. You and our great President have sensed salvation for our people by giving them employment at a living wage. Surely the least advantaged of American workers are not going to be penalized for their defenselessness. It is not like our great Nation to endure a condition so palpably unjust and inequitable.

In all of the readjustments incident to our efforts at national recovery, the negro has suffered more from indifference to his lot, I think, than from sheer hostility of those who had remedial measures for him in their own hands. The schools have taken their general cut in operating expenses, but in no departments of education have there been such radical and rigorous economies as those visited upon our negro teachers. The preparation and equipment for teaching, the standards and the character of the teachers must be as high as they are among the whites, but the compensation falls far below the level. In all conscience this is bad enough, but it could be worse if our hard-worked janitors and housekeepers should be further penalized by being denied the protection of this code.

I do not have any doubt that whatever your office can do to remedy any such wrong will be done. I particularly desired to acquaint you with these tendencies to the end that your discouragement and disapproval may be given wherever such wrongs are permitted.

Thanking you and with great respect, I am

Sincerely yours,

JAMES E. SHEPARD.

PROTEST BRINGS RE-HIRING OF 150

9-23-33

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—(By ANP)—There's a shirt manufacturing company down in Montgomery, Ala., which must wonder what on earth has happened to the south under this new fangled NRA ... In the first place it used colored girls as operators because they were able to secure them at a rate which gave them an edge on competitors in the matter of labor costs.

C. C. Spaulding told about it at a banquet here the other night and Harry Pace followed with an interesting sequel.

"The first thing which came to my attention, after the Emergency Advisory Council was formed," Mr. Spaulding said, "was unfair activity on the part of a shirt company down in Montgomery, which had closed when the NRA code went in, discharging its more than 300 colored girl workers, but which proposed to reopen under the higher wage scale employing white girls. I phoned Dr. Moton at his summer home in Virginia and he went all the way to Tuskegee and Montgomery to help right the situation. The issue was fought out vigorously and the concern finally reopened with half white and half colored workers.

"It didn't stop there," said Mr. Pace. "During our conference in Secretary Roper's office, one of the speakers was Mr. Oliver, the congressman from the 6th Alabama congressional district. He had just been to call on Secretary Roper, and to protest against the unfair action of this same shirt company, which he said employed 426 colored girls, but had closed rather than pay them the higher wages. He was ushered into our Negro committee, which was sitting at the time in an adjoining office and made an address to us, attacking the unfairness of the company's action and urging that a square deal be given all groups regardless of color. This was a congressman from Alabama. Verily there must be a new day dawning."

Right on top of that William Pickens makes a public letter from a well known man in Montgomery, Ala., in which he says "Since this NRA Code is being pushed in Alabama, all sorts of things are happening. One colored doctor is going from church to church urging Negroes to be satisfied with lower wages and Morris Smith is telling them that we don't want any outside interference with affairs in Montgomery. Drug Stores here are employing young men who have been to college for four dollars a week, although their bank balances and bills at wholesale drug companies would not justify such a salary. The head of the chamber of commerce here is opposed to higher wages for Negroes or to their organizing. In Selma, Ala., a bag mill employing 300 Negroes, closed rather than "pay a D— N— more" than they were paying and three preachers are said to have been warned to leave town for speaking for the NRA. Alabama is typical of the odd turns which sentiment is taking, some of it surprisingly good while some is unformly bad.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
September 16, 1933

LOW WAGES HELD AS DIXIE HANDICAP

Regional Director Johnstone in Atlanta Says 30 Cents an Hour Will Be Paid

ATLANTA, Sept. 15 (AP)—Alan Johnstone, regional director of the federal relief administration, tonight said relief would be administered on the basis of need without respect to creed or race.

Addressing a meeting of some 250 whites and Negroes in the Y. W. C. A. here, Johnstone said the rule would apply to both direct relief and and relief work and 30 cents an hour would be paid both white and Negro laborers.

He said fear had been expressed that so high a wage scare for common labor might disturb labor conditions in the South and added that in his opinion the low wage scale prevailing for Negroes had kept the average standard down and done much to hold back the economic development of the South.

Pickers Desert Fields

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 15 (AP)—A scarcity of cotton pickers brought on by higher NRA wages in the cities, has left fields of this section unpicked and farmers begging for laborers.

Miss Clarice Devere, relief administrator, said since farm labor is exempt from the 30-cent an hour wage under the recovery program, many cotton pickers are quitting the farms in order to be eligible for relief work.

Cotton pickers are paid 40 to 50 cents a hundred pounds and few are able to pick more than 300 pounds in a day.

She said the relief rolls in Augusta would be watched for laborers who have deserted the farms and they will not be given relief work. She invited farmers who need pickers to list their names with her and those refused relief will be advised to return to the farms.

BALTIMORE, MD.
EVENING SUN

SEP 11 1933

Explanation Of The Negro Attitude In The N. R. A. Parade

To the Editor of The Evening Sun—Sir: In *The Evening Sun* of August 28 there appeared a letter by one who styles himself "White Admirer of the Negro." This writer lamented the fact that the Negroes refused to march in the N. R. A. parade because of the position given them. In my capacity as secretary to the commander-in-chief of the Negro National Organization I have been instructed to answer that letter.

This "admirer" refers to a present condition of war against greed, selfishness and unfair practices. He should have also added diplomatic insults to race groups within the nation and his letter would have been an explanation of the Negroes' attitude.

Reference is also made to the position of the Chinese. If the Negro causes strife and horror in the city by a number of brutal gang-war murders and insults to the nation by the perpetration of organized crime, perhaps he will be respected enough to receive a "more coveted position" in our next parade.

Allow me to state most emphatically that the moment the Negro refused to parade the matter was forgotten by the race. It was an unimportant incident. The problems which the Negro must solve are far more vast in nature than any parade can ever be.

In closing, allow me to state that my people are good, loyal American citizens and shall always be so. No foreign influence will ever be strong enough to influence them otherwise, but we simply don't like the tail end of a parade.

Baltimore, Sept. 6. Guilford West.

COLUMBUS, O.
CITIZEN

SEP 30 1933

NEGROES AND THE NRA

MANY Negroes are suffering the loss of their jobs as a result of the operation of the NRA, delegates to the midwest conference of the Urban League, now in session here, were told yesterday by the national executive secretary of the league, Eugene Kinckle Jones.

Upon adopting the minimum wage standards prescribed by NRA codes, he said, many employers are discharging Negroes and employing white workers to replace them.

If there is such a tendency it is manifestly unfair to the Negro and dangerous to the well-being of the country. Obviously the Negro is entitled to the same consideration as the white man in the fixing of wages and other industrial conditions. That is a matter of plain justice.

And from the standpoint of his value to business as a wielder of purchasing power, there is no difference between a white consumer and a Negro consumer. The dollar of one is worth as much to business and industry as the dollar of the other.

Negro living standards are in general low, as every student of social conditions knows. But that is not because the Negro wants them low; it is because he lacks the money to live on a higher standard. Raising his wages in accordance with the NRA spirit will enable him to buy many of the things he has coveted for himself and his family, and the money paid him will flow back into the channels of commerce.

Both the Negro himself and the country in which he lives will suffer if he fails to receive fair consideration in the working out of NRA adjustments.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

PIERRE, S. D.
CAPITAL JOURNAL

JUL 6 1933

WHITE FOLKS BE WHITE

The people of Pierre should remember that there are splendid citizens in the south who get along fine and satisfactory with the colored people, because they know how to treat them. The people in that section do not become familiar with them, but they do give them the same privileges of living as other folks. On street cars and trains they have reserved sections; the same in theaters and other amusements. A lot of people locally became hysterical when the conservation camp was located here, and while these people have done nothing against the white folks, some of our citizens were not only insulting unnecessarily to the ball team that played with the local ball players Tuesday, but one individual is credited with throwing fire crackers at players, with the result that one of their players is now laid up under doctors care.

The white folks of Pierre should remember that these colored people are here under pay of the government to perform a lot of labor for the benefit of Pierre, probably $25,000 worth of labor or more will result from having a camp at Pierre, provided the local people do not pull any more such stunts as this citizen indulged in at the ball game.

These people are not under court or military control. They are going to work according to their disposition. If satisfied with their camp they can do a lot of good. If dissatisfied they can shirk, as they did yesterday.

Another thing, there was too much of the attitude of refusing to sell these people merchandise or refreshments. They have got wise to the town. Last night a bunch of them patronized one of our places refusing to stay in the place, but purchased ice cream, sandwiches, gum and other things that they desired, including magazines, and all of them are reported to have been exceptionally respectful, using the words "please" and "thank you" more than our home folks do.

All of these men get $5 a month, some of them get double that for local expense, and a large number of them are receiving part or all of their dependent check from home, which means that they will have a very tidy sum of money to spend with the folks who want to sell goods.

These people are not going to impose on you, but the white folks of Pierre should be white folks and give these people the same consideration that they are given by white folks in the south. Pierre needs Farm Island cleared. It will depend somewhat on the attitude of the home folks as to the volume of service these colored folks will give.

N. Y. HERALD

JUN 30 1933

Minimum Wage In Cotton Code Called Too Low

Women Appeal for Higher Rate Than the Proposed $11-$12 a Week

Plea Made for Negroes

Labor Would Have Them Included in Benefits

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Although the hearing had been "dedicated to the consumer," today's formal discussions of the first control code proposed under the national recovery act comprehended scarcely a word of statistic relating to ultimate consumer interests in the pending plan of severe limitations on work hours and of fixed minimum wages in the cotton textile manufacturing industry.

Those scheduled to appear on behalf of consumers addressed themselves mostly to the questions of wages and work hours. Among these were representatives of the National Woman's Party and the National Consumers' League who urged that the wage minimum be higher than the $11 and $12 a week, and that the work week be less than the forty hours, proposed in the proffered code. Another representative of labor made a similar plea, and a spokesman for Negroes urged that the code be so broadened as to bring within its fold all of the many thousands of colored persons belonging in the cotton textile industry.

Forward Sales Discussed

The only discussion of costs and the bearers of the burden thereof related to the adjusting of forward sales contracts affected, as to fulfillment, by the control code.

Encountering little debate respecting features of the code not having to do with wages and work-hours, the hearing came to an unexpected halt in the afternoon as the supply of witnesses wishing to be heard ran out rather suddenly. At the afternoon session, of an hour's length, there was discussed those features of the code which relate to the supplying of information on the operation of the plan after it becomes effective, the adjustment of contracts covering forward sales of goods, and other administrative provisions.

There will be a further, and probably the last, general hearing on the cotton textile code tomorrow afternoon.

The chief administrator of the recovery act, Brigadier General Hugh S. Johnson, U. S. A. (retired), stated that no code for another industry is ready for open hearing and that he did not know when or for what industry the next one will be so considered. It is probable that the next one will be relative to either coal or petroleum.

The question of adjusting forward sales contracts respecting increases in fulfillment cost brought about by control measures is covered in the fifth section of the textile industry's code. It is stated therein that "it is equitable and promotive of the purposes of the (recovery) act that appropriate adjustments of such contracts to reflect such increased costs be arrived at by arbitral proceedings or otherwise, and the textile industry committee, the applicant for this code, is constituted an agency to assist in effecting such adjustments."

Calls Code Confusing

"We are confused as to the meaning of the section and uncertain as to its intent and purpose," said Flint Garrison, of New York, Director General of the Wholesale Dry Goods Association, who was the sole outside witness to appear with reference to any of the code's provisions relating to other than wages and work hours.

Mr. Garrison stated that many forward purchased contracts had been made with manufacturing companies for goods yet to be delivered, with collateral contracts of sale between wholesalers and retailers. He stated that the latter involve more than 100,000 transactions.

"If this code has the force of law the wholesalers may have to carry most of the burden of the resulting increased costs," he declared.

General Johnson stated that the code's provisions for adjustments being merely permissive, were "perfectly innocuous" so far as wholesalers are concerned.

"Tnere is no thought that the cotton textile industry committee will be the arbitral adjustment committee," said George A. Sloan, of the Cotton Textile Institute. He stated that the committee would give any assistance desired of it and that final adjustments might be made in various ways and through different organizations.

Doubling of Costs Seen

There has been no statement in the hearings as to the probable increase in production costs, that would be produced by the code as proposed by the manufacturers. One of the men representing manufacturers at the hearings states privately that the proposed code portends a doubling of manufacturing costs in Southern mills, with almost as much boosting effect on those costs in Northern mills.

Administrators of the law intimated an inclination to modify the ninth and last section of the proposed code so as to make sure that important provisions of the control plan may not continue to operate automatically in case dependent provisions should be declared invalid or found to be unenforceable. The subject was brought up by Donald R. Richberg, general counsel of the recovery administration, who said that, as the code stands, the provisions of the recovery act modifying the anti-trust laws might continue in effect under the code as proposed in case essential regulatory provisions of the code should be annulled by the courts or prove to be unenforceable.

"We don't want that to happen," he said.

The spokesman for the Negroes at the morning session was John P. Davis, secretary of the Negro Industrial League, who stated that the last census showed that about 11,000 Negro laborers and nearly 3,000 semi-skilled Negro workers were employed at that time in the cotton manufacturing industry, about 70 per cent of the employment being in the South. Most of those workers ordinarily hold jobs of kind excluded from the minimum wage and work-week limitations suggested in the proposed code, he said. He urged that those jobs be put under those limitations and that the employers adopt an express policy of making no distinction between whites and blacks in employing workers.

Speaking for the National Women's party, Miss Maud Younger said that no provisions of the code should distinguish between male and female workers. She cited data showing, she claimed, that laws setting up minimum wages for women only had often caused women to be displaced by men at lower wages than specified for the former.

"We have only to look around and see that women have disappeared from their accustomed work," she asserted.

Urges Minimum Wage Rise

"The prejudicial effects resulting from laws fixing minimum wages for women have been infinitesimal as compared with the beneficial effects," said Miss Lucy R. Mason, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, for which she spoke. "But the general minimum wage fixed in this code should be so high as to require no special provisions for women." She said that there well might be a higher minimum for night than for day work, but she recommended that all night work not essential to continuous processes be eliminated from cotton mills.

Miss Margaret Weiseman, speaking for the Consumers' League of Massachusetts, said that the Massachusetts minimum wage board had found that $12.50 a week is the lowest wage on which a self-supporting woman can live wholesomely in its state. She recommended that the minimum wage for all be high enough to make unnecessary a special provision for women, whom she said should be excluded entirely from night work.

The minimum wage rates of $10 for Southern and $11 for Northern mills are too low and the proposed forty-hour week too long, said John L. Barry, of the New Hampshire Federation of Labor, who spoke, he said, by request of Governor James G. Winant on behalf of cotton textile workers in New Hampshire. He suggested a minimum of $12.50 for Northern mills.

It was indicated by general counsel Richberg that all procurable information of pertinent kind, "even from the library of Congress," will be considered before the administrators make final decisions on provisions of the code. That statement was made as a warning against the record of testimony at the hearings being viewed as the sole basis of the decision.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF NEW LAW

All the new legislation created for the purpose of putting men back to work will be meaningless to Negroes if they do not do something for themselves. The codes with their designated hours and designated wage will help but few of us because, for the most part, both our men and our women are engaged in pursuits that are not organized.

Organized labor has achieved overnight recognition that was the dream of the socialist a few years ago. All white labor, because it is potentially organized, shares the advantage gained.

Negroes in the crafts are included. But the domestics, the common laborers and the farm workers who form the vast majority of us have no spokesmen. They have no way of asking for so many hours and a minimum of $14 a week.

We had just as well face the facts. President Roosevelt recognized conditions as they exist when he took the step of ordering that Negro workers on government jobs shall have higher wages after this year. But even he cannot do for us that which the worker is supposed to do for himself.

We face difficulties in getting ourselves in shape to take advantage of the Industrial Recovery act. For one thing, some part of the work we have been getting was given us because employers could secure our services for less. We might as well admit it. If we take steps to get what is to be everybody else's, that basis of preference will be done away with, and we may have done away with the reason why we are employed at all.

On the other hand, we buy in the same market, paying as much for food, for clothing, for education, for heat, light, and transportation as anyone else. Therefore we must sell at the same price.

Getting ourselves under the protection of the Industrial Recovery act is going to be a task that will try us to the uttermost. We must try our hardest if we would succeed. We may try our hardest and fail. But succeed or fail, we will be better off than if we did not try at all.

The new deal requires us to see ourselves, not as an independent force which can rush in at seasons of advantage and join with either contestant for a price, but as workers for whom the law provides—if we comply with its requirements. We must gather up our individual workers into groups and offer them to similar groups of workers already organized. The Pullman porters, whose single handed fight won the moral support of the American Federation of Labor, in pioneering labor organization among Negroes seem almost a gift from Providence.

Get busy now. Take advantage of the new law. Don't stand idle and remain silent, because, if you do, opportunity will have passed you by, leaving you only regret.

Negroes, especially workers, must become known for their staunchness. They must have give and take relations. Somebody must be their friend. Once we used to say that strikes were our opportunity. True, but when strikes were over we found ourselves again in the streets unemployed. Now that labor is accepted as a necessity to our business system as much as capital, a value to be protected by legislation, we shall be like the man without a country, if we do not make common cause with other workers.

BARBERS WANT HAIRCUT PRICE TO STAND AT 35C

Whites Recommend a 50-Cent Haircut and a 10-Hour Day.

D.C. GROUP URGE WORK ON SUNDAY

New Code Railroaded, They Say.

AFRO Bureau

WASHINGTON— Protesting the new barber code set up at a mass meeting of white journeymen union and non-union barbers held at the Typographical Temple here last Thursday, colored barbers, members of a local journeymen's union comprising some 150 members, took stepts to get a hearing before the Industrial Recovery organization.

The colored meeting was held at 1410 G St. nw., this week. Another meeting will be held at the Y.M.C.A. Friday night at 9 p.m.

The protest arose from the failure of five colored barbers who attended the meeting with white journeymen, to get a hearing in the drafting of a code affecting all barbers, which is to be presented to Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson.

The code provides for the opening of all barber shops at 8 a.m. and closing at 6 p.m. It further closed on Sundays, that barbers be stipulates that all shops shall be paid a minimum wage scale of $25 per week, with 60 per cent of all monies taken in over $35. A minimum price for haircuts was set at 50 cents; shaves 20 cents.

According to L. C. Robertson, the colored barbers who attended the meeting at Typographical Temple were not allowed to voice their protest to the code set up by the white journeymen. A white barber who voiced dissent was his down, he said.

Colored barbers offer as a substitute a minimum wage scale of 12 to 15. Their contention was that they do not make enough to guarantee oll barbers $25. They added it would encourage laziness, and barbers earning only $5 and $10 would be forced to receive $25.

They objected to closing the shop at six in the evening, as the larger portion of the customers of the shops in town come in between six and nine at night. They are in accord with any minimum hours of labor that may be stipulated, but they prefer closing when they desire an resort to a work shift. They further objected to closing on Sunday because some customers are Seventh Day Adventists and other church affiliations would be a handicap. They prefer having individual barbers rotate in taking any other day a week off.

A standard price of 35 cents for haircuts and 25 cents for shaves was recommended.

Mr. Robinson said that the methods used in the adoption of the code were contrary to President Roosevelt's request. He declared that the President requested that the codes be submitted in code lots. "We are a lot here. Why can't we submit our own code?" he said.

Some of the barbers seemed to be ready to adapt themselves to the cod passed if it is finally approved. Kendrick declared, when Robinson stated that they would have to go out of business if forced to close at six, "If it becomes universal, the customers will find a different time to get their hair cut."

Andrew Baker declared, "When everything is boiled down, I think it will be no more than it is now."

Those present elected L. O. Robertson to act as secretary and G. A. Robinson as chairman.

Others present at the meeting included Fred Fitchet, W. B. Smith, A. E. Brown, A. L. Baker, J. A. Robinson, and James Askins.

This committee is urging all barbers to attend a mass meeting to be held at the Y.M.C.A. Friday night at 9 p.m. to decide or some definite steps to take.

NEW YORK WORLD-Telegram

JUL 14 1933

RECOVERY ACT AID URGED FOR NEGROES

Large Buying Power Pointed Out in Plea for Inclusion In Code Agreements.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—As the coal, steel and meat packing codes of fair competition come before the National Recovery Administration, a new attempt will be made to have minimum wage schedules include Negro as well as white workers.

The cotton textile code exempts from the minimum wage and maximum hour provisions cleaners and outside workers, almost all of whom are Negroes. President Roosevelt has required that a wage and hour schedule for these workers be prepared by January 1, but the Negro Industrial League which urged their immediate inclusion at the code hearings is dissatisfied.

"If the recovery act is to achieve its stated purpose 'to put people back to work and let them buy more products of the farm and factories' the Negro workers in each industry must be dealt with on a parity with their fellow white workers," says John P. Davis, executive secretary of the league.

In 1929 the Negro buying power of seventeen southern cities was estimated to amount to $308.000.000.

Occupation, Wages, etc

VIGOROUS DEMANDS FOR FULL EQUALITY TO NEGROES UNDER PUBLIC WORKS ACT IS MADE

COPIES OF N. A. A. C. P.'S PETITIONING MESSAGE TO GEN. JOHNSON OF THE NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT ARE FORWARDED TO ALL NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS TO AROUSE NATIONWIDE INSISTANCE THAT NEGROES BE GIVEN JUST SHARE IN RELIEF JOBS

NEW YORK, July 27.—Declaring that the Negro's present economic status is the most critical within recent years and that the industrial codes for various industries now being passed upon by the government may establish for the next decade or longer the standards of employment, hours of labor and scales of wages, the N. A. A. C. P. today issued a strong appeal to organizations and individuals to send vigorous demands to Washington for full recognition of the Negro.

"The Negro, like everyone else, will get only that which he demands," the Association's statement reads. It urged that Washington be flooded with telegrams and petitions in a "resolute nation wide and unremitting insistence that the Negro be given his full share of jobs and relief. It was urged that telegrams be sent to President Roosevelt and to General Hugh S. Johnson of the National Recovery Act, urging that each industrial code passed upon be carefully scrutinized and clauses included in each code prohibiting discrimination on account of race, creed or color in the fulfillment of the code. Telegrams are also to be sent to President Roosevelt and to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who is the administrator of public works for which Congress recently appropriated $3,300,000,000, asking that all possible steps be taken to see that the Negro receives his full and proportionate share of jobs under the public works act. A third request to be made of the President is that intelligent and qualified Negroes be appointed to various administrative boards to insure that there shall be no discrimination against Negro workers.

In the Association's pronouncement it was urged also that pressure be brought to bear on senators and congressmen to ask them to work to the same end. Negroes in various communities are urged to follow closely in the public press and elsewhere announcements of public works programs of their respective cities, counties and states, and to put forth an insistent demand of governors, mayors, city councilmen, state commissioners of labor, federal, state and municipal employment agents to see that Negroes get their full share of jobs.

"Secretary of the Interior Ickes has assured the N. A. A. C. P. that he will do everything in his power to prevent discrimination against the Negro," stated Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., in making public the Association's action. "We must, however, let him and especially President Roosevelt and General Johnson know that Negroes are aroused and insistent that their demands for full equality in the matter of these industrial codes and jobs under the public works act will and must be heard. Every Negro in the country should bombard these officials so that they cannot possibly forget the Negro's interest during this very important period of formulation of codes and practices which will very profoundly affect the Negro's economic status for the next decade or longer."

The N. A. A. C. P.'s letter urging united action, was sent to church organizations, such as the National Baptist Convention, Inc., the National Baptist Convention, Uninc., all bishops of the A. M. E., A. M. E. Zion and M. E. churches, to the heads of fraternal organizations, including the Elks, Masons, Knights of Pythias, Alpha Phi Alpha, Kappa Alpha Psi, Omega Psi Phi, Phi Beta Sigma, Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta and Zeta Phi Beta Sororities; to the presidents of the National Association of Colored Women, National Bar Association, National Negro Business League, Negro Industrial League, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., editors of the Negro press and to all branches of the N. A. A. C. P.

The Association asks that civic bodies and other organizations, as well as individuals, both white and colored, join in this exceedingly important movement.

ANDERSON WANTS NEGROES HELPED

Publisher Says They Would Become Good Customers if Paid Good Wages

Macon employers were urged to provide the minimum wage of National Recovery Administration codes for Negro as well as white employes, in a speech by W. T. Anderson, publisher of The Telegraph and News, at the Rotary club's weekly luncheon yesterday.

Negroes, comprising 40 per cent of the population in Macon and Middle Georgia, would become good customers if pai dgood wages(Mr. Anderson said, and the higher wages will cost employers nothing, since the added labor costs can be absorbed in a markup of prices, under special provision of the codes.

"You have read about how capitalism has broken down, largely through unbridled competition," he said. "Every seven years it brought us to chaos. In this depression we found about 10 per cent of the people sitting on the wealth, and the other 90 per cent without money; many of them without jobs.

"We all know the confidence President Roosevelt has inspired. Congress turned the government over to him, and Democrats, Republicans, and the public are back of him. His idea is to effect and maintain a redistribution of the wealth.

"The 10 per cent who had the wealth got it by the simple process of cutting the man at the bottom—slicing the workers' wage to build up profits on volume of business at low unit costs.

"The president's idea is to reach this bottom man—the forgotten man—and give him a fair share of the wealth, instead of the corn and fodder ration he has been getting, that is little more than it takes to feed a horse."

Figures Show Poverty

Mr. Anderson quoted U. S. department of commerce figures showing that within a 40-mile radius of Macon there are 400,000 people, with an average annual income of $80 to $140 a year. "It actually costs about that much to feed a horse for a year," he said, "but when higher pay is proposed we hold back.

"There is a report here today that federal relief funds are to be discontinued for Georgia unless Negroes and whites are put on an equal basis at $2.40 a day. Grave fears are entertained by many that if this is done, Negro farm labor will come to town for higher wages, and increase the already huge burden on charity.

"It is clear that poverty is the trouble with Georgia. Forty per cent of our population is Negro, but we are content to keep them down to $3 or $4 weekly wages. They can't be good customers or good citizens on that basis."

The War Between the States resulted in emancipation of six million Negroes, he observed, "to roam the streets, with no homes, no money, no clothes and no jobs."

"In addition to this the white people for whom they had formerly worked and upon whom they depended for care, were as poor as they were. We were left prostrate, with this tremendous responsibility of education, employment and training of the Negro. We had to put him on the same wage he drew as a slave—just barely what he could live on. We looked upon him as a liability, and have so regarded him ever since. We have a chance now to make of him an asset. He by his low-living standard, has dragged us down to his level—has kept us all poor with him. Now, with the opportunity of doing something for him and passing the cost on to the customer, we have the opportunity of making of him an asset instead of that liability as formerly, and of doing something for ourselves while we are helping him.

"We have come to appreciate the value of the wage-earner as a customer. It is the consumer who makes the wheels of industry and employment go around. Increase the buying power of these Negroes, along with our white workers, and we make of Macon a city of 150,000 in buying power, instead of the 50,000 she has been heretofore. There will be three times as much business and everything else by increasing the wages as proposed of our workers—including the Negroes. Think of what it would mean to move into Macon 20,000 new people!

"We have counted Negroes as fine when it comes to showing population, but when it comes to making an asset of them otherwise by giving them spending ability we find ourselves obsessed by prejudice lasting through 75 years that has kept all of us back. 'No,' we shout, 'we don't want Negroes to get so much. It will spoil them.' And by doing that, we keep them back in what we think is their 'place'—and we stay about one jump ahead of them.

"There are 11 million of them here now," he continued, "and we can't run them out, so let's get over our prejudice. Instead of keeping them on a corn meal and meat diet, let's make them good consumers—make an asset of them instead of a liability.

"The consumer affords employment. Buying power is all-important. This whole industrial scheme will collapse unless more buying power is put into the hands of consumers, so they can buy the goods the factories are now producing. That is the main reason the government is buying the farmers' cotton right now — to get some cash to them quickly so they can buy things.

Opportunity Under N. R. A.

"Store proprietors and other employers right now are discussing a wage of $8 or maybe $10 for Negro workers. Why not make it $12 or $13 or $15, depending on the particular code? You are authorized to increase the prices of your goods in whatever proportion is necessary to take care of these wage increases.

"Seize the opportunity. I believe Mr. Roosevelt is on the right track—for the masses to get a better share of the nation's wealth."

Visitors at the meeting included two Rotarians, Joe S. Cook, Thomasville, and Lucius L. McCleskey, Americus; also W. H. Barnwell, Atlanta, and E. H. Rollin, Tampa. It was announced that W. E. Dunwody, brick manufacturer, has rejoined the club.

WANT NEGROES ON PUBLIC WORKS BOARDS

Put On Norfolk And Suffolk Bodies

NEW YORK—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has written to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes urging that, especially in states where the Negro population is large, Negroes be appointed to the state advisory boards appointed by President Roosevelt to administer the $3,300,000,000 public works fund.

In the letter to Secretary Ickes the association expressed the opinion that such action would materially help to assure to Negro labor fair treatment in the matter of employment.

Wide Response To Plan

Immediate and extensive action has greeted the appeal of the N. A. A. C. P., to the press, fraternal organizations, church bodies, fraternities, sororities, and other organizations to join in a united campaign for consideration of the Negro worker in the drafting of industrial codes and in the matter of jobs under the $3,300,000,000 public works program.

The National Association of Colored Women at its Chicago conference, voted to send telegrams to President Roosevelt and General Hugh S. Johnson, N. R. A. administrator, asking for inclusion of the Negro in all codes, and to President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Interior Ickes urging that Negroes be given their full share of jobs under the public works program.

Others Cooperating

Channing H. Tobias of the Y. M. C. A., has secured from the N. A. A. C. P. additional copies of the program of cooperation, and has urged branches of the Y. M. C. A. throughout the country to join in the sending of telegrams.

Conferences have been held between representatives of the Y. W. C. A., including Miss Marion Cuthbert, and representatives of the N. A. A. C. P., to work out details for joint action on these matters.

The press of the country, both colored and white, have featured editorially and in news columns the urgent necessity of united action. Already telegrams are pouring into Washington in large numbers.

The N. A. A. C. P. urges unremitting action on the part of all organizations and individuals and warns that only by such concerted action will the Negro's position be kept constantly before the officials responsible for the administration of the codes and public works.

Greenville, S. C. News
July 29, 1933

NEGROES BENEFIT

Indications are that negroes will be among the chief local beneficiaries from the national business control program. Negroes are included among laborers entitled to the minimum wage of $14, or $12 in certain instances.

LABOR SEC'Y BARES FACTS

Demands Equal Wage Scale After Probe Reveals Negro Workers In Industrial Fields Receive Less Than Whites.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—A "new deal" for the Negro workman was advocated here Monday by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins as Recovery experts drafted plans to curtail long hours and "starving" wages.

Miss Perkins, just back from a survey of the industrial districts in Pittsburgh and other sectors, made an exhaustive report on labor conditions. She declared that working hours were too long and wages too low, especially as compared to the present cost of living.

In referring to Negro workmen, Miss Perkins said:

"The low rates of 25 and 27 cents per hours for the two southern districts are presumably based on the predominance of Negro labor in those districts. But Negroes are also consumers. Their cost of living is not lower than the living costs of the whites; it is rather that they live differently and on a lower standard.

"A sound, national, industrial system cannot be based on a capitalization of these lower living costs. A way must be found of gradually raising the living standard of the colored laborers, and increased wages that will not unfairly compete with the wages of the white laborers, is essential to achieving this end."

Miss Perkins also declared that the 36 hours per week, or the 30-hour week, which is six hours a day for five days, offers interesting opportunities for re-employment of large numbers of persons.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
NEWS

JUL 17 1933

MINIMUM NEGRO WAGES SOUGHT

Huge Buying Power of Race Stressed by National Industrial League

By RUTH FINNEY
Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance

WASHINGTON, July 17.—As the coal, steel and meat packing codes of fair competition come before the national recovery administration a new attempt will be made to have minimum wage schedules include Negro as well as white workers.

The cotton textile code exempts from the minimum wage and maximum hour provisions cleaners and outside workers, almost all of whom are Negroes. President Roosevelt has required that a wage and hour schedule for these workers be prepared by Jan. 1, but the Negro Industrial League which urged their immediate inclusion at the code hearings is dissatisfied.

"Common sense, not sympathy, indicates these workers should be included in the general attempt to increase purchasing power," says John P. Davis, executive secretary of the league which has just established headquarters here.

"If the recovery act is to achieve its stated purpose 'to put people back to work and let them buy more products of the farm and factories' the Negro workers in each industry must be dealt with on a parity with their fellow white workers. In 1929 the Negro buying power of 17 southern cities was estimated to amount to $308,000,000—a hundred million more than our total export trade with Mexico and Central America. This estimate did not include over one million Negro rural dwellers in the south nor the large urban population of the east and west."

The league is also asking for Negro representation on the labor advisory board.

Macon, Ga. News
August 2, 1933

INCLUDE NEGROES, PUBLISHER URGES

W. T. Anderson Asks That They Get N. R. A. Wages to Boost Buying Power

Wholesale adoption of the N. R. A. codes' minimum wage provisions for Negro workers was urged on Macon employers in a speech by W. T. Anderson, publisher of The News and Telegraph, during the weekly luncheon of the Rotary club today in Y. W. C. A. headquarters.

Mr. Anderson's appeal was based on the conclusion that Negroes, comprising 40 per cent of the population in this section, would become good customers immediately on receiving good wages, and that paying of good wages to them will cost employers nothing, since they are authorized by the government to add this increased labor cost to the prices of their products.

'Capitalism Broken Down"

"You have read about how capitalism has broken down, largely through unbridled competition," he said. "Every seven years it brought us to chaos. In this depression we found about 10 per cent of the people sitting on the wealth, and the other 90 per cent without money; many of them without jobs.

"We all know the confidence President Roosevelt has inspired. Congress turned the government over to him, and Democrats, Republicans, and the public are back of him. His idea is to effect and maintain a redistribution of the wealth.

"The 10 per cent who had the wealth got it by the simple process of cutting the man at the bottom—slicing the workers' wage to build up profits on volume of business at low unit costs.

"The president's idea is to reach this bottom man—the forgotten man—and give him a fair share of the wealth, instead of the corn and fodder ration he has been getting, that is little more than it takes to feed a horse."

Figures Show Poverty

Mr. Anderson quoted U. S. department of commerce figures showing that within a 40-mile radius of Macon there are 400,000 people, with an average annual income of $80 to $140 a year. "It actually costs about that much to feed a horse for a year," he said, "but when higher pay is proposed we hold back.

"There is a report here today that federal relief funds are to be discontinued for Georgia unless Negroes and whites are put on an equal basis at $2.40 a day. Grave fears are entertained by many that if this is done, Negro farm labor will come to town for higher wages, and increase the already huge burden on charity.

"It is clear that poverty is the trouble with Georgia. Forty per cent of our population is Negro, but we are content to keep them down to $3 or $4 weekly wages. They can't be good customers or good citizens on that basis."

Make Negroes Asset

The War Between the States resulted in emancipation of six million Negroes, he observed, "to roam the streets, with no homes, no money, no clothes and no jobs." He said it has been the attitude of the government ever since that the Negro problem is the South's problem, and he told of efforts he is making to improve conditions through publication of a section of news for Negroes in the Macon newspapers.

"There are 11 million of them here now," he continued, "and we can't run them out, so let's get over our prejudice. Instead of keeping them on a corn meal and meat diet, let's make them good consumers—make an asset of them instead of a liability.

"The consumer affords employment. Buying power is all-important. This whole industrial scheme will collapse unless more buying power is put into the hands of consumers, so they can buy the goods the factories are now producing. That is the main reason the government is buying the farmers' cotton right now — to get some cash to them quickly so they can buy things.

Opportunity Under N. R. A.

"Store proprietors and other employers right now are discussing a wage of $8 or maybe $10 for Negro workers. Why not make it $12 or $13 or $15, depending on the particular code? You are authorized to increase the prices of your goods in whatever proportion is necessary to take care of these wage increases.

"Give our Negroes a fair deal. They'll bring the money back to the stores and spend it. We've got to get away from the idea of starvation wages. This scheme will get us further in a month than we would get normally in a thousand years.

"Seize the opportunity. I believe Mr. Roosevelt is on the right track—for the masses to get a better share of the nation's wealth."

Visitors at the meeting included two Rotarians, Joe S. Cook, Thomasville, and Lucius L. McCleskey, Americus; also W. H. Barnwell, Atlanta, and E. H. Rollin, Tampa. It was announced that W. E. Dunwody, brick manufacturer, has rejoined the club.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

"CONNIVERY" OF WHITE SOUTH DEPRIVES NEGROES OF NAT'L RECOVERY ACT BENEFITS

"WE CANNOT PAY NEGROES THE MINIMUM WAGE IN THE CODE," WHITE EMPLOYERS DECLARE

Southern Laundries Adopt $5.67 Weekly Wage and 45-Hour Week for Negro Help

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—(ANP)—Concrete signs are in the sky to show that the white South, forever the Negro's burden, is slyly at work devising ways and means to deprive the Negro of the South of any "new deal" and to deny him any "white bread" in the working out of President Roosevelt's "bread-and-butter" program for all American workers under the terms of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The existence of the basis for discrimination between white and colored workers was pointed out emphatically several weeks ago when John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Negro Industrial League, and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of research, spoke in behalf of Negro workers at one of the conferences arranged by General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the Act, and employers from all sections of the country.

At that time, Mr. Davis and Mr. Weaver presented a statistical broadside to indicate the plight of the Negroes in the lumber and timber industry in the South, representing only one of the fields of labor in which the Negro is largely employed.

Most significant in view of the representations made by the Industrial league leaders was the recent action of white employers in Montgomery (Ala., typical of the white man of the South, who invited representatives of Tuskegee institute into a conference concerning their Negro employes. The suggestion was made that the institute leaders place themselves behind a movement advocating lower wages for Negro workers than for white workers.

In effect, these whites said: "We have many Negro employes. We cannot afford to pay them the minimum wage in the code for laundry workers. If we are forced to pay this minimum wage, we'll prefer to employ whites. But if we can get endorsement of lower wages for southern laundries, which are large employers of colored women, as approved by General Johnson, calls for $5.67 per week and a 45-hour week.

It is being further pointed out that this discrimination against Negro workers will have the effect of defeating some of the purposes of the Recovery Act, for the underpaid Negro workers will not have the inrceased purchasing power which is contemplated nor will he be in a position to pay the predicted higher prices for the necessities of living. Furthermore, the longer hours required of the Negro worker in the South will sop up more than 18,000 new jobs which the code would make if the same scale were applied to them as to the white workers of the west.
Negro workers, we'll keep them in preference to employing whites."

A committee visited Tuskegee institute in an effort to get Principal R. R. Moton to endorse such a movement and to communicate his endorsements to Gen. Hugh Johnson at Washington. But Dr. Moton was not at Tuskegee for the conference, and the institute declined to participate in the conference. The following communication was sent to the Chamber of Commerce which initiated the meeting:

"As we look into the provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act, we are convinced that it is fraught with so many difficulties that Tuskegee institute is unwilling to initiate any meeting with representatives of Negro labor and white employers of Negro labor unless such a meeting is officially sanctioned by the federal or state government. However, the institute will be very glad to send a representative to any conference officially called for the purpose of safeguarding the Negro's interest in industry."

In spite of this statement, and the fact that Dr. Moton had not been seen nor consulted, there was published in a Montgomery daily a "report" to the effect that Dr. Moton had endorsed discriminatory wages for Negro workers. He promptly denied this report publicly and rebuked this effort to hamstring him and other Negro leaders in the South who are being approached by whites to build up an understanding for cooperation in maintaing the economic distinctions between white and Negro workers which have obtained in the past. The whites were horrow-stricken at the idea of having to pay Negroes the same wages as whites. When the tailoring code was under consideration, one New Orleans manufacturer said he paid his Negro help $7 to $8 per per week. "They would not know what to do with $14 per week," he said. "Half of them would not show up for a day or two after pay day."

Mr. Davis and Mr. Weaver showed that 144,865 or 24.7 of the lumber and timber workers in the United States are Negroes. In the South the percentage of Negro workers is much higher, 44.9 of the lumbermen and rafters being Negroes, 31.9 of the operatives and 60 per cent of the laborers.

The 91,816 Negro laborers in the southern saw and planing mills will under the code be required to work 40 hours a week at 22½ cents per hour for a minimum (maximum) of $10.80 a week. White laborers doing the same grade of work in mills in western and coast regions will be required to work only 40 hours a week for which they will receive 40 cents an hour or $16 a week.

The Industrial league has been careful to point out that the minimum wages established by the code will actually become the maximum for Negro workers unless special provision is made against such contingency and that the minimum (maximum) wage for Negro laborers, will be imposed on Negro skilled and semi-skilled workers also.

An idea of the sort of advantage these southern employers are taking is shown in the fact that different wage scales are allowed in most industries between the north and the south. President Roosevelt's national code called for 35 hours a week at a minimum salary of $14. The wage code signed by

VIGILANT ACTION ON INDUSTRIAL CODES IS URGED

Policies Established May Be Effective For Years To Come

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Declaring that the Negro's present economic status is the most critical within recent years and that the industrial codes for various industries now being passed upon by the government may establish for the next decade or longer the standards of employment, hours of labor and scales of wages, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has issued a strong appeal to organizations and individuals to send vigorous demands to Washington for full recognition of the Negro.

"The Negro, like everyone else, will get only that which he demands," the association's statement reads. It urged that Washington be flooded with telegrams and petitions in a "resolute nation-wide and unremitting insistence that the Negro be given his full share of jobs and relief."

It was urged that telegrams be sent to President Roosevelt and to General Hugh S. Johnson of the National Recovery Administration urging that each industrial code passed upon be carefully scrutinized and clauses included in each code prohibiting discriminination on account of race, creed, or color in the fulfillment of the code.

Steps Outlined

Telegrams are also to be sent to President Roosevelt and to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who is the administrator of public works for which Congress recently appropriated $3,300,000,000, asking that all possible steps be taken to see that the Negro receives his full and proportionate share of jobs under the public works act.

A third request to be made of President Roosevelt is that intelligent and qualified Negroes be appointed to various administrative boards to insure that there shall be no discrimination against Negro workers.

In the association's pronouncement it was urged also that pressure be brought to bear on senators and congressmen to ask them to work to the same end. Negroes in various communities are urged to follow closely in the public press and elsewhere announcements of public works programs of their respective cities, counties, and states, and to put forth an insistent demand of governors, mayors, city councilmen, state commissioners of labor, federal, state and municipal employment agents, to see that Negroes get their full share of jobs.

Don't Let 'Em Forget

"Secretary of the Interior Ickes has assured the N. A. A. C. P. that he will do everything in his power to prevent discrimination against the Negro," stated Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., in making public the association's action. "We must, however let him and especially President Roosevelt and General Johnson know that Negroes are aroused and insistent that their demands for full equality in the matter of these industrial codes and jobs under the public works act will and must be heard.

"Every Negro in the country should bombard these officials so that they cannot possibly forget the Negro's interest during this very important period of formulation of codes and practices which will very profoundly affect the Negro's economic status for the next decade or longer."

The N. A. A. C. P.'s letter urging united action was sent to church organizations, such as the National Baptist Convention, Inc., the National Baptist Convention, Uninc., all bishops of the A. M. E., A. M. E. Zion, and M. E. churches, to the heads of fraternal organizations including the Elks, Masons, Knights of Pythias, Alpha Phi Alpha, Kappa Alpha Psi, Omega Psi Phi, Phi Beta Sigma; Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sibma Theta, and Zeta Phi Beta Sororities; to the presidents of the National Association of Colored Women, National Bar Association, National Negro Business League, National Medical Association; to the National Urban League, Negro Industrial League, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., editors of the Negro press, and to all branches of the N. A. A. C. P.

The association asks that civic bodies and other organizations, as well as individuals, both white and colored, join in this exceedingly important movement.

Fairness to Colored Workers in Codes Demanded at Meet

Charles S. Johnson Emphasizes "Sport Element" in Lynchings Throughout America.

PHILADELPHIA.—Equal advantages for colored workers in trade codes under the National Recovery Act were demanded last Wednesday afternoon by T. Arnold Hill, secretary of the Urban League.

Speaking at the Institute of Race Relations at Swarthmore College, he declared:

"The steel code, as submitted thus far, provides there shall be no racial discrimination in its working forces, but other codes have thus far made no pronouncement of their policies with respect to Negroes.

"If organized labor continues to exclude Negroes from certain of its important national units, then we may expect that Negroes will get equal advantages with whites in the various trades whose codes have been passed upon.

"If organized labor continues to

"If, however, the spirit of the New Deal encompasses the inequalities under which Negroes now work, we may expect a better day. It is entirely up to them in the Recovery Act they may develop a stronger foothold in industry than ever, or they may lose some of the gains already made."

Charles S. Johnson, director of studies at Fisk University, declared that most Negroes lynched were innocent of any crime.

"The sex motive," he said, "appears in almost all lynchings, with or without reason There also is a considerable element of sport, as well as intent to punish, in most lynchings."

The intimacy of police and the people was given as the reason most small communities have more lynchings than large communities, he said, because the impersonal dignity of the law breaks down in the former.

Interracial relations, he said, are slowly improving. He emphasized that there are now 12 white schools and colleges in the South which offer courses dealing with race relations.

Goes to Washington to Wage Fight for Negroes

T. Arnold Hill, director of the department of industrial relations, National Urban League, will transfer the activities of his office to the capitol of the nation in order to continue the efforts which the Urban League has been making for the inclusion of Negro workers in the reconstruction program of the government.

Beginning early in the year with a special memorandum to the President, which was followed up by conferences with Miss Frances E. Perkins, Secretary of Labor, the National Urban League has waged a continuous fight for the inclusion of Negroes on a fair basis in all of the plans and programs which the Federal government has proposed in order to lift the depression. Mr. Hill will be in Washington during all of the public hearings of the industries in which Negroes are affected when these industries present their codes before the Industry Recovery Board under the direction of Hugh Johnson. He will seek the inclusion of Negroes in all measures designed to improve the condition of workers.

Industrial League Continues Fight Against Oppression

Washington.—(CNS)—Stressing the importance of the Negro race as a major consuming group in the population of the United States, the Negro Industrial League last week filed with General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the National Recovery Act, and Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey, chairman of the consumer's advisory board, a brief urging the rejection of any provision in the code for the cotton textile industry which would tend to increase the basic cost to he consumer of manufactured cotton goods.

The brief was signed by John P. Davis, executive secretary, and Robert C. Weaver, director of research of the organization. It presented statistical surveys to show that Negroes are large users of cotton goods and that an increase in price would seriously affect the Negro consumer, because he represents a low income group. It was further pointed out that in addition to a rise in price because of increased wages, other artificial increases in the cost of cotton textiles would militate against Negro buyers.

The brief aclled attention to the fac that the rise in the prices of cotton textiles made necessary by the various forms of taxation recently imposed will result. "It is further to be noted." said the brief, "that many of the Negro purchasers of cotton textiles are and will be engaged in occupations which will not receive any benefits to be derived from higher wages under the National Recovery Act."

To Carry Fight to the President

Officers of the League stated this week that they would carry their fight against sections of the code deemed unfair to Negro labor and the Negro consuming public directly to President Roosevelt before whom the code will come for approval next week. Steps have been taken to present the objections of the league to him prior to any action by him upon the code.

Meanwhile the league announced that it had prepared briefs for presentation at hearings on eight important industries in which Negro labor and the Negro consumer were vitally concerned. Formal application to appear at future hearings has already been filed on behalf of the league.

TO IMPROVE OUR ECONOMIC STATUS.

In the nationwide effort to improve the economic status of the American workers, it is only fair that the Negro workers should seek to be included, to the extent that they should be given a full share of the jobs and other relief provided to overcome the plight of unemployment. How best this can be accomplished is the task devolving upon those, in a position to voice the workers' needs and present their claims for recognition.

In a recent issue of THE AGE, Mr. Rienzi Lemus, head of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, expressed his opinion that the interests of the Negro under the National Industrial Recovery Act would be fully cared for by the head of the American Federation of Labor, President William Green. Mr. Lemus admitted that the Federation as a body had not been able to rise above the strife among the international unions, each of which is sovereign in its sphere, but he claimed that President Green had nothing to do with their race discriminations and is struggling to put the central organization above them.

The Washington Tribune did not share this confidence expressed by Mr. Lemus and called attention to the fact, that at the hearings upon the textile code, President Green did not make any reference to the exception of the cleaners and outside workers, which embrace the relatively few Negroes in that industry, from the benefits of the minimum wage and minimum hours scale. The Tribune further asserted that while the act prohibits discrimination on account of race, yet the textile code which has been adopted, indirectly does that very thing.

From another quarter exception is taken to Mr. Lemus' assumption that only Negro labor is affected by the act, whereas its effect upon the pocketbook of the Negro consumer is entirely overlooked. The interests of both Negro labor and the Negro consumer should be represented in considering the bearing of the act with its codes on this section of the population. Manifestly these interests cannot be wholly left to representation through the industrial recovery of the nation can be accepted as complete, which fail to take into the American Federation of Labor, however account of its population. And it account one-tenth of it fair its head may be in his attitude toward ed that this tenth consti- Negro labor. tutes the labor battalions, which stand most

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Labor—1933

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

THE NEGRO AND THE NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT

II. HEARING ON BITUMINOUS COAL CODES.

By George Edmund Haynes, Ph. D.,
Executive Secretary, Department of Race Relations,
Federal Council of Churches

Washington, D. C.—Leaders of capital and industry in the bituminous coal industry scattered over thirty States hurried to Washington last Wednesday at the urgent request of Col. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, following the crisis brought to the Pennsylvania coal strike. They remained for the rest of the week discussing codes or parts of codes of fair competition submitted by operators and owners. The attendance was greater than that at the steel hearing the preceding week. The auditorium of the Department of Commerce, which seats about 1,000, was full when the first session opened.

Corporal's Guard of Negroes Present

Again, as at the preceding hearings, Negro workers were represented by only a corporal's guard. Dr. Robert P. Weaver and John P. Davis, of the Negro Industrial League, and this writer were there at the opening as at the steel code hearing, although we had worked and conferred until after the preceding midnight on a brief to be presented in behalf of Negro mine workers. Bishop E. D. W. Jones and Rev. Wallace, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, soon joined us. Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom sent a telegram asking us to speak for the wage-earners of the A. M. E. Church; Miss Nannie Burroughs had endorsed our plans; and Dr. R. R. Moton sent a telegram urging no discrimination in wages for Negro workers. Two Negro mine workers with a left-wing union group from Pennsylvania were present.

Negroes Large Factor in Coal Industry

There were 621,000 mine workers in this industry in 1930, of whom 57,000—over 9 per cent—were Negroes. This was an increase of about three per cent since 1923. They were located mainly in Alabama, West Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Virginia. The three Southern States and West Virginia held three-fourths of the Negro mine workers. In Alabama, 53 per cent of mine workers in 1930 were Negroes. The representatives of mine-owners from Alabama said they now constitute only 40 per cent. There are probably 44,000 Negroes in the industry this year. Bituminous coal is the most important source of heat and power in America. Nearly all our rail railroads and factories are dependent upon it. The costs and conditions of its mining and transportation affect the welfare of every man, woman and child in the Nation.

Labor Policies Divide Operators

The major dividing line among those who control the industry is on labor relations. Some are willing to deal with organized labor, mainly the United Mine Workers of America, John L. Lewis, President, in making agreements with their employees. Others oppose unions except what is known as "company unions," which have not found much favor with workers in the industry. One other factor—that of geographical location—seemed to be a major point in division of opinions and plans among the mine-owners. For example, the Ohio River divides the Northern and Southern interests even for the same coal formation like that of the Appalachian Range. The State of Illinois seems to be the dividing district between East and West.

Principal Codes Affecting Negro Workers

The submitted codes of fair competition that vitally affect Negro workers fall generally into three classes typified by:

1—code filed jointly by the Northern Coal Control Associations for producers in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Northern West Virginia and Smokeless and Appalachian Coal Association for producers in Southern West Virginia, Virginia, Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee;

2—code filed by a conference of bituminous operators in Washington, D. C., July 7-13, known as "the general code;"

3—code filed by Alabama Mining Institute for the operators of that State.

The matters in the code of particular concern to Negroes were maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, the weighing of the coal as mined, and the rights of employees to organize and bargain collectively. In addition the codes dealt with questions of fair prices to consumers, cost of production, unfair trade practices, etc.

There seemed to be a trend toward agreement on eight hours except for lunch and emergency, as a standard mine workers' day with a few exempted occupations that especially concern Negro common labor named below in a summary of our brief. The general code proposed a thirty-two hour week for the non-peak months of the year, and a forty-hour week for the months of peak production. Only a few codes proposed longer work weeks. President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, proposed a thirty-hour week of five six-hour days, saying that his organization did not agree to the hours proposed in the several codes as best for mine workers, North or South. His proposal precipitated much discussion from operators, who submitted data to support their view that such short hours would be too costly and impracticable for operation under the present conditions of mining.

Mr. Lewis accepted the wage proposal of "the general code" of a minimum of $5 per day for work inside the mine, and $4.00 a day for work outside; but he entered strong objections to differentials in wages between mining districts, especially between Northern and Southern territory. Testimony of representatives from Alabama, from Illinois, from the Rocky Mountain and Northwest regions gave extensive data to show that oil, natural gas, and hydro-electric energy are taking large proportions of their trade, both commecial and domestic.

Brief for Negro Workers Presented

On Friday afternoon, following the strong presentation of the code of the Alabama Mining Institute, Dr. Robert P. Weaver, Director of Research of the Negro Industrial League, presented the brief on behalf of Negro mine workers. Endorsement of the document had been secured by this writer from Bishop E. D. W. Jones and Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom. The brief in part sets forth the case as follows:

"Throughout the history of coal mining in the United States the workers in the industry have been exposed to extremely irregular employment. ..... The average days worked by bitu-

(Continued on page 4)

THE NEGRO AND RECOVER

(Continued from page 1)

minous coal miners during thirty-two years has been not quite 70 per cent of a full-time year of 308 days. ..... In such a situation it is essential that the hourly wage paid these employees be sufficiently high to offset at least to some degree the loss of earnings incident to slack employment. ..... Mining is an extremely difficult calling. According to the most recent report of the Bureau of Mines, accidents in coal mines in 1930 resulted in 2,063 fatalities and 103,821 non-fatal injuries. These totals when compared with corresponding figures of earlier years seem typical.

"..... It is, therefore, necessary to offer the mine workers a wage sufficiently high to compensate for the risks and suffering incident to the high rate of accidents in the industry. This is especially necessary for the 44,000 Negro miners who are today receiving low wages in the Southern branch of the industry and who are consequently least able to care for themselves and their families in the case of accident. This is a factor that combines with the extreme variation in employment and requires a higher minimum rate of pay in the coal industry than that acceptable in a less hazardous and more stable industry.

"Because of the large number of codes submitted here, it is difficult to draw attention to specific provisions which are

opposed to the purpose of the National Industrial Recovery Act. In general these codes are unsatisfactory because of their attempt to set up separate and lower rates of pay for Southern mine workers of whom, as heretofore shown, a large percentage are Negroes. Should such sectional differences in wages and in hours be allowed, the bulk of Negro workers would be subjected to lower rates of pay than the bulk of their white fellow workmen in other areas. And it must be realized that the 44,000 Negro miners thus affected are consumers of large quantities of the products of farm and factory, which they can not buy if their wages are to be depressed below the level of white workmen.

"In addition, the existence of lower wages for workers in the South will affect the earnings of workers in other areas. The products of the Southern bituminous mines are often sold in the same markets with the products of mines from other regions. If there are lower rates of pay for the section in which Negro miners are concentrated and represent substantial percentages, the result will be that for miners all over the nation earnings and buying power will be depressed.

"The code submitted by the Conference of Bituminous Coal Operators on July 13th contains another feature which will militate against increased buying power. This code provides certain exceptions of unskilled labor—such as trappers, spraggers, switch throwers, oilers and couplers—from the minimum wage provision. Negro workers form a large fraction of those omitted classes and they will, therefore, receive no benefits intended to be guaranteed them under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"The intensity of the suffering and injustice inflicted by such conditions will be accentuated in a period of rising prices. Thus for all workers in the low wage areas, and for Negro workers in particular, the ultimate result will be a depression of wages in a time of rising price levels.

"Reports of the United States Coal Commission indicate that those areas in which organization of mine labor, and consequently the strength of collective bargaining power, were at lowest ebb were those very sections where Negro coal mine labor predominated. It is, therefore, intensely important that these areas be freed from any restrictions in their right to organize and bargain as a group for wages and labor conditions. A failure to achieve this will make it even more difficult for 44,000 Negro miners to improve their economic condition.

"The most important feature of the coal codes as they affect all labor in general and Negro labor especially is the minimum rates of pay they propose. In no instance should there be a minimum wage of less than 50 cents an hour for coal mine workers. Even such a rate of pay will afford a yearly earning of doubtful adequacy. If we may assume as much employment as to afford to the typical miner 40 weeks of work a year—and such an assumption is certainly optimistic in light of the statistical record of the industry in the past—the yearly earning of a coal miner would be only $800."

Joint Committee Formed

After working together, we decided that developments in Washington are so vitally affecting the welfare of Negroes everywhere that we should form a joint committee in order to combine our strength. We organized the Joint Committee on National Recovery, George E. Haynes, chairman; John P. Davis, Secretary; Miss Nannie Burroughs, Treasurer; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, technical advisor. Other members who have already pledged their support are Bishops E. D. W. Jones, A. M. E. Zion Church; J. Finley Wilson, Exalted Ruler of the Elks; Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, of the A. M. E. Church; Dr. L. K. Wilson, National Baptist Convention.

The co-operation of representatives of other organizations, either racial or interracial, who desire to protect and promote the interests of the Negro wage earners at this critical time will be welcomed. They should communicate with this writer or John P. Davis, Secretary, Prudential Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

Cordele, Ga., Dispatch

August 3, 1933

BETTER GO SLOW HERE

Some people are questioning the wisdom in so suddenly elevating the porter and other colored employees to an equality with the whites on a salary basis lest it create false ideas of social equality all the way round that they have never thought of before.

The intelligent, educated negroes will not be guilty of any such thought, but there very likely will be some in the more ignorant class just as in the Reconstruction period a lot of trouble was caused by the sudden elevation of former slaves. They did not seem able to adjust themselves to their new found freedom and assumed airs which were galling to their former masters and superiors.

Peace and harmony has existed between the white people and the black for many a long year. It were better to let conditions remain as they are than to disturb this tranquility.

It will never be anything but a sore spot if this feeling of bitterness which formerly existed, is revived. "Better let sleeping dogs lie," and not raise any false hopes in the breasts of these unsuspecting and guileless people who, if left alone will stay in their places and give little trouble to anyone.

TIMES

Thomasville Ga.

AUG 3 1933

THE NATIONAL CODE AND THE SERVANTS' PROBLEM

So thoroughly misunderstood is this higher wage scale that those who are misinformed are wondering when they are going to see a rise in their pay. They have been a lot of household servants, who are asking their employers for more money. They are just victims of the propaganda that they have been handed and are making a ghastly mistake, if they could only see it.

One negro cook getting four dollars and a lot of food per week hailed her mistress with this statement: 'I must have five dollars per week, if I can't that fourteen dollars they promised us." She did not get it but she did get a leave of absence to be gone that was probably indefinite.

Another negro cook heard all this talk of high wages and rise in pay but she listened not at all. She made the most sensible statement that could have been made to the agitators: "I don't know nothing about the raise in pay. My folks has been keeping me on when I needed it and keeps them on cause I know they will do right by me when they can."

And speaking of the salaries of domestics, which are not included in this act in any way, the time will come when the faithful, the reliable, the worthy will get a raise in pay and they will be rewarded as times improve and conditions of living change as we all hope and trust they may. If they do not we will have defeated one of the purposes of the plan, although there is now no provision to cover that phase of living.

The agitators among the negroes who are, through ignorance, inciting rebellion, are false to their race and to best interests of them. There are a few white people who delight in cheating a negro out of a dime, if they can. Be it said to our shame as a race. They will never be satisfied with any sort of wage scale and will never pay it unless they have to. Those are merely the irreconcilables in this program, the ones that are going to have their bumps before they know it.

The south has a dangerous problem in its negro labor. The domestic servants are most faithful in the main, most worthy and are well treated. They get very little money but they will get more and properly should. However, in many industries negroes are kept on payrolls at small wages because their masters or employers as they more properly are, do not wish to turn them on the world without anything. They have been fed and clothed, inefficiently it may be but still true in one sense, out of a feeling of sympathy and humanity. They are not going

Labor - 1933
Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

Committee on National Recovery to Lead Fight for Negro Labor

Tribune 8-17-33

Leaders in Church and Fraternal Bodies Join with the Negro Industrial League for United Front in Efforts for Square Deal in NRA

Capital News Service

Fully realizing the significance of the National Recovery Administration program to Negro workers and consumers, leading figures in church and fraternal circles, joined last week in the program of the Negro Industrial League to form a joint committee of National Recovery, to be composed of the representatives of all organizations, churches and fraternal orders and to maintain a united front in the fight for the inclusion of Negro labor in all programs of national recovery.

Extended conferences were held prior to the formation of the committee for the purpose of mapping out a complete plan of action. The groundwork laid several months ago by the Negro Industrial League was adopted as a feasible plan of getting together all available data and information from all cooperating organizations. Already a technical staff is at work compiling information to be used in the future hearings on the codes.

Washington

Officers of the committee on National Recovery, elected by common consent were as follows: Dr. George E. Haynes, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America, chairman; John P. Davis, executive secretary, of the Negro Industrial League, secretary; Miss Nannie Burroughs of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention, treasurer; Dr. Robert C. Weaver of the Negro Industrial League, was named technical adviser to the committee.

White Leaders Pledge Support

Prior to the formation of the joint committee the support of white labor leaders was solicited. Among those who pledged their support in the fight for a square deal for Negro labor and who promised to work with the committee were John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America and Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation. Miss Van Kleeck worked with the committee in the preparation of the brief submitted in the public hearings on the coal industry codes.

The church organizations which have so far expressed assent to the plan of the committee include the A.M.E. Church with a membership of over 700,000 and the A.M.E. Zion Church with a membership of nearly 500,000. The Elks, who already through their grand exalted ruler, J. Finley Wilson, had cooperated in the work of the Negro Industrial League in earlier codes, have also joined in the work. Word came also that Negro World War Veterans had representation.

Invitations went out last week to numerous fraternal and church bodies, whose support was solicited. Telegrams from a number of these groups praising the coordination of Negro associations in a common council were received at the Washigton office of the committee. Other organizations also promised to appoint delegates to attend the second conference of the committee to be held in Washington at an early date.

To Cover Every Phase of Recovery Program

It was agreed by the committee that every phase of the national recovery program would be covered. A sub-committee of business men to work on the problems raised for business by the President's Reemployment Agreement program has been named. Other sub-committees to deal with various phases of the National Recovery Administration and with the agricultural problems faced by farmers have been created.

The membership of the committee was pleased with the announcement made by Dr. Haynes, the chairman, that briefs in every important public hearing on industries employing large numbers of Negroes were near completion and that these briefs were being studied by some of the leading economists in the country, who had volunteered their services to the committee.

Speaking at the conference, Mr. Davis, its new secretary, spoke of the work of the Negro Industrial League and reported on its activity prior to the formatoin of the Committee on National Recovery. He stressed the fact that all future activity of the cooperating agencies should be joint and that all action taken should have endorsement of the committee.

Telegrams and letters touching on the need for joint action and of the need for Negro interest in the entire recovery program were read at the conference. Among them was a telegram from Major Robert Russa Moton of Tuskegee Institute. Letters from Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, C. C. Spaulding of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Eugene Kinckle Jones of the National Urban League, which pointed out various problems raised by the National Recovery program were read to the committee.

Realizing the need for quick action the committee lost no time in parcelling out work to the members. A complete office set up was working at full speed this week to circularize hundreds of interested groups. The Washington office of the committee is located at 717 Florida Avenue, Northwest. John P. Davis, secretary of the committee, is in charge there.

All interested persons were invited to write to the Committee on National Recovery at this address and to send information on discrimination agaist Negroes in reemployment or any other economic problems faced by colored citizens. This information will be investigated and action upon it taken by the committee.

The NRA Wage Scale and the Negro

General comment on the labor scale of the Blanket NRA code, which fixes a minimum of twelve dollars for forty hours work per week, is that such a wage is altogether out of line for many classes of work done by negroes, and is impossible of operation.

Theoretically the objections are sound, as applied to previous standards. Unfortunately much of the work done by negroes is a sort of luxury service, which, in other sections of the country, is done by employers themselves, their regular employees, or dispensed with altogether. Another objection, and sound when viewed from the light of experience, is that many negroes and not a few whites will work just long enough to get a minimum amount of money, and then lay off for a breathing space until necessity compels further labor to earn money.

Setting aside the theoretical and very practical objections to a minimum wage for negroes, is it not true that the return received by the lowest class of labor in any given section has the unfortunate tendency to set the scale of wages in all classes above the lowest? For example, if the average negro laborer should get twelve or fourteen dollars per week, would not that standard induce a much higher return to white labor, particularly those employed in semi-skilled and skilled trades? Does a wage of two dollars a day for a first-class carpenter, brick-mason, or other skilled negro laborer help the white artizan get four or five dollars? As we see it, it actually keeps the white man's wages on a lower scale through competition for employment.

Actually, if and when the negro population receives ten or twelve dollars for each laborer's weekly wage there will follow a period of commercial prosperity, or swift interchange of money, such as the South has never seen except for a short period during the World War and immediately afterward. Granted that such a thing were possible, the very much increased buying power of a great number of our people would induce a prosperity which would soon just such a condition in the South, but if far overshadow the immediate effort of payingnational rcovery act accomplishes anything like such a scale of wages. It's an economic factthe objectives set for it, we may get a wage conthat high wages among the laboring classes aredition which will include all capable negro lathe foundation of prosperity to all, and if webor in its benefits, and when we do, watch the take this view of it, it would not be a bad idea wheels turn!

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Perhaps it is somewhat visionery to predict

Labor - 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

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Charleston, S. C., News & Courier
August 22, 1933

Sentimentality and Nonsense

The editorial article of The New York Times with its quotations from newspapers of Norfolk, Va., about the danger to the Southern negroes from the operation of the N. R. A., elsewhere reprinted, contains truth tinctured with praiseworthy sentimentality. The sentimentality will in result boil down to nonsense.

If the wages of white and black labor shall by law be placed on the same level employers will give preference to the most efficient, reliable and productive labor. That is unavoidable, inevitable. If a Southern industry employ one hundred unskilled men and the minimum wage be, say, $14 for a forty hour week, the employer soon or late will hire men whose labor shall be most profitable. If experience convince that white laborers yield the better results for the money paid, the employer will prefer white labor and if he cannot obtain it at home will import it from the North if it can be had there. The nonsense is that employers can or should be expected to pay $14 a week for labor whose weekly average of production is $10 if they can get other labor that will actually earn $14 a week.

The News and Courier is not here and now expressing opinion about the relative efficiency of whites and blacks. As to that an opinion is in general firmly fixed, whether in the North or in the South. If a sawmill company in the South have a weekly payroll of $1,400 and it holds that whites are worth it and negroes are worth but $1,000, it simply will not, from considerations of pure sympathy, contribute the difference, $400 a week, to the support of negroes. If this lead to severe hardship to Southern negroes, the sole avoidance of it is for law to compel employers, North, South, West, to abandon the tests of efficiency and reliability in the selection of wage-earners and to substitute other tests, as weight, height, health, age, ability to lift burdens.

In respect of the negro labor in the South are prejudice and bias, which may or may not offset, but both are secondary and minor factors in the solution of the wage and labor question. On the one hand, many persons believe that a white man should employ white men because they are white. To say that it was a cause of the substitution in great part of white barbers for colored (white barbers were almost unknown in the South forty years ago) might be true, but to say that it was the one and main cause would be rash and silly. Time was when more negro waiters were employed in the hotels of New York city than in all the hotels of South Carolina. Does one see negro waiters in the North as Charles Dickens saw them on his visits to the United States? Meantime, negroes are rapidly losing ground in the Southern hotels.

On the other side, there are many Southerners who have sentimental preference for negroes. They have negroes for domestics and like them—it is an old, an inherited preference. Thousands of planters in South Carolina would find it difficult to operate their plantations with white labor even if it were more profitable; a generation would be required to adapt themselves to it were all the negroes to migrate. There are, too, thousands of Southerners who feel the sense of obligation (it is an emotion and they do not rationalize it) to assist in the support of what The New York Times calls these "Humble People," who literally accept the saying of William H. Seward, Abolitionist, that the negroes are "God's poor" and naturally to be cared for by Southerners. Mr. Seward wished the negroes to be liberated from the mastership of white Southerners, but naively he did not wish the masters freed from the responsibilities of their guardianship. This surviving sense of guardianship will mitigate whatever hardship the N. R. A. shall impose on Southern negroes.

It does menace them. If, as The Times and the Norfolk paper seem to contend, they should be protected from it, the heavier obligation rests upon the Northern people. They have the wealth—almost infinitely more wealth than the white Southerners have. Let them give jobs, not only to the negroes now with them, on equal terms with white labor, but to millions of others whom they should import, so that the problem of the "humble people" would be distributed, in Oregon, Wisconsin, Michigan, Maine. Or if they will not do that, let them finance industries and farms in the South for the Southern negroes to operate.

The North destroyed negro slavery (the slaves were property) in the South—that is past and is not discussed. For the North, having done that, to dictate or suggest that the Southern whites now employ and pay negroes as if they were whites is too much. Ninety per cent of that duty, if duty it be, rests upon the Northern people.

Generally, broadly speaking, the South will continue to pay the negroes their worth. That it has always done. That they are by far the most advanced section of the African race is the Southern white man's achievement.

Birmingham, Ala., Age Herald
August 21, 1933

Negroes Urged To Support NRA Drive

"Loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, patriotic devotion to American ideals, a strict obedience to the mandates of law and order and a spirit of patience and mutual cooperation are attributes of good citizenship and should be manifest during this period of national recovery," declared P. D. Davis, grand secretary of Negro Masons of Alabama, speaking to a mass meeting of Negroes Sunday afternoon at the St. Luke A. M. E. Church.

The meeting was sponsored by the North Birmingham Negro Civic League. Declaring that the NRA is the most important and far reaching movement since the World War, Davis said that "A better racial understanding, based upon fair play, will tend toward the development of a higher standard of citizenship in facing the complicated problems and working out the difficult tasks that confront us in America today." The speaker predicted that the Negro would play his part in the program as he has done in every national crisis.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

AUG 15 1933

Eagle and Vulture

HIGH idealism and unselfish service are exemplified in the N. R. A. Program, but the reign of violence in America is in no way disturbed. At Petros, the miners and convicts in the unspeakable Brushy Mountain prison barricade themselves in the mines, on strike, and defy the authorities. They are rendered desperate, no doubt, by the hopeless, drab fire-trap into which they are crowded like beasts.

In Chattanooga, a youth tells friends: "Here is the way it is done," and fires a bullet through his brain, while a veteran deputy, slain by highwaymen, is buried with honors.

When a moron mind begins agitating a moron mind, anything may happen, and the muddy-minded International Labor Defense meddled so persistently in a Tuscaloosa criminal case that two Negroes were taken out by a mob and lynched. "They didn't want the I. L. D. to free the Negroes," said a judge.

The good work of the Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching, and the fine efforts of the Inter-racial Commission go for naught when the fanatical ignorance of the I. L. D. plays upon the fanatical ignorance of the people of the Alabama Intolerance belt.

Idealism, as we say, fires the nation in the N. R. A. program, and the Blue Eagle flies high. But on a Texas farm a bandit gang is rounded up for amazing crimes. They are accused of having turned the Kansas City plaza into a shambles by pouring machine gun fire into crowds there and killing five men. They are accused, furthermore, of the kidnaping of Urschel, the Oklahoma Oil Man. The officers of the law proudly assert that the arrest of this gang leader, Harvey J. Bailey, will probably end the series of violent crimes in the Midwest. A similar announcement is made whenever a gang leader is arrested, but the crime wave only gains in momentum.

To conquer Crime, President Roosevelt sidetracks Prof. Moley, who has become rather an encumbrance in the State Department. Mr. Moley will track down the criminals. He has a record as a crime investigator, but we expect no immediate round-up of master criminals through his efforts. He is made a Sherlock Holmes largely because he failed as a Talleyrand.

We will not conquer crime until we gain a firmer control on our emotions, our minds and our souls. While reading the crime saturnalia, we note also from Jonesboro, Ark., an item which says that due to a church quarrel the Jonesboro Baptist Tabernacle was padlocked yesterday. Cynically minded, we sometimes think that many, many churches might as well be padlocked, for all the good they are doing.

Kidnapings, suicides, divorces, robberies and the like fill the news. Morality breaks down and promiscuity replaces modesty among our younger folks.

The Blue Eagle soars, but flying beside him over America is the Vulture. The outlook would be gloomy did we not know that crime feeds only on filthy minds, and that cultivation of our minds and our souls will bring a new deal to America in morals and culture, just as the N. R. A. seeks to bring a new deal in society and economics.

New Leader - N.Y.
AUG 19 1933

NRA Being Used to Bar Negro Workers in South

NEGRO labor in many sections of the South is being tricked out of the benefits of the National Recovery Act, according to information received daily by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The most widespread practice is the firing of Negroes and the hiring of whites in their places because "the minimum wage is too much money for Negroes."

Memphis business men are firing Negroes on a wholesale scale, according to the Memphis branch of the N.A.A.C.P., holding that $14 a week is more than a Negro should have. In certain sections of North Carolina, where Negroes form about 73 per cent of the workers in tobacco industries, the minimum wages are being withheld from them, the N.A.A.C.P. is advised.

In one county in Georgia, where 45 per cent of the population is colored, 300 Negroes who had been receiving 50 cents a day on public work were fired when the NRA agreement specified their minimum wage should be 30 cents an hour. Negroes in this county are being re-employed as farm labor, which is outside the NRA regulation, at 35 to 75 cents a day, it is reported. Nevertheless, the whites in the county expect a return of prosperity despite the lack of purchasing power among nearly half the population of the county.

In Birmingham, Ala., 2,000 retail grocers have drawn up a code which provides a minimum wage of $6 a week for "Negro porters and delivery boys." In Arkansas, white farmers are reported as sending their sons to the Civilian Conservation camps where they receive $30 a month and hiring Negroes to do the farm work at $10 and $15 a month.

At Washington, industrial leaders continue to submit codes for approval which either state plainly a lower wage for Negroes or hide it under a North-and-South wage scale. At the hearing on the soft coal mining agreement a basic wage scale of $4 a day in the South and $5 a day in the North was proposed. John L. Lewis, mine union president, urged one scale for all.

Meanwhile no provision has been made for much needed improvement in the fortunes of domestic workers.

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

MODIFIED SLAVERY LEGALIZED AS GOV'T ADOPTS SOUTHERN EMPLOYERS' JIM CROW CODES

NEGRO WORKERS' FATE DECIDED WITHOUT HAVING A VOICE AT CONFERENCE TABLE

Employers Forget Negro Consumer Pays Same Price For Commodities As Whites

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—(By Trezzvant W. Anderson for ANP)—Like a terrible storm which may arise with lightning-like suddenness and clean up as it destroys, the hours of labor and wage codes, promulgated for various branches of industry under the National Industrial Recovery Act, designed to clean up industry and to give workers, black and white, the chance to make a decent living, have appeared upon the horizon of the Negro's economic future in the shape of dark clouds which threaten, unless something is quickly done, to impose a new legalized and permanent form of modified slavery upon the Negroes of the South.

While the Roosevelt program has been put into operation so quietly that the Negro has been caught flat-footed. Always apprehensive because of his low estate and the cruel injustices visited upon him, the Negro could not believe that any new industrial order, looking to economic improvement, could be devised that would cut into the meager nubbins of existence which men have labored practically alone, are already his. Though it has been his part to have his fate decided without having a voice at the conference table, he has trusted to his luck in dealing with the individual white man to preserve him. Some might make good bargains, others bad. But he has never envisaged a situation, such as the present one threatens to become, where both legal and popular sanction were to be given a status of economic nudity for him.

No finer ideal could be set for the Negro than that of just becoming an equal American citizen, sharing in the general welfare of misfortune. But in the present instance, there are sinister forces which are working successfully to see that the Negro does not share equally in the general welfare. Already a supplicant on the fringe of industry, it is contemplated that while white workers are to be elevated, the Negro worker is to be shoved further off from the center of prosperity. Little as the Negro now has, he is to be accorded still less. He is to be sunk. For part of his existence he must work, the slave and part free man.

And while this is going on, the Negro finds himself caught without his forces being marshaled. Few voices are there in Washington to protect his interests during the hearings on the various codes. The most active agency has been the Negro Industrial League, led by John P. Davis, Harvard lawyer, and Dr. Robert Weaver, statistician from Harvard. Both these men have labored practically alone, but intelligently, to present the Negro's case. But there have been hundreds of representatives of other groups and causes to push claims in behalf of their groups. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, Negro churches and fraternal organizations, and Negro leaders generally, seem to have been unprepared to do effective work in Washington during this most important period when the entire face of industry is being changed and the Negro's future is being menaced. No one is to blame. This is no time for fault-finding. The storm which may destroy all the gains of seventy-five years is upon the Negro and the famous cry of Dubois to "Close Ranks!" is heard from every doorstep.

The chief menace to the Negro is in the South where most Negroes live and work. It is proposed by the national administration to set up certain minimum wages and certain maximum hours of labor in all the branches of industry thruout the nation. Hours are being cut down so that more people may be given jobs. Wages are being increased so that the national purchasing power may be increased. Increased wages mean increased prices for the necessities of life.

In every industry where Negroes have been employed in large numbers in the South, southern business men have gone to Washington and sought to have different scales set up for white and colored workers. They object to paying the Negro the same pay for the same work. They insist that if the codes require them to pay Negroes as much as white workers, they will discharge Negro workers and hire whites in their stead. This is true in the laundry industry, in steel, in lumber and timber. They do not realize that any system which reduces the purchasing power of the millions of Negroes in the South, likewise holds the white South down economically and makes charges of Negroes. They would forego the economic advantages of a fair play and work system in order to perpetuate racial differences based upon prejudices.

Most of the laundry workers in the South are Negroes. Last week, representatives at the conferences in Washington sneaked over a proposition that resulted in a code requiring minimum weekly pay of $10.80 in the north and $5.67 in the south, for Negroes. This group had sought to get Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee, to endorse such a plan, but Tuskegee bluntly refused. The next day after this laundry code, due to be ranked with the infamous Black Codes, had been published, its terms were withdrawn, and announcement was made that it was being reconsidered. Somebody had put in a word for the helpless brother.

The time is at hand when the brother must marshal his resources of intelligence and money and set up agencies in Washington that shall be able to represent him effectively.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
STATE
AUG 16 1933

CHEAP LABOR THE SOUTH'S MOST DEPRESSING LIABILITY.

"Ruin will come if we have to pay higher wages."

That and statements of similar import have been made with fervid sincerity many times within the past month, particularly in the South. It is a natural fear in the section which has suffered from the low earning power of workers from the very beginning of its entry into the field of industry; and always in agriculture.

But recently some thoughtful men in the South have been wondering if the relative poverty of this section is not due primarily to the low earning power of the workers. They believe it is. And they conclude that while increasing wages would have the effect feared in the quotation with which this article begins IF there were not balancing compensations, balancing compensations are certain to come should the general level of wages to workers be raised.

In speaking recently of the concentration of wealth in a few thousand families, and the resultant reinvestment of these millions in industries which has in turn resulted in production greatly in excess of the power of consumers to absorb—and consequent stagnation and unemployment in those industries, the New York World Telegram observes:

> A dollar a day added to the purchasing power of every inhabitant of two countries alone, China and India, would add nearly $1,000,000,000 a day to the demand for those things which the inventive and productive genius of this generation is able to supply, and put every factory in the world on a 24-hour-a-day production schedule.

We think of an illustration nearer home. There are many more than seven million workers for wages, whites and Negroes, men and women, in the Southern states, but what would happen should an average of 50 cents be added to the daily wage of seven million of those workers, for 300 days a year?

The "buying power" of those seven million men and women would be increased by one billion, fifty million dollars a year! They would have that much more to spend; that much more to pour into trade channels.

It is a somewhat interesting fact that this increase in buying power given to seven million workers by adding an average of a half dollar a day to their earnings, is exactly equal to the gross value of 14,000,000 bales of cotton weighing 500 pounds each, if sold for 15 cents a pound.

The South's "cheap labor" has been advertised as an asset. Is it not really our most depressing liability? We should welcome the day when the level of wages, all along the line, is raised. This thought was expressed by Mr. Malcolm Miller in a talk to the Columbia Rotary club on Monday.

Servants and the N.R.A.

Domestic servants everywhere are asking, "How does the N.R.A. affect us?"

It doesn't, but it ought to.

Why should the government be so insistent that an employer pay minimum hours and living wages for his office help and still work his servants to death?

It costs servants as much to live as anybody else. They need as much leisure time as anybody.

If 40-44 hours a week are enough for a clerk, why should we ask a maid or a butler to work for 63-84 hours a week?

If no office boy can earn less than $12.50-$15.00 a week, why should we be allowed to pay a chambermaid or a houseboy $6 to $9 a week?

Many a servant works from 8:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. every day except Thursday. This includes Sundays and legal holidays, and when there are guests, the servants put in overtime without extra pay.

Many a servant is on 24-hour duty. Thousands get only a few dollars a week, plus board and lodging in a damp cellar or a torrid attic.

What to do about it?

Patriotic Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, signed her son's code for Roosevelt servants in New York City, the minimum $15 wage and if servants and farm workers are intelligent enough to state their own case and the 40-hour week.

Another patriotic Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, who put her servants under the N.R.A. ganization.

Servants and their spokesmen must appeal to the patriotism of a nation trying to pull itself out of a ditch and leave them behind.

Housewives and employers can only be

KEEPING THE NEGRO DOWN

Again the white people of the South are confronted with the question of how they are to operate their factories, mines, mills and stores under the NRA and at the same time "keep the Negro down." Strange as it may appear, yet it is undoubtedly true that the white people of the South are willing to suffer a great loss economically rather than accept any proposition which tends to help the Negro become a more substantial citizen. This thought was described by a writer who said that the white people of the South were so prejudiced against the Negro that if a million dollars were offered them, provided it was to be distributed dollar for dollar to white and black alike, it would be rejected on the grounds of "social equality."

In keeping the Negro down, there seems to be some kind of a delusion in the minds of the white people that in giving the Negro an equal opportunity to educate his children and to earn a livlihood the so-called "white supremacy" is in danger. Therefore, the South, the garden spot of this country, rich in minerals, waterways, etc., which should make it the greatest commercial center in the country, is now being held back because of its attitude towards a class of citizens. In this connection, we are reminded here of an address of Malcolm Miller before the Columbia Carolina Rotary club in which he points out a few facts which would be helpful to the entire South if the people would only think. He points out the enormous loss which is sustained by the communities because of low wages and in substantiation if his statements, he cites the following figures:

A dollar a day added to the purchasing power of every inhabitant of two countries alone, China and India, would add nearly one billion dollars a day to the demand for those things which the inventive and productive genius of this generation is able to supply, and put every factory in the world on a twenty-four hour a day production schedule.

We think of an illustration nearer home. There are many more then seven million workers for wages, whites and Negroes, men and women, in the southern states, but what would happen should an average of fifty cents be added to the daily wage of seven million of those workers for three hundred days a year?

The buying power of those seven million men and women would be increased by one billion, fifty million dollars a year! They would have that much more to spend, that much more to pour into trade channels.

It is a somewhat interesting fact that this increase in buying power given to seven million workers by adding an average of a half dollar a day to their earnings is exactly equal to the gross value of fourteen million bales of cotton, weighing five hundred pounds each, if sold for fifteen cents a pound.

The South's cheap labor has been advertised as an asset. Is it not really our most depressing liability? We should welcome the day when the level of wages, all along the line, is raised.

We think that the above statement from Mr. Miller is so true until it sounds dramatic. Surely, this should challenge the white people of the South to wake up; for as the late Booker T. Washington said, "You cannot keep a man down in the ditch without staying down with him."

WANT NEGROES ON COUNTY COUNCILS

N.A.A.C.P. Protests Naming of Foreman in Interior Dept.

White Man To Be "Expert" Adviser on Economic Status of the Negro.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—(ANP)—In a letter to Paul Douglas of the Bureau of Economic Education of the Consumers' Advisory Board, T. Arnold Hill, acting secretary of the National Urban League, asked for Negro representation on Consumers' County Councils which are being organized throughout the nation for the purpose of protecting the consumer. Mr. Hill in his letter to Professor Douglas said:

"In the work of organizing Consumers' County Councils throughout the country, which I understand will be your immediate responsibility, I wish to urge upon you the necessity of advising the appointment of a Negro member to these County Councils, especially where Negroes make up a significant portion of the population.

"It is well known to you, of course, that the 12,000,000 Negroes of the United States are especially in need of 'accurate information concerning the NRA and its effects upon consumers,' and perhaps are less 'articulate on questions of national economic recovery' than any other group in our population. Moreover, suffering from the very lowest wages, they need above all the benefits which might come from a 'more economical and efficient distribution of goods to consumers.'

"The assumption, which is so generally held, that in movements of this kind the Negro will receive the benefits as a part of the population, has proved fallacious. Unless Negroes are represented on these councils, they are very apt to be deprived of the benefits which result from the work of these organizations."

The N.A.A.C.P. sent the folowing telegram to Secretary Harold L. Ickes:

"National Association for Advancement of Colored People wishes to protest against the appointment of Clark Foreman to Interior Department as adviser on economic status of Negro.

We recognize appointee is man of training and member of the Liberal Southern group. Our objection is not to him personally but to idea of white adviser for Negroes.

The age of paternalism in relations of the races is past so far as Negroes are concerned and they bitterly resent having a white man officially designated by the government to advise on their welfare.

"Only a Negro can know true condition of Negro people and voice their hopes because it is only by living as a Negro in Amercia that the several nuances of discrimination and exploitation are truly discovered.

"Further, there are a number of colored men who have as great training as appointee and far richer experience who could fill this post to the satisfaction of the administration and colored people.

"If the time has not come when Negroes of expert training and wide experience can interpret the problems of their race to the government then the millions of dollars spent for Negro education by the government and by the paternalists themselves is wasted.

"We are confident this appointment will be regarded as most unfortunate by colored citizens of every section and station in life."

ROY WILKINS
Asst. Secretary

NEGRO CONGRESSMAN DISAPPROVES OF NRA

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 15. (AP)—President Roosevelt's NRA program was described as "a dangerous experiment" in an address by Oscar De Priest, negro congressman from Illinois, last night at the First Baptist Institutional negro church.

"However, regardless of my personal opinion I want you to give the program every ounce of your support," said De Priest.

Mob violence was assailed by the congressman, who directed strong criticism against the attitude taken by the governor of California following the San Jose lynchings.

Labor – 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS

NOV 27 1933

Making a New "Negro Problem"

General Hugh S. Johnson, speaking in Atlanta, said, in relation to the plea of some of the Southern employers for lower wages than those prevailing in the rest of the country: "It is the first time that I ever knew of a community boasting that any section of its people are inferior to a corresponding group of any other part of the country."

Low wages are an affliction to the South. Of that is no doubt, and The News and Courier is in complete agreement with General Johnson if he is indicating the purpose of the Administration to make the minimum wage uniform for every kind of labor in every part of the country. We do not believe in the fixing of wages by law, but, if that is to be done, we have no objection to its application to South Carolina.

The fact does not budge that as to the negro section of labor a lower valuation is placed in wages paid in the North and West as well as in the South. In the North and the West, on the farms and in the rural districts negroes are virtually excluded from employment. In the cities where they are congregated at least two negroes to one white man in proportion to numbers are now idle.

If the minimum wage scale shall be uniform in all the states, a "negro problem" of acutest character will arise.

Southern employers, with exceptions, will not pay the average negro fourteen dollars a week if they can obtain white labor.

Once the news shall be spread abroad that a million fourteen dollar a week jobs filled by negroes are to be had in the South, a million white men will come from the North and will get them.

Unless American employers shall be convinced that negro labor, generally, is as efficient as white labor is, the problem of unemployment will come to be generally a negro problem.

The South will be relieved of its ancien burden of taking care of the black man, and it will be the distributed burden of all the American people.

With allowance for temporary inconvenences and dislocations, that will be a happy event for the South.

In New York City are 327,000 negroes, two-fifths of the negro population of South Carolina. Every day for years we have seen automobiles of New York registry in the streets of Charleston, hundreds of them, thousands, but we have yet to see one of them with a negro driver.

The News and Courier is heartily in favor of universal high wages in the South and of paying them to the people who can and will give the most service in return, regardless of race, color or previous condition. Presumably General Johnson would agree with that.

Dept. Heads Concerned Over "Leak" of Information On Secret Negro Meetings

Age
Nov 30-33
New York

WASHINGTON (CNS)—In the growing aftermath of the recent "Secret Meeting Held To Lower Negro Wages"; and John P. Davis' expose of a transcript of the minutes of a meeting of the Special Industrial Recovery Board, September 18, several interesting events stand out. The transcript read by Davis revealed Secretary Ickes, Secretary Perkins, Hugh Johnson and others in meeting discussing the appointment of a Negro investigator.

First, early next day Clark Foreman the Special Adviser to the Secretary of the Interior on Negro Economics who was present and heard the transcript read, went to the sick bed side of his chief in the Naval Hospital, where the latter was confined and recovering from a broken rib—and repored the occorrence.

Second, the Special Industrial Recovery Board met to discover how the leak happened and how much more Davis knows of their proceedings.

Third, Secretary Ickes put the investigating machinery of his department at work to investigate Davis; how he got the 'verbatim copy of the minutes'; and how much more he knows.

Fourth, In answer to the last question Davis smiling replies: "That may develop when Congress meets next month."

THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN EUROPE AND IN AMERICA

Times 11-19-33. N.Y.

Buying, Marketing and Credit Organizations, It Is Found, Play A Greater Part in the Economy of the Old World Than the New

By HENRY SZOSZKIES,
Chief Inspector of Cooperative Unions of Poland.

DURING my stay in America a year ago I put the following question to myself: "Is it feasible, in the light of prevailing conditions, to launch a campaign for the spread of the cooperative movement in America?" After a careful observation and exhaustive study I came to the conclusion that, in view of America's pronounced individualism and with the feeling of hopelessness and depression in the air throughout the country—a feeling from which no class of the population was exempt in the Summer of 1932—any effort of this sort was doomed to failure from the start.

Times 11-19-33

On my return visit last Summer, I do not recognize the country—everything seems changed. Of course, I do not mean to imply that prosperity has returned in full force; I speak only of the changed mood. The wave of despair has ebbed, the mental depression has receded under the onrush of newly born hopes, and people are beginning to look fearlessly into the future.

And, what is most important, the National Recovery Act, the currency laws, the industrial codes, the pressure brought to bear on the powerful "interests" by President Roosevelt's administration—all this has wrought a veritable revolution and undermined the average American's faith in "rugged individualism." Americans are beginning to think collectively.

Aims of the Cooperatives.

Fully aware of the difficulties the Recovery Administration has to cope with in its attempt to "put over" its "new economic policy," I cannot but feel that many of them would have been obviated had there existed in the United States a well organized and properly developed network of cooperatives, a network similar to those in England, France, Poland, Italy, Germany and in practically all the other countries of Europe.

What is a cooperative? The technical definition of the term is: A voluntary union of people for purposes of certain economic attainments, on the condition that the aim of their united efforts be not large financial profits, but an increase in real wages or its equivalent and a decrease in the cost of living to the membership."

Let us say a hundred employes founded a cooperative store. They will use their joint investment not in order to derive large dividends (earnings) for themselves, but to make it possible, with whatever wages they are receiving, to purchase various products at considerably lower prices than in the local, privately owned stores.

When all is said and done, the cooperative principle is a compromise between capitalism and socialism and is based on the following fundamentals:

1. Each member has only one vote, independently of the number of shares he owns, while in private companies the number of votes to be cast by each partner is in proportion to his investment.

2. The members of a cooperative are, at the same time, both, its owners and customers. A cooperative store sells merchandise to none but its members, a cooperative bank lends money exclusively to its shareholders, and so on.

3. A certain part of the profits is expended in satisfying the cultural needs of the membership.

These principles were first proclaimed eighty years ago by the poverty-stricken weavers in the British town of Rochdale, and they have remained unshaken to this day, serving as the basis of a movement which has taken deep root in forty-odd countries and counts 40,000,000 members.

In England there are to be found, in round numbers, 1,500 cooperative consumers' leagues, with a total membership of 5,00,000, an annual turnover of £200,000,000 and a net profit of £20,000,000. Three million employes constitute the membership of the Central Union of Consumers' Leagues in Germany. In addition, the cooperative credit unions count a total of about 2,000,000 members.

Times 11-19-33

Spread of the Movement.

The situation in Poland can well serve as an example to other countries. The fact that Poland had for more than a century been partitioned among Russia, Austria and Germany had taught its population self-reliance and self-help and the growth of the cooperative movement was a result. Farmers', consumers' and credit cooperatives were founded, catering to members only. These cooperatives, united into powerful associations, opened strong banking institutions of their own and when, after the World War, Poland emerged unified and liberated the apparatus required for the proper development of an independent national economy was ready and waiting.

Likewise, the reclamation of Palestine by the Jews is being carried out almost exclusively on the cooperative basis. In Switzerland every third person is a member of a cooperative. The milk products industry of Denmark consists of a number of cooperatives; the People's Cooperative Banks of Italy, founded by Luiggi Luzzati, have more than once saved the country from a financial collapse.

What about the United States? Rapid progress has been made by the Farmers' Cooperative Association, which had in 1932 11,950 separate cooperatives affiliated with it, its total membership numbering not quite 3,000,000. The turnover for

the past year was $1,925,000,000. What a different picture, however, confronts us when we consider the cooperatives in other fields. There are, at present, all told, 1,529 consumers' societies in the United States, with a membership of 206,387, only 0.17 per cent of the total population, while in England the proportion is 14.79 to every hundred.

Somewhat better situated are the credit cooperatives. In twenty-two States there were in 1932, 1,057 credit unions with a total of 268,381 members. During the same period Japan counted 12,104 credit unions and Poland 6,169. All in all, the number of credit unions in the United States does not exceed that of little Holland.

I have learned, however, from Roy F. Bergergren, executive director of the Credit Union National Extension Bureau, of which Edward A. Filene is president, that in the months of July and August of the current year there were incorporated in the United States eighty new credit unions. This goes to show that we are dealing not with a few sporadic cases but with a steady and growing trend.

State and Federal Action.

In order, however, for this movement to spread throughout the land it is necessary that all of the forty-eight States pass a cooperative measure (enacted, so far, by thirty-seven States) and, what is more important, that a Federal cooperative law for the country as a whole be enacted. This law should embody, among other things, the following provisions:

1. A group of people, not less than ten in number, has a right to form a cooperative of any type.

2. The legalization of a cooperative is to be effected through notification of the appropriate department of the government and not by obtaining a permit.

3. The cooperatives are entitled to unite into associations, the executive and controlling power of each affiliate to be vested in the association in question, the government recognizing the right of the associations to be examined by their (the associations') administrative organs, instead of by the banking department, as at present.

4. The highest controlling authority over all cooperatives and associations to be invested in a Federal Cooperative Council, which is to consist, in equal numbers, of officials appointed by the government and of delegates duly elected by the cooperative associations.

Relations With Government.

This last provision would guarantee the government complete supervision and control of the cooperatives. I am using the term control, and not intervention, advisedly, because the cooperatives must needs have a free field for unobstructed development based on principles of common weal. Intervention on the part of a government invariably disturbs the autonomous character of the movement and cramps the released energy of the cooperative forces. Soviet Russia is a case in point. The cooperatives there constantly feel the strong hand of the government, with the result that they have lost a great deal of their former importance.

If the conditions in America are ripe for the rapid spread of the cooperative movement, there will be no dearth of followers, no lack of leaders and executives. So it has been the world over.

NEGRO RECOVERY GROUP PLANS BATTLE FOR NEGRO RIGHTS

BUSINESS SESSIONS HELD AT WHITE-LAW HOTEL

Washington, Oct. 16 (CNS)—The battle cry of more than three million Negroes was sounded Wednesday when John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, declared at a banquet given by Committee at the Whitelaw Hotel that "the work of the Negro organizations united in the effort to free black labor from economic slavery will not be done until real dollars find their way into the pockets of black wokers, and hungry Negro men and women no longer wander the streets jobless'

Mr. Davis spoke at the banquet attended by officially designated representatives of fifteen major national organizations who have joined in the work of the Joint Committee on National Recovery to secure a square deal for Negro labor.

Outstanding leaders of both races were present at the banquet and expressed themselves as enthusiastic over the formation of a united committee of leading racial and inter racial, church, civic and fraternal orgnization. An unduplicated membership of more than three million colored citizens is estimated to have representation on the Joint Committee.

The following organizations were reported by Dr. George E. Haynes executive secretary of the Race Relations Department of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America, and Chairman of the Joint Committee to have become members of the Joint Comittee: Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, African Methodist Episcopal Church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Independent and Benevolent Order of Elks of the World, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: National Baptist Convention, U. S. A.; Department of Race Relations Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, National Catholic Interracial Federation, National Negro Bar Association, Negro Industrial League, National Negro Business League, National Technical Association, National Board of the Y. W. C. A., Public Affairs Committee: and the Women's Auxiliary, National Baptist Convention.

Prominent Guests Present

Important guests present at the banquet included: Miss Mary Anderson, head of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, Mr. Lambert Heiniger, Member of the Industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York; Mr. Arthur Holden, president of the New York Urban League; Mr. C. C. Spaulding, president of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University, Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, former United States Minister to Liberia Dean Charles H. Houston of Howard University Law School, Mr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of School of this city, Miss Frances Williams of the staff of the National Board of Y. W. C. A., Dr Clark Foreman, advisor to Secretary of Interior Ickes o nthe Economic status of Negroes; Miss Mabel Byrd of the Bureau of Research and Planning of the National Recovery Administration; Mr. Frank Coe of Brookins Institute, Miss Elizabeth Eastman of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A.; A. Philip Randolph president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and Mr Channing Tobias of the National Y. M. C. A. ... ...

Other speakers at the banquet were: Miss Van Kleeck, Mr. C. C. Spaulding, Mr. Walter White, Miss Anderson, Dr. Mordecai Johnson and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, technical advisor to the Joint Committee

Business sessions of the Joint Committee were held at the Whitelaw during the day and after the banquet. Complete plans for securing fair treatment of Negro workers and protecting the interests of Negro consuming groups were discussed and approved by the Committee.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

NEW DEAL FOR NEGROES ASKED ---STRONG APPEAL IS PRESENT ED TO CODE ADMINISTRATOR

EDITORIAL NOTE:

There is published in The Birmingham Post of July 26 an article on the appearance of John P. Davis in interest of a square deal for Negroes and whites. Mr. Davis represented the Negro Industrial League.

The argument was to Assistant Administrator Cates at a Lumber Code hearing.

The article is comprehensive, and makes exposures that of themselves should mean much to the poor element of the country, and especially to the Negro group. Nothing in recent years has come more nearly reaching a very acute situation in a logical way than does the argument of Mr. Davis.

There is plenty effort on the part of a large number of people and concerns to defeat the Negro of his protection in the labor code, and unless the matter is carefully and sensibly handled it is possible and probable that the Negro people will suffer from this act rather than profit by it. The order goes straight to the life and security of the Negro people of America, and if the purpose of the act is carried out, the Negro race will profit. If it is not carried out the race will be in worse shape than at any time since its emancipation from slavery.

Ninety-eight per cent of the Negro people of America may be easily styled as laborers in the common things of the country. To place their jobs so as to be attractive to other race groups without giving them adequate protection there must come a retirement of their labor and the bringing forward of other people who are amply provided for in other fields of endeavor, and who, more than that, have the first lien on charitable institutions and benefactors.

The article in The Birmingham Post is a dispatch from Washington, D. C. Here it is:

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A second and more fervent appeal to the National Recovery administration to raise the purchasing power of Negro workers as well as whites has been made in connection with hearings on the lumber code, by the Negro Industrial league.

The first appeal, in connection with cotton textiles, was unsuccessful, although President Roosevelt has directed that minimum wages for Negro workers in textile mills—cleaners and outside workers—be submitted by Jan. 1. In the meantime, they are excepted from provisions of the code which protect white workers.

The lumber code fixes a minimum of $10.80 a week for southern workers, a large proportion of whom are Negroes, and provides a 48-hour week. Lumber workers in other sections of the country get higher weekly minimum rates.

"No Color Line"

"The rise in prices of basic food stuffs and other necessaries of life has known no color line," John P. Davis, secretary of the league, said to Assistant Administrator Cates at the lumber code hearing.

"Is it fair, therefore, to draw such a line between wages paid in a region dominated by black labor and a region dominated by white labor? Certainly such a discrimination in wage differentials—so pointedly directed at the Negro labor in the industry—can not be said to be in keeping with an essential purpose of the act.

"There is grave reason to doubt if the $10.80 weekly minimum wage represents even a bare subsistence wage. Certainly it can not be labelled a 'decent living wage.' Like the cotton mill worker, the lumber mill worker has been a victim of the nauseous paternalism of the South already repudiated in strong terms by the administrator of this act and the president of the United States. The cotton mills are like the lumber mills, located in agricultural communities away from cities. The laborers in both industries are on an equal footing in every respect. Yet it has been suggested that $10.80 is a decent living wage for lumber mill workers in the South while $12 a week has been set for cotton mill laborers.

"Bar Subsistence"

"It is obvious that the proposed minimum will not give the Negro laborer in the lumber industry with his nearly half a million dependents a fair chance of warding off the evils of hunger and human misery. Nor must it be supposed that the purposes of the National Recovery Act will be served by simply giving Negro labor a bare subsistence wage. That Negro labor has been paid ridiculously low wages is no justification for the perpetuation of such wages in a code of fair competition."

Davis asked a 40-hour week for Southern lumber mills and a 40-cent an hour wage. He declared that the shorter work week would provide jobs for 18,863 additional persons and would increase purchasing power $15,694,016 in a year.

"Somewhere, this disastrous policy of establishing lower wage rates for Negro labor must stop," Davis said. 'If it is allowed to permeate all the codes presented then white manufacturers will find they have no sales for their products because they have allowed the Negro market to become paralyzed—a market better than any foreign market that could be hoped for, free from fluctuating tariffs and uncertain competition factors, and large in potential demand."

NRA Revokes Laundry Code

Says Low Scale In South Was Overlooked; Blow To Montgomery Plants

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—(AP)—A full hearing by Hugh S. Johnson of the wage rates which caused the withdrawal of Recovery Administration approval of the laundry code was asked tonight by the industry.

Lloyd A. Peck, general manager of the Laundry Owners National Association, said in a statement the laundry owners believed that at the hearing they could submit "facts which will show that the code submitted by them contains fair and reasonable rates."

Their code was disapproved today by the administration after the laundry owners had been authorized yesterday to put it into effect. The administration objeected particularly to a section which would permit the payment of wages of 14 cents an hour or less to women workers in the South.

Peck said "the officers of the Laundry Owners National Association proposed a very large increase in existing wages and a material reduction in hours of work."

"The 14-cent per hour rate proposed for the Southern area represents an increase in minimum wages of approximately 100 per cent," he said. The code submitted by the association also proposed a schedule of minimum weekly wages for office employes comparable to that established for all the retail trades.

"It must be remembered that the rates of wage, the scale of living, the character and efficiency of the labor usually employed, create competitive conditions in the Southern area which are peculiar and most exceptional.

"The laundry industry is entirely in accord with the purposes of the President's reemployment program and in submitting its temporary code earnestly endeavored to increase the wage scale to the very limit of the capacity to pay of the laundries in the various sections of the country.

"It is felt that the actual conditions affecting labor in the various sections of the country cannot be ignored without disrupting long established practices, and perhaps jeopardizing the very existence of the industry."

When the wage provision was sighted today an order was immediately issued annulling the code.

Under this procedure, the laundry operators will be expected either to submit a new agreement boosting the pay scale or to sign President Roosevelt's blanket agreement, if they are to obtain the blue eagle.

The wage provided for the South compared with 25 cents an hour in the Eastern area, 20 cents in the Southwest and 22 1-2 cents in the North.

Operator Here Declares Johnson Knew Of Scale

Information that the national recovery administration had revoked the trade practice plan worked out by the laundry industry came as a complete surprise last night to laundry establishment operators here. On advice that Gen. Johnson had formally approved the plan, Montgomery laundry heads obtained their blue eagles yesterday.

No official notice of the revocation had been received by them up to a late hour last night. The only knowledge of the action they had was through the foregoing dispatch from Washington, receipt of which was communicated to them from The Advertiser.

L. D. Rouse, head of the Empire Laundry, on being read the dispatch over the telephone, said that laundrymen here received a night letter yesterday morning from headquarters of the Laundry Owners National Association at Joliet, Ill., stating Gen. Johnson had accepted, approved and signed the plan and that they were to go to the postmaster and receive their blue eagles, which they did. A similar course of procedure was followed in Birmingham, he stated.

"I can't imagine how such an oversight could have occurred," Mr. Rouse said, "as a committee of five from our national organization has been in Washington for at least a week and it is my information that members of this committee presented figures on hours and wages to Gen. Johnson before the plan was submitted for his approval."

Mr. Rouse stated the whole matter is in the hands of the national Association's committee for complete adjustment. Action of laundry owners here, he said, will be governed by the national Association's action.

NEGROES AND WHITES IN REFORESTATION CAMPS

The sending of Negroes and whites to the forest under the Roosevelt's reforest ation program is bringing to the front the question of racial equality. In Ohio we find a camp made up of whites and blacks, but supervised by a Negro. In New York state we find a rebellion breaking out among the men because Major Roland P. Shrugg replaced two Negro clerks with white recruits, in spite of the fact that there are 44 Negroes and 22 whites. In Pennsylvania we find fourteen cars carrying recruits, and the last two reserved for Negroes. Another fight ensued when some of the transgressed the Jim-Crow line. The cars bearing Negroes were detached from the white cars and remained to be picked up by another locomotive. In the southland we find some Negroes denied, out right, an opportunity to attend the camps. In spite of the discrimination existing in many camps, we note that separate camps were not maintained for whites and blacks, but all groups were mixed. It is a step higher than the policies maintained in the army and navy.

"NEGROES SHOULD RECEIVE SAME PAY AND TREATMENT AS OTHER WORKERS."---R. R. MOTON

TUSKEGEE PRINCIPAL DENIES REPORT THAT HE IS SEEKING SPECIAL CODE FOR NEGRO WORKERS.

A report published in The Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser, leading daily of Alabama's capital city, to the effect that the Principal of Tuskegee Institute was seeking a dual code and was said to have requested General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act, to put the minimum wages of Negroes below that of the whites, brought prompt denial from Dr. R. R. Moton in a telegram to The Pittsburgh Courier this week in answer to a wire from The Courier to find out whether or not The Advertiser's story gave true views of the Tuskegee Principal.

Dr. Moton's telegram follows:

Cappahosic, Va., July 31.

Robert L. Vann,
Pittsburgh Courier,

Have made no statement regarding the Negro and Industrial Recovery Act. Stop. If you wish you may quote me as saying there should, in my opinion, be no discrimination regarding wages of Negroes and I think the Negro should receive absolutely the same pay and treatment as other workers, governed only by the quality and quantity of its work.

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"Several Montgomery business executives said they had heard on good authority that Dr. Moton had told Johnson it would work to the disadvantage of Negro workers to prescribe a minimum wage of $14.00 a week with no regard to race. Dr. Moton's reported move was interpreted to mean this Southern leader of the Negro race feared that a $14.00 a week minimum wage would result in the substitution of white for Negro labor."

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
August 2, 1933

Yes, Pay the Porter, Too

Those of us who are endeavoring to meet the president's request in the adoption of the blanket code of fair practices have constant reactions against paying the Negro porter or Negro delivery boy so much money as the minimum wage calls for.

This objection should be discouraged, brushed aside. No one under 16 years of age should be employed. And the minimum wage paid to the older Negro workers should be embraced as an opportunity.

As we have said previously, the main difficulty with which we have had to contend in our Southern states has been the low wages of the Negro. The whites as a rule have been so poor that they could not afford to pay good wages, and the Negro has been so hungry and poor he was compelled to accept anything that was offered, or that could be paid. And around and around the vicious circle went, drawing Negroes and whites into it and keeping the whole section of country in the direst poverty.

Our Negroes, regardless of the service they were capable of rendering, and their willingness to rise above the level of the sorry worker, were rated just a little above what the poorest was paid. And the first thought when a Negro's wages were considered was, if they were good, "Why, you can get a white man for that."

In consequence it has been necessary for the white man to work cheaply, or the Negro would get the job; and the Negro had to work still cheaper, or the white man would be hired.

How many Negro children have been burned up with their homes and all they had, because the mother and father both had to work for starvation wages, to try to keep body and soul and children together? And it is not a sob-story about the Negro particularly. It is the effect of this thing on the whites—a case of no chain being stronger than its weakest link. If the Negro is held down and his wife and children have to work to get only bread and meat, then how will the white man and his wife and children get away from having to do that same thing?

We should not begrudge the Negro porter or others the minimum wage. Give it to them, and pass the cost on to the consumer. We have been groveling in poverty and dirt here in this Southern country for 75 years, reckoning everything from the standpoint of how little we could pay the Negro, and scaling everything from that up—with mighty little up. We have had no buying power. Our population has had barely enough to exist on. We have lived on the corn and fodder wages of a horse.

Under the old competitive system, where our anti-trust laws forbade any sort of agreement in restraint of trade, as it was called, and "trade" was understood to be the devil take the hindmost, one employer cut wages and ground down his helpers; if his competitor didn't go him one better, one of them had to quit business. An interpretation has been given the anti-trust laws that no agreements can be made to raise prices except to cover actual increased expenses. This interpretation gives employers a chance to be fair to each other and to their employes, to pay a man enough to give him some buying power, some surplus, and to add this to selling costs. Thus to put more money into the hands of consumers, to keep industry going, instead of letting 10 per cent of our people get 90 per cent of the wealth every seven years, and sit down on it, while all the rest of the mankind stand around hungry.

This gives us an opportunity to get away from that peonage, that misery and squalor, ignorance, hopelessness we have endured. To embrace this thing whole-heartediy and enthusiastically, to be conscientious about it, to measure out to everyone regardless of color or necessity the exact stipulation of the code, and then pass that actual increase on to the consumer, will give us something we have never had, and couldn't have obtained in a thousand years of old-plan struggle. To give our Negro population increased income along with the whites provides them with some buying power. They are consumers. They want what we want. If they can get the money they will buy what we buy. They will be transformed into spenders and tax-payers overnight. This will have the effect of increasing the South's population from a standpoint of spending power and business, and by figuring the whites who move up also the South's buying power will triple.

Making an exception of domestic servants from the code does not appear fair on its face. It is not feasible to bring these under it, of course, for fear of throwing a good many out of jobs where they are now employed, and where a higher wage would force house-keepers to do their own work. But the N. R. A. might have spoken a good word for domestic servants, and urged employers to give them all the consideration possible, until the minimum wage could be afforded. They have as hard time as anybody, and work for the poorest pay. Some cooks get $2 per week, and by the time they have paid house rent, what is left for them to spend with the merchants? What can they contribute toward keeping the wheels of industry going? What do they consume beyond meat and bread? And if we have learned anything from this depression it is an appreciation of the consumer. Make consumers out of people by giving them something beyond a bare living, beyond meat and bread. Pay them a little over what they actually need for living expenses, and they will prosper you, prosper everyone by bringing it back for goods you sell and which other people make.

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Labor-1933 — General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

NEGROES SCARCE AT HEARING ON CODE OF STEEL INDUSTRY

By GEORGE E. HAYNES

Executive Secretary, Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches

(This is the first of a series of articles that Mr. Haynes will write on the National Recovery Act and its significance for Negro workers and the masses of people.)

WASHINGTON.—At the hearing of the National Recovery Administration on the iron and steel codes in the auditorium of the department of commerce building here Monday, July 31, Negroes present to care for the interests of the thousands of Negro workers in this industry were conspicuous by their scarcity.

Shortly after my arrival one Negro worker from one of the steel districts came in with some of his white colleagues. J. P. Davis and Dr. Robert Weaver, who have been in attendance at many of the hearings and have been zealously active in presenting evidence at the hearings of the textile and lumber codes to protect the interest of Negro workers, were on hand early and throughout the hearing. The Reverend Robert W. Brooks, Lincoln Memorial Congregational church, attended the morning session. Although the weather was sweltering 500 to 600 whites were there throughout the day.

Withdraw Employe Plan

When the hearing got under way, Robert Lamont, secretary of the Iron and Steel institute, with 130 firm members of the industry including businesses that produce pig iron, iron and steel ingots, rolled or drawn iron or steel products, presented the code of fair competition. A dramatic time came when Colonel Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery administrator, said that there had been considerable objection to Article IV, Section 1, sub-section (2) of the Steel code relating to employes or prospective employes joining a company union or refraining from joining any organization of their own choosing. He said in his opinion it was "inappropriate that section of this code, which contains the mandatory provision of the Recovery law."

After consultation with some of his colleagues, Mr. Lamont said they had decided to withdraw the objectional section. "It should be distinctly understood, however," he continued, "that the omission of the section does not imply any change in the attitude of the industry on the two points therein referred to;" that their employe representation plan was desired by their employes and that they would naturally do everything they could to "preserve the satisfactory relations with their employes."

William A. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, strongly objected to this statement of Mr. Lamont and said it meant the "industry was advising the administration that it is its purpose to go back and apply that section of the code.....that is highly objectionable to labor. If a new deal is on, it should be for labor as well as for industry," he continued.

Mr. Lamont also announced that representatives from southern plants would be present during the afternoon and make some statement with reference to the low rates for common labor of 27 cents in the Birmingham district and 25 cents in the other parts of the southern district. These representatives later appeared and said they had agreed on a minimum rate for common labor at 30 cents per hour for both districts. This is in striking contrast to minimum rates from 35 cents to 40 cents in the 19 other districts.

Miss Perkins Speaks for Negro

Shortly after Mr. Lamont completed the presentation of the steel industry code, Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of the Department of Labor, was given the floor. She made what was perhaps the most searching analysis of the steel code and was applauded loudly for five minutes by the 500 leaders present when she finished. She said, "The basis laid for the recovery of the steel industry will go far toward determining the kind of industrial recovery we get for the nation as a whole."

"Steel," she continued, "is the basic fabric of our civilization. Industrial policies and the labor policies embodied in the code for that industry will spread and weave themselves into most of the important industries of the nation. And if we are to avoid a repetition of the errors that have all but wrecked our industrial structure, it is necessary that the foundation which we are now about to lay in the steel industry shall be set in the solid ground of new policies of industrial and labor management that are based on the human and economic needs of the nation as a whole."

She showed how the number of employes in the steel industry had dropped from 420,000 in 1929 to about half that number in March, 1933 and how the total earnings for the whole year 1932 were $190,000,000 a drop of 75 per cent from 1929.

She appealed to the leaders of the steel industry to take the lead in attacking the irregularity and insecurity of employment in the industry. She recited how they had by their concentration on accidents in steel and iron plants in certain sections had reduced them approximately 89 per cent in 12 years. She called upon them to use the same sort of skill, spirit and enthusiasm in reducing the irregularity and insecurity of employment.

She plead for a better adjustment of the maximum time for each worker in the industry urging that the steel code rule out the seven-day week and the 12-hour day. The code proposed an average of 40 hours per week within any six months' period, but Miss Perkins pointed out that this proposal "not only permits these evils to stand in the face of thousands of unemployed who are begging for work but it will intensify irregularity of employment by stimulating unduly long hours during some months to be alternated with very little work during other months so that the average may be kept down to 40 hours."

She pointed out that there are still 150,000 workers idle who are usually employed in iron and steel and urged the reduction of working hours in order to provide employment for these idle workers, in keeping with the purpose of the Recovery act.

In discussing the minimum rate of pay, Miss Perkins spoke strong words in behalf of Negro workers. She said, "The low rates of 25 cents and 27 cents per hour for two southern districts are presumably based on the predominence of Negro labor in those districts. But Negroes are also consumers. Their purchasing power is needed to provide different markets for the products of agriculture and industry. Their cost of living is not lower than the living cost of the whites; it is rather that they live differently and on a lower standard.

A sound, national industrial system cannot be based on a capitalization of these lower living costs. A way must be found of gradually raising the living standards of the colored laborers and increasing wages that will not unfairly compete with the wages of the white laborers is essential to achieving this end."

John P. Davis Speaks

During the afternoon session John P. Davis, executive secretary of the newly formed Negro Industrial league, presented a brief in behalf of Negro steel workers which attached mainly the differential between the wage of 25 cents and 27 cents per hour for common labor in the southern districts compared to 35 cents and 40 cents for the other districts. He centered his attack on the claim that the cost of living in those southern districts is lower than the cost of living in other districts.

He gave a statistical comparison between the cost of food, clothing and shelter, heat and light in Jefferson county, Ala., Birmingham district, and the Pittsburgh district in the North. He gave the figures to show that meat, bread, fuel, light and other necessities cost Negro workers in Birmingham and other southern steel centers as much as the same necessities cost white workers in Pittsburgh and the North.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, preceeded Mr. Davis and had pleaded for higher rates with 60 cents per hour as a minimum for common labor. Mr. Davis in his presentation urged that organized labor stand for no discrimination on account of race, creed or color and that some provision be included in the code prohibiting such discrimination.

Various representatives of the workers presented facts and arguments for shorter hours and better wages. Two or three white steel workers, one from the Pittsburgh district, one from the Birmingham district, who spoke for their fellows at the risk of losing their jobs. A young white minister from Bethlehem, Pa., representing an organization of the unemployed with 500 members, made a sane, strong plea for the unemployed of that steel center. One wondered why representatives of the fraternal and social organizations that concern themselves with the welfare of the Negro worker were not more in evidence.

Facts brought out at the hearing and secured by consultation with officials of the Recovery administration who have been standing up for the fair play of the Negro in the framing of the textile, oil and lumber codes that have already been before the administration discloses an attitude on the part of many white employers that will call for very serious concern for Negroes all over the land, especially in the South.

Many of these employers, where a large portion of their labor is Negro, are contending that their rate should have a lower differential, on the ground of lower living costs for Negroes and that Negroes are less efficient. When representatives of the government and organized labor have insisted that the minimum rates of pay be the same for Negroes as for other workers, these employers have in several instances said that they will discharge Negroes and employ whites, if they have got to pay the same wages to Negroes.

One other thought came to mind as one saw the arrangement and listened to the facts of the steel code hearing. The Negro worker is comparatively helpless because of lack of labor organization. There are not sufficient numbers in the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in any of the major industries to give them power. They have no labor organizations of their own of any strength outside of efforts of the Sleeping Car porters.

There is a growing consciousness on the part of our church leaders that their organizations are made up of wage earners but there is need for more action than that yet taken. The Federal Council of Churches has been seeking to inform the religious leaders throughout the United States as a means of arousing and informing the rank and file of their churchmen in order that the maximum of social progress made possible by the Recovery act may be achieved. The department of race relations has been trying especially to reach Negro religious leaders. These hearings and the far-reaching developments that will grow out of them call for closer scrutiny and study by all of our leaders everywhere.

Birmingham, Ala., News
Aug 1933

WAGES IN THE SOUTH

To the Editor The News:

After careful consideration and thought upon your editorial, "Negro Workers in the Steel Industry," in the Aug. 3 issue of your paper, I have come to the conclusion that you are pursuing a very rash and inconsiderate policy. Inconsiderate of your own prosperity—nay, even your continued existence—inasmuch as your existence is solely dependent upon the readers of your paper, at least 90 per cent of whom are Southern wage earners. Southerners, American citizens all, who demand and will insist upon a living standard above and superior to the Slavic and Italian immigrants who work in the mills and factories of the North.

I am simply voicing my personal opinion when I say it is either monumental ignorance or indifference, or both, on the part of a Southern newspaper to advocate its readers, and practically its sole support, the workers, should receive a less wage than the Slavic and Italian workers of the Northern mills receive because "it takes less money" here for them to "maintain a standard of living" equal to that enjoyed by the foreign elements of Pittsburgh.

You have the means at your command to make The Birmingham News a powerful ally for the wage earner of Alabama, whose betterment means

the increased welfare of Alabama. But instead of championing the cause of the greater number of her citizens you pander to the selfish greed of the corporations, the majority of which take to Wall Street the blood money they wring from Alabama's wage earners through your sanction and approval.

Do you think the workers of Alabama will continue to deny themselves necessities, perhaps, in order to buy and read your paper after your efforts and propaganda have compelled them to accept a wage which will permit no more than a standard of living equal to the foreign laborer of Northern mills?

If they do not, will the Birmingham merchants and large Northern advertisers continue to buy advertising space in your paper? If they do not, will your "wage reduction" propagandists and editorial writers be willing to accept a wage which will "enable them to maintain" a standard of living quite equal to that enjoyed by the foreign labor elements in Pittsburgh? Think it over.

I am writing this with the desire to see it published in the "Voice of the People" column of your paper, but doubt if you have nerve enough to publish such a criticism of your policy in your paper.

4924 Sixth Ave., S. W. J. BENNETT.

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER-DISPATCH

JUL 31 1933

Danger to Young Negro Workers

Unless the Ledger-Dispatch misinterprets the application in one of its features of the President's blanket re-employment code, its effect will, or may, be seriously harmful to many members of a group which can least stand further economic pressure. That group is composed of Negro workers, more especially young Negro workers.

Many of these young Negroes are now employed in various capacities in which they do not earn so much as $14 a week. Whether it is or is not economically unjust that they do not earn more than $8 or $10 a week, here in the South or elsewhere, is not a subject for debate at this time. The fact is that they do not, and the further fact is that because they earn less than that they can and do, in many cases, obtain and retain employment.

Now: If employers of pretty much every sort must pay at least $14 a week in such a city as Norfolk, say, is it not fairly certain that in scores or hundreds of cases they will employ white youths?

Special reference is made to youths, for the reason that, we take it, employers will continue to prefer mature, experienced, physically powerful Negro men as truck drivers and in like positions. But as between Negro youths, many of them without other than primary education, and white youths of, say, from 18 to 21 years of age, with high school and, some of them, even secondary college education—all of them, white and colored, anxious for work—what chance will the colored boys have if all must be paid not less than $14 a week?

If there are more boys than there are jobs and if the average employer would rather have a white boy than a colored boy, if their wages are precisely the same, even the President cannot direct that jobs be equally divided between white and colored.

Unless we misinterpret the application of the blanket code, to repeat, it requires modification here in the South to avert a form of oppression which economic laws have heretofore averted in part. How the code should be modified to meet this situation opens a most difficult question, one which this newspape does not pretend to be able to answer.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
August 5, 1933

It Is a Business Proposition

By W. T. ANDERSON

"Your speeches and editorials on the greater things promised the South in the new deal are fine, and every word is gospel; but when you talk about being fair and generous toward the Negro you are on an unpopular side, and you had better watch out."

That is the substance of a statement made by a Macon citizen to the editor of The Telegraph in comment upon his urging all employers, including those who use Negroes in their homes, to relax in their attitude toward these people, and to see to it that they are given as good a break as any one else gets in the readjustment of wages.

Twenty years ago this newspaper cast about to see if there were not some undeveloped resources, some acres of diamonds, right at our doorsteps that might be utilized to its own advantage and eventually to the advantage of the city and state—and perhaps the South. Analyzing the matter of business done in Macon and Georgia, and comparing it to cities and states of similar population in Northern sections of this country, it was found that we were away below the standard. Sales of all kinds of goods from our stores were away below stores selling similar goods in other sections.

Soliciting advertising for nationally-sold goods, manufacturers pointed out that the Southern country was a poor field for advertising—that results were not comparable with those to be obtained in other sections of the country. Our population might be fully equal to other sections or cities under comparison—what was the matter?

"Oh, well," The Telegraph man would reply, "you see about 40 per cent of our population is Negro, and these people don't earn enough to enable them to keep up their part of the buying percentage—that's why our average is low. They don't earn enough to enable them to subscribe for papers, or buy books, or buy good clothes, or do any of the things that make other cities good for advertising."

"Oh, I see," said the space-buyer, "you count them in the census, but they have no other value! Well, then, instead of your town being a 50,000 city as you claim, so far as business and advertising are concerned, your 40 per cent Negro population deducted leaves you with only 30,000. And that is too small a town for an advertising campaign. Our advertising is not placed in any cities of less than 50,000. It simply doesn't pay, and you have explained this matter of the Negro population not having money enough to buy goods like other cities of 50,000—that's something we never understood before. Good day."

The Telegraph began at that time trying to find a way by which the Negro could be counted in other ways than simply in the census; to make a buyer out of him; to give him a hopeful, orderly, law-abiding outlook on life; to improve his condition by improving his information and efficiency. We counted it as a great achievement if this 40 per cent population could be converted into buying power so as to make Macon rank with industrial towns of 40,000 to 50,000 of the North. It was the only way—to help these people up so they might quit pulling white people down. We either had to transform them into population that could make Macon 50,000, or we had to be content with having them hold us down to a city of 30,000.

We began publishing a section of The Telegraph for Negroes, containing the news they were especially interested in, placing in their hands a newspaper published by white people who knew their value if they were developed in the right attitude and along the right lines. Where 300 Negroes formerly took The Telegraph, there developed a list of approximately 5,000. These Negroes pay their subscriptions promptly, there is the least trouble with them from all standpoints, and their records for general character, behavior and observance of law, we believe excel that of any other city in this country.

They have placed Macon in the 50,000 class from a standpoint of subscribers to the two Macon papers. We do not now go to the space-buyer for national advertising and have to explain why we haven't as large a percentage of subscribers to population as other cities.

We want to go on with this thing, not so much for the benefit of the Negro, as we have said a thousand times, but for the benefit of Macon and Georgia. If his earnings are increased, he becomes a buyer of advertised goods, and Macon rates accordingly—and The Telegraph prospers accordingly. We are selfish in it. It's good business to uncover these acres of diamonds at our own door-step.

And what the Negro has done for The Telegraph and Macon he will do for Georgia—for the merchants and every other interest in this state if he is given the chance. He had been spending $2,700 per year with The Telegraph before he was given any special consideration; after that he increased his business to $45,000 per annum, not to speak of the additional advertising from national accounts that were brought in by the increased subscriptions.

All of the above is set down as a living, actual experience in business, so that other businesses and people may profit by it in seeing how much constructive effort might affect their own. Our attitude has been largely one of race prejudice, hatred, jealousy. We have felt that we must hold the Negro back in the matter of wages and everything else, otherwise he might get out of his place, become bigoted. And in holding him back we failed to go forward ourselves, or he held us back with him. It has been argued that we are so blinded with our prejudice and jealousy of the Negro that if in some way it was proposed that all of the Southern whites and Negroes were to be paid $10,000 each without any cost whatsoever to a Southerner, and it were left to a vote of the Southern whites as to the Negroes receiving it, the whites would vote against it, for fear of spoiling the Negroes, or letting them get away from some of their poverty. We would lose sight entirely of the advantage that would accrue to us by reason of this new money. We would deny them and ourselves because "it would ruin them, make them bigoted, they wouldn't work."

It is grand and glorious that so many of the poorly paid white people have been given benefits under the new deal, such as increased wages, shorter hours and better living conditions. That will have its effect upon the entire section. But this other race that is ever with us must be carried along to better things also. They will help us or they will hinder us. It depends upon our decision. What they did to put Macon on the map from a newspaper standpoint, remove her handicaps, they will do for every other business in Macon—if wages are paid them ungrudgingly which will afford some spending money beyond a bare living.

Our domestic servants are cut out of the benefits of the code. This is necessary, because many people can use a servant at one price, whereas at a higher wage the job might be abolished and unemployment increased. But every person should observe the golden rule, and pass on the benefits as generously as possible—not as a charity or a favor, but as a business investment. The Telegraph knows.

Labor - 1933

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT NRA PARADE

Tuesday, Oct. 25-33
Macon, Ga.

Roy I. Neal, General Chairman, Released This List Last Night With Last Minute Changes

Parade will start promptly at 2 p.m. All organizations must be in position by the hour indicated below.

LINE OF MARCH—Starting at the city hall, corner of First and Poplar streets, on Poplar to Second street, on Second to Cherry, on Cherry to Broadway, on Broadway to north side of Mulberry, on Mulberry to Cotton avenue, on Cotton avenue to Cherry, on Cherry street to New, thence as directed by marshals and traffic control force.

It is extremely important that no organization break column after passing the reviewing stand until directed to do so by an official, it was said.

PLACE AND HOUR OF FORMATION—(Organizations in order of march).

NATIONAL GUARD—Facing north on the west side of First street, head at Poplar street, 1:30 p. m.

C-C-C CAMP—Facing east on north side of Plum street, between First and New, with head at First street. Follows National Guard, 1:30 p. m.

NAVY RECRUITING STATION, MARINE CORPS—Facing east on south side of Plum street between First and New, head at First street, follow C-C-C camp, 1:30 p. m.

EX-SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS — Facing east on south side Plum street, between First and New, following 421st Field artillery, 1:30 p. m.

CITY OF MACON DEPARTMENTAL FLOATS—Facing north on west side of First street, head at Plum street, follows ex-service organizations, 1:30 p. m.

BIBB COUNTY WHITE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Facing east on both sides of Pine street between First and New, head at First street, follows city floats, 1:45 p. m.

LANIER HIGH SCHOOL CADET CORPS—Facing north on New street, head at Pine street, following grammar schools, 1:45 p. m.

MILLER HIGH SCHOOL — Facing north on First street, between Pine and Oak, head at Pine street, following cadet corps, 1:45 p. m.

LANIER GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL — Facing east on Oak street, between First and New, head at first street, following Miller high school, 1:45 p. m.

BIBB COUNTY COLORED SCHOOLS —Facing north on First street, between Oak and Arch, head at Oak street. Follow Lanier Girls' high school, 1:45 p.m.

P.-T. A. COUNCIL—Facing east on Arch street with head at First, between First and New, to follow Bibb county colored schools, 2 p. m.

MERCER UNIVERSITY BAND—Facing north on east side of First street, head at Poplar, 2 p.m.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE—Facing north on east side of First street, following Mercer band, 2 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL—Facing north on east side of First street, following Wesleyan, 2 p.m.

MT. DE SALES ACADEMY—Facing north on east side of First street, following St. Joseph's School, 2 p.m.

BROWNIE PACK TROUP—Facing north on east side First street, following Mount De Sales, 2 p. m.

D. A. R. Included

D. A. R.—Facing north on east side of First street, following Brownie pack troup, 2 p. m.

RED CROSS—Facing north on east side of First street, following D. A. R. 2 p.m.

Y. W. C. A.—Facing north on east side of First street, following Red Cross, 2 p.m.

UTILITY CLUB—Facing north on east side of First street, following Y. W. C. A., 2 p.m.

WOMAN'S CLUB—Same location, following Utility club, 2 p.m.

PILOT CLUB—Same location, following Woman's club, 2 p.m.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB—Same location, following Pilot club, 2 p.m.

W. G. SOLOMON BIBLE CLASS—Same location, following B. and P. W. club, 2 p.m.

ODD FELLOWS — Following W. G. Solomon Bible class, 2 p. m.

BIBB MANUFACTURING COMPANY —East side of First street, facing north, with head at Oak street, extending south on First and Oglethorpe streets as far as necessary.

Following organizations, facing west on Arch street, between Second and First, Adams Manufacturing company; Atlantic Cotton mills; Buck Ice and Coal company; Carling Tile company; Willingham Cotton mills; Dixie Ice Cream company; Dixie Roll and Cot company, Juliette Milling company, Art Furniture Manufacturing company, in position by 2 p. m.

Following organizations, facing west on Oak street, between Second and First, Atlantic Ice and Coal company; Beard Brothers; Kinnett Odom, Collins Bakery, Coca-Cola Bottling company; Central Sash and Door, Macon Gas company; Nehi Bottling company Nuicy Bottling company; Riverside Ice and Coal company. In position by 2:15 p.m.

Following organizations, facing west on Pine street, between Second and First, Happ Brothers company, Southand Knitting mills, United Garment Workers, Willingham Sash and Door company, Snow's Laundry company, National Biscuit company, in position by 2:15 p. m.

MACON DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS, AND B. P. O. E.—Facing north on west side of Second street, head at Poplar In position by 2:30 p.m.

COUNTY UNITS—Both sides of Second street, from Poplar street south Note: county units will be met at city limits by guides and conducted to their position in column. County untis are requested not to proceed into the city without their guide. All county units should reach city limits not later than 12 noon.

BIBB COUNTY COLORED ORGANIZations—Facing west on Arch street between Second and Third, head at Second street. Follow county units. In position by 2:45 p. m.

Macon Retail Division

Facing west on Oak street, between Second and Third, head at Second street: The Dannenberg company; McCommon Bros.; Silvers; Arnolds Shoe Store; Kaybee Store;; Globe Dress Shop; Mangels, Darling Shops, Pitts Mortuary, in position by 2:45 p. m.

Facing west on Pine street, between Second and Third, head at Second street; Beverly Dress Shop; Grant's; Days; Reed's Millinery; Burns Boot Shop; Bella Millinery; Barfield Dress Shop; Standard Stores; Toole Furniture company; Jarrett Paint and Glass company; Goldman's Pawn Shop; New Style Shoe Shop; A. Torchinsky; E. Z. Berg; Royal Shoe Store; Maysons; Chris Sheridan; Williams Music Store; Macon Shoe Store; Carter Hardware company; Willingham S. and D. company; Amco Feed Store; The Hat Box; XV Clothes Shop; Guttenberger Music company; Southern Textile company and Yoman Dance Studio, Georgia Feed Store; The Brass Rail; Karsten-Denson company; Sears Roebuck company; Haskins; J. Backer Furniture company, Leon's Poplar Street Store; Abe Shoe Shop; Boston Leather Goods company; Simon Moore; Louis Averunin; Union Furniture company; Marshall Dairy; Riverside Arena; Goldgar Furniture company; Macon Clearing House association; Empire Furniture company; Peggie Hale Dress Shop; Marshall Furniture company, in position by 3 p. m.

Facing west on Plum street, between Second and Third, head at Second street; J. W. Burke Co., Sterchi's; Sterchi's Poplar street store; retail druggists; Union Dry Goods Co.; Kernaghan & Goodman; Burden, Smith & Co.; Bruce Terminix Co.; Southern Paint & Varnish Co.; Bost Tooth Paste; Cantors Millinery, S. H. Kress Co.; Thom McAnn; Reliable Outfitters, J. C. Penney Co., Suzanne Hat Shop; Fashion Shop, Hi-Lo Grocery; R. S. Thorpe & Sons; Kinney's Shoe Co., Macon Telegraph & News, Herbert Smart Clothing Co. In position by 3 p.m.

Facing north on west side of Third street, between Plum and Pine, head at Plum street: Lerners, Fashion Shop, Gulf Refining Co., Washburn Warehouse, in position by 3 p.m.

Routes to Positions

Macon Industrial Organizations assembling on the cross streets between First and Second, are requested to approach their positions via Second street from the direction of Oglethorpe street.

Macon Retail organizations forming on the cross streets between Second and Third street are requested to approach their positions via Third street from the direction of Oglethorpe street.

All units should take care to arrive at their positions facing in the proper direction so as to avoid turn arounds.

Parade officials will be present in each block or section. Arriving vehicles must take position as directed by officials. Groups that are to march on foot in the parade, should arrive at the designated position at the time indicated, but should remain clear of the roadways until their respective section moves out. Marching groups are requested to march not less than four abreast.

Greensboro, Ga., Herald-Journal
October 27, 1933

Wages and The South

In the discussion between Governor Talmadge and Alan Johnstone, federal regional relief administrator, we vote with Johnstone. The point was made by Johnstone that it is the South's 'psychology of poverty that makes it afraid to pay real wages for real work," and that it is an incidental aim of the recovery program to eliminate that condition.

Governor Talmadge made the usual argument of the Southerner—that good wages for Negroes would mean that Negroes wouldn't work.

We think as a general rule, that is true. Time was when in order to keep the average Negro "on the job" he had to be as near starvation as possible. If he got a dollor or two ahead, he would lay off the best job until he spent that money. It may be so now. But the Negro is susceptible to all the changes and appetites which the white man is heir to. In the olden days, when all a man could do in the evenings was to sit before a fire and read or doze, the white man did that about as much as the Negro. Except if the Negro had any extra money in the morning when he woke up, he wouldn't get up. The white man would to try to get more money—greedy, maybe.

Nowadays the auto and the victrola the facilities for sports and pelasure and the time to enjoy them, are as much a part of the Negro's life as they are the white man. If the Negro can get the money his appetites and ambitions will grow. He is the world's greatest imitator, and whatever he does wrong is pretty apt to be because of the example set him. If he has a good example in thrift and energy and efficiency, as he used to have when he was at his master's elbow day and night, he turns out to be a pretty good sort of a man. Turn back the pages of history a little bit.

Of course, Governor Talmadge has the popular attitude. It is to hold the Negro down in order to make him work—to keep him poor. And Southerners are willing to keep themselves and their kind and section down and poor in order to keep the Negro that way.

Of course, there are disadvantages and arguments in plenty against paying a relief worker 30 cents an hour out of the public funds when a real worker gets only 40 cents a day. But we ought to be using our ingenuity to get the 40-cent per day man off that wage, into a higher and better realm, instead of trying to drag the 30-cent per hour man down to the 40 cents per day level. Nobody can profit or make progress with human beings working for just enough to keep them alive—for just enough so they will have to steal to make ends meet, and then get on the chain gang, at a cost to the taxpayers of $1.77 per day as in Bibb County. Think of paing $1.77 per day for the work of a convict, and paying 40c per day to a free man!

The farmers cannot make his crops with labor at any such price as 30c per hour, it is claimed. And he can't. Admitted.

But this 40-cents per day labor is what is causing overproduction of crops and the impoverishment of the farmer the government is spending billions to try to overcome. If labor went up to where the former could not hire it, the production of cotton and corn and other commodities would be reduced automatically. One man on the farm couldn't overproduce and cause a ruinous surplus. But with hundreds of men working for nothing, is there any wonder that the surplus of crops produced by all this low-wage labor becomes a burden to the world?

The difficulties are many in this readjustment program. But out of it we hope there may come a wage scale for Southern people that is just as good as that of any other section of this country. We are tired of seeing Southern people, white and black, get only the wages given horses and mules—just enough corn and fodder to keep them alive and a stable to stay in. If the NRA had no other object than this, it would be sufficient justification for our enthousiasm over it.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Johnstone is a native of Newberry, S. C., and that he has the slant about Southern poverty and the necessity for its cure that we have.—The Macon Telegraph.

Augusta, Ga., Labor Review
October 20, 1933

DR. MOTON FAVORS EQUAL WAGES FOR BLACK AND WHITE

Tuskegee Institute Head Denies That He Favors Pay Differentials Between Workers

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Having been widely quoted as favoring lower wage scales for Negroes than for white people under the NRA, Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, stated to the press that he has never made such a recommendation, but believes on the contrary that equal wages for equal work, irrespective of race, as provided by the President's plan, is the wisest and best policy for the South and for both races. He expressed the opinion that it would be better for some Negroes to lose their jobs, if they have to, as the result of an equal scale, than for all Negroes to be forced into the position of unfair competition with white labor and to be classed as strike breakers and "scabs." Dr. Moton's statement follows in full:

"I have been somewhat embarrassed on the labor situation because it was reported that I had written the authorities recommending lower pay for Negroes than for whites, which of course, I had not done.

"While I understand the difficulties southern employers face regarding the wages of Negroes and I also appreciate the difficulties which Negroes face as an underprivileged group, I think on the whole that it is the wisest and best thing for the South that Negroes and whites should be paid the same price for the same quality and quantity of service rendered. In the long run it will be better for all of us.

"I realize if the NRA forces this policy to be carried out fully, some Negroes may lose their jobs. Still I think it is better that some should lose their jobs, if they have to, than that all Negroes should be put down by organized and unorganized white labor as a proup of strike breakers and 'scabs.' That would mean the organizing of white laborers against black laborers, which would result in disaster for the Negro far more serious than a temporary losing of jobs, and would be equally as disastrous for the white employer.

"It is also true that in the long run the South will be the gainer from every step that increases the purchasing power of the Negro laborer. There is no danger that he will hoard his earnings or send them off to some foreign country. The Negro's need of food, clothing, shelter, education and all the other elements of sustenance is so far beyond his present purchasing power that he must long continue to distribute whatever he earns for these necessities. No enduring progress can be built upon a foundation of poverty, whether among whites or blacks. It is a most encouraging sign that the leaders of thought in this section are more and more reaching the conclusion that the best thing for the South is high wages and equal opportunity for everybody, and that such opportunity has no menacing implications toward the best traditions of our section."

NEGROES AND NRA

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Of the high-minded aims and good intentions of our vigorous president and his close and liberal associates there can be no reasonable doubt. And whether we agree with all the legislation and efforts to relieve a miserable situation or not, sensible men of all classes realize this is no time for "rocking the boat", but rather when every one should pull more than his own weight—a time for hanging together lest we all be hanged separately. This certainly represents my own attitude. At the same time certain memories persist and a few disturbing questions arise.

I am unable to forget how, during a recent administration, we made an effort to "boot strap" ourselves into prosperity by "pegging" the price of cotton and wheat and now corn; and as Mr. Ethridge wrote about his venture of going to war "To make the world safe for democracy", "Now just look at the —— thing".

Just as I was never able to understand how "pegging" prices a few years ago could bring us prosperity, just so I am unable—perhaps I am too dumb—to see how the destruction of cotton will get us out of our dilemma. I can't help questioning if plenty is ever a real calamity or only made to appear such by man's muddling selfishness and greed. Viewed in the light of the present day worldwide poverty and misery is there really any surplus stock of cotton, wheat or any of the other necessities of life? It is entirely possible that we may have too much gold too many automobiles, radios and gewgaws of one kind or another, but it would be difficult to convince the starved, half naked and poorly housed millions of the world that there is any surplus of food, clothing or decent shelter. Think for a moment how many bales of cotton it would take to give reasonably decent clothing to say nothing of bedding and other household necessities, for even halfway decent living standards to the poverty-stricken millions here in our Southland who do not have enough food to sustain them properly, just ask our doctors or consult the health records on the spread of pellagra —essentially a disease of starvation.

However, the great concern of thoughtful Negroes is that with the "coding" and price raising of the "new deal" our group, already the farthest down economically and educationally should find ourselves in even worse condition than at present. While a limited number of Negroes here and there will profit by the working codes as indicated in your editorials, it is too often the case that when there is an increase in pay the job is given to the white man. It is well known that in the South the great masses of Negroes are engaged in agriculture, domestic service, odd jobs and seasonal work of various kinds and, unfortunately for us, perhaps, it would not be otherwise, workers in none of these lines are protected under the blanket code. It is well known that large numbers, probably the great majority, of farm laborers and domestics have received little or no increase in pay while the corn meal, side meat, cheap lard compounds, molasses and low grades of flour on which they live have in recent weeks advanced from 25 to 100 per cent. Under such conditions unless there is a generous response to your fine public appeals to include the humblest worker in the "new deal" we may expect an increase in the poverty, and misery of this group.

It does seem a little strange that some provision could not have been made in the textile code to cover the Negroes engaged in that industry. But this group, estimated as high as 14,000, may still be worked as many hours and at as low wages as their necessity compels them to accept.

Thoughtful Negroes are concerned also, especially here in Georgia, about the education of their children. Already at the very bottom of the educational ladder, unless something is done to improve the Negro schools Georgia must, if possible, sink still lower, not because the Negroes wish to have it so, but because they are powerless to prevent it. Under our "new deal" we understand delivery boys are to receive $14—or perhaps it is $14.50 per week. Last year many Negroes taught school in Georgia for less than $20 per month with a five months term.

Increase of pay and higher price levels will naturally bring higher standards of living, a higher average of intelligence and more exacting requirements for service and thoughtful Negroes are wondering how these requirements can be met unless Negro workers receive higher wages and better opportunities for training than our public schools now provide.

Is there not, indeed, a very real danger that with the greater and greater disparity in opportunities for training between Negroes and whites there shall become a fixed gulf so wide between the two groups as to be disastrous not only to the South but to the whole?

Now, I understand full well how apparently out of step this letter is with the spirit of the day and efforts to lift us all out of our present slough of despond, but when thoughtful Negroes note that groups of counties which send thousands of Negro youths over seas to help "make the world safe for democracy" could only find a few dozen—the number so small as to be negligible—fit for the reforestation service, especially when so many were anxious to go, when they note that Negro workers are not protected under the textile code and that there is no provision for an increase of pay of farm laborers and domestics where the great bulk of Negroes are employed, is it strange that thoughtful Negroes are deeply concerned?

Although this letter is already too long I cannot close it without expressing a word of sincere appreciation for the upstanding position and your vigorous advocacy of a square deal toward the Negro worker in this whole matter.

You are eminently correct in your thought that if given the means and opportunity Negroes will become assets in every way that the whites of like rank are to community. They will be good customers not only on Poplar street and one block of Mulberry street but of the best stores on Cherry street all the way from "Stretch-your-eyes"—Sterchi's to Cotton avenue.

Fort Valley. H. A. HUNT.

FOREMAN NAMES TWO AIDES IN INTERIOR DEPT.

Dr. Joseph Johnson of Ohio, and Dr. Robert Weaver Appointed.

MORON GOES TO THE VIRGIN ISLES

Dr. Hunt with Farm Credit Corporation.

WASHINGTON. (ANP) — Dr. Clark Foreman, adviser on Negro economic affairs in the Department of Interior announced Saturday that Dr. Joseph Johnson of Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, of Washington, D.C., had been appointed assistants in his office.

Dr. Johnson, [illegible] one of the leading Democrats of the country, and who served as a member of the advisory committee, popularly known as "the Big Four" during the last campaign, is the second Negro Democrat of prominence to receive an appointment under the Roosevelt administration.

He is expected to represent Dr. Foreman's office in the field, serving in an educational capacity and carrying to groups in various sections of the country information regarding the benefits to Negroes under the different National Recovery Acts.

Dr. Hunt Named

Announcement was also made by the Department of Agriculture of the appointment of Dr. Henry Hunt, principal of Fort Valley, Ga., Industrial School, and Spingarn medal winner in 1930, to a position in the United States Farm Credit Corporation. Mr. Hunt will have headquarters at Columbia S.C., from which point he will set up Negro co-operative credit organizations to finance crop production. His appointment is indicative of the government's desire to employ the best means possible to secure to all farmers in the South the benefits of recovery measures in behalf of agriculture.

Dr. Weaver who holds a Ph.D. from Harvard University in economics has recently received wide recognition for his work in preparing statistical data on industrial codes as they affected colored workers. Serving as the research secretary of the Negro Industrial League, he presented a mass of detailed statistics before various hearings in an effort to safeguard the interests of Negro workers under the codes being established to govern the industry of the country.

To Handle Statistics

Dr. Weaver is expected to take charge of the vast amount of statistical and research work which Dr. Foreman has already found necessary in the conduct of his office. He was born in Washington, D.C., graduated from the local schools and took his undergraduate work at Harvard. He is but 25 years old.

Alonzo Moron, appointed in September as a social worker with the Baltimore Emergency Relief Commission, was appointed as Commissioner of Public Welfare in the Virgin Islands.

A native Virgin Islander himself, Mr. Moron was educated at Hampton Institute, Brown University, where he received the Phi Beta Kappa key, and the University of Pittsburgh, where he was awarded the M.A. degree.

His resignation in Baltimore became effective Tuesday and he will sail on Thursday for Puerto Rico. He will be accompanied by his wife, the former Miss Leola Churchill, of Baltimore. The post to which he goes was at one time held by a white woman.

Labor-1933

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

THE NEGRO AND THE NRA

Christian Recorder

The Protestant churches, on the whole, have welcomed the social and economic codes imposed by the NRA, since these represent the longest forward move toward the goals for which the churches have struggled. Of necessity there will be imperfect adjustments and slow acquiescence on the part of those most seriously affected by the changed viewpoint brought through the NRA. This is to be expected. But no sooner is the code initiated than disquieting reports come of employers discriminating against some classes of workers, particularly against the Negroes in the South. A statement by W. W. Alexander, issued by the Commission on Interracial Service, with headquarters in Atlanta, urges that such action on the part of Southern employers will undermine the President's program of economic recovery in the South and at the same time cut the economic foundation from under the feet of white workingmen. Naturally Negro workmen oppose the injustice of a lowered wage; they are unwilling to be discriminated against; they do not wish to be put in a position of underbidding white labor, and are determined to resist the move to lower their living standard. Rightly they contend that the necessities of life cost them as much as they do white workmen.

The policy of a lower wage for Negroes in the South is on a par with that of inferior educational opportunities, poorer health protection, less sanitary living conditions, and restricted economic outlook generally for Southern Negroes. It may be several generations bfore the South wakes up to the fact that the presence of twelve millions of people living within its borders, yet denied a reasonable share of all the advantages of a civilized people, is a constant menace to the well-being of the whole section. It is only by elevating the general average, material, intellectual, and spiritual, of the people of the South that we shall gain that position of ascendancy to which the section is entitled. Southern employers who deliberately discriminate against laborers because of their color are neither good patriots nor friends of their own section of the United States.

Christian Recorder 11-9-33

—Christian Advocate, Nashville Tenn.

NEGROES AND GOOD WAGES

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Reading The Macon Telegraph of October 18, I came across a piece headed "Voting With Mr. Johnson" in a discussion between Mr. Johnson and the governor. The governor's argument that good wages for Negroes would mean Negroes wouldn't work is about as sad a mistake as the southerner could make. I wonder if he doesn't know that the Negro is just like the white. The more they get the more they want.

I am a Negro woman just over my thirties and I have been watching these two races to see the difference in them and the only difference I have found is in their color.

Negroes want the same things the whites want and the Negro is willing to work for his. If Negroes were paid good wages they would wake up in the morning just rearing to go to their jobs. Where if paid 40 cents a day he wouldn't care whether he got to his job on time or not and if he did try his best to do 40 cents worth of work. Negroes love the whites and they rejoice with them in their success. They like to see the whites grow wealthy and they sympathize with them in their downfall, though the whites may not know it. We, the Negroes, had rather live on a wealthy family place than on some common land-owner, for he isn't able to pay for his work being done. We desire to see the whites rich and would help them to get rich if only they would help us to have plenty of changes of clothes and changes of diets. I have no idea that any of the whites know anything about being hungry and did not want what he had for it was the same old thing, meat and bread. We made a joke of it one day and said we will have a change anyhow, we will have bread and meat for the next meal instead of meat and bread.

In the piece I read it said Negroes wouldn't get up when they woke up if they had a dollar or two ahead unless at the door of starvation. Well, whites wouldn't work for what they are willing to pay Negroes either unless they were at the door of starvation. The Bible says do unto others as you would have them do unto you and most of Negroes will treat whites lots better than they will us. Whites come to us and though it may be a tramp we will give him the best we have. It may be poor, but it's our best.

We two races are here together and we believe this is our home because we were born here. A house divided against itself can't stand. Satan divided against himself can't stand and I believe a state divided against itself won't prosper.

A COLORED READER.

Telegraph 11-10-33

Macon Ga.

THE NRA AND THE NEGRO

Two generations ago the Civil War gave freedom to the slave. Though the nation then spent blood and treasure to give Negroes the same industrial status as white workers, the American people continued to think of black workers more or less as they did when slavery was lawful. Seventy years after brother fought brother to establish the new system, peonage exists widely in southern states, and even in the North it is customary to pay a Negro less for a service than is paid to whites.

Call 11-10-33

If seventy years have not eradicated the slaveholder attitude toward Negroes, no NRA code could do that in a few weeks. The marvel is not that some employers have replaced their Negro employes with white when the code required them to pay a minimum wage of $14.50 per week, but that there were not more. Practice has the habit of lagging far behind ideals.

These are trying times and it is but natural that some Negroes shall cry out that the new deal has failed them when they see employers refusing to carry out the spirit of the new deal with their black workmen. But sober reflection gives us comfort.

Kansas City Mo.

First: We need to remember that we are not to judge our condition by that of the average worker. We have had not the minimum. For us that sum is and has been a hope. When we are discharged, we lose only that which used to be our wage.

Second: The NRA is for us a forward step, even if to some employers it is just words, words, words. For them the war amendments also have been words, words, words. Because we have not been able to get what the Constitution guarantees us, not one of us would have its promise wiped out. Even if we are not free in the way that Charles Sumner planned that we should be, none of us would have slavery return, even in the letter of the law. The same logic holds for the NRA minimum wage requirement. Let the law stand

which says what should be done, even if employers do not comply.

The NRA's worth rests rather in what those do who carry out its spirit than in those who violate it. Some will always lag behind. They are the ones who think a Negro should not be paid as much as a white man. They may even go further and impose peonage to get his labor on slavery's old terms. However the progress of civilization is not in those behind. Rather is it the men and women who discard old customs that are bad for theories that are new even though unproven. For the moment we are downcast that "practical" business men still think in ante-bellum terms and violate the code where Negroes are concerned. But we have the great happiness of knowing that better thinking counts us men, an integral part of the civilization of the day, not to be cast aside or neglected.

For the while, we may suffer. But in time Negroes will be admitted to the common circle the faster because authorative leadership has spoken in our behalf.

Woodville, Miss. Republican
November 4, 1933

THE NEGRO'S PLACE IN THE SUN

Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard University, a veteran Negro educator, has addressed a plea to the NRA for help in re-establishing on the land some of the hundreds of thousands of Negroes who have deserted it during the last two or three decades. As an appeal to the recovery administration this eloquent letter deserves the most serious consideration, for unemployment in congested urban Negro communities has created one of the most urgent and serious of all our social or health problems. The Negro cannot be helped to get back to the land unless he is so minded, however; and for this reason Dean Miller's letter would discharge a still more important function if it were the text for wide publicity in colored town and country communities. It ought to be submitted as a challenge from a sincere and thoughtful Negro, to the abundant common sense of his own people, and it should then be re-submitted by them to the NRA.

Dean Miller writes that a back-to-the-land movement for the Negro is the only solution of his hardships, because "the city Negro has no definite function or assured status." The large cities "cannot hold any larger number of Negroes in solution without causing a dangerous black precipitation." Because of race prejudice, but still more because the Negroes make up a minority group and must therefore take what is left over in a competitive social order. Dean Miller argues that "the farm is the Negro's best chance."

Because he is suited by his racial endowment to a life "closer to the heart of Mother Nature, the Negro in the city develops and acquires a puny and sickly growth. In the country alone can he find a place in the sun."

This capable spokesman for his own kind says that his people have lost 4,000 square miles of land which they once owned, and that two-fifths of America's Negroes are now city dwellers. It was nearly 80 per cent rural. It is now 56 per cent rural; and, in spite of an increase of 3,000,000 in the Negro population, there are 135,000 less on farms than there were thirty years ago. In the ten biggest cities east of the Mississippi the Negroes have increased nearly a million since 1910. The increase in New York City has been 236,000.

In seventeen cities, north and south the density in the Negro quarters is four times that of the white residents. The death rate is everywhere much higher. The average white male in industry lives ten years longer than the black man, and the average white woman in idustry outlives her dark sisters by twelve years. These are pre-depression figures, and New York's Negroes need no reminder of the tragic effect of hard times on their comfort and health.

The correction of these conditions cannot be brought about by administrative fiat. It must have its origin in the Negro community's acceptance of Dean Miller's view that the Negro is, by virtue of his own nature, at an advantage and in position of security on the land which he forfeits when he crowds into a city tenement. It is for the Dean Millers of the race to turn to our Harlems and say: "What about it?"

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The above taken from the New York Herald Tribune is the most sensible thing we have ever seen printed in a Northern paper regarding the plight of the Negro in the congested districts of the cities, where they were called to fill a shortage of labor in industrial centers immediately after the World War. Labor agents made flattering promises as they denuded Southern farms of their labor and filled the factories of the North. It was only a few years, however, until the Negro's pitiable plight created problems for the cities that had misled them. The Negro's rightful place is in the South. The climate and general understanding between the white and black races and the Southern farm are still here for him when he returns. — Greenville Democrat-Times.

Indians Trained For CCC Leaders; Negroes Barred

Oklahoma City Blanket Dispatch 12-2-33

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, (ANP)—Indians are to be placed in charge of each of the forty Indian Emergency Conservation Work Camps which have been established in Indian Reservations, Robert Fechner, director of the CCC Bureau, announced this week. The Indian leaders are to be placed in charge as rapidly as men can be found to qualify as camp managers, Mr. Fechner said.

The announcement serves to draw attention to the fact that no Negroes have been placed in charge of camps anywhere, although efforts have been made to have colored reserve officers used in some of the camps. In most of the camps in the south where Negroes are included, the camps are entirely Negro with the exception of the officers and underlings in charge of their work, but even in these Negroes have been denied the opportunity to serve.

That the overlooking of Negro reserve officers has been a studied policy is known. Negroes do not have proportionate representation, even in the privates in the camps by far, especially in the South.

When the Civilian Conservation Corps was first established, Dr. R. R. Moton, apprehensive lest Negroes be not given adequate opportunities requested a representative of the Associated Negro Press who happened to be in Washington, to deliver for him a message to each of the four cabinet officers on the CCC committee, asking that Negroes be accorded full opportunity to go to the camps. The message was delivered and conference held with the men designated by each cabinet member to handle CCC matters in the various departments.

Robert Persons, in charge of the selection in the department of labor, threw all responsibility for selection on the state directors of relief. "I have four weeks to get 250,000 men into camps." Said Mr. Persons, who hails from New York, "the race problem has been with us for many years. I can't settle it in four weeks and I am not going to let it interfere with my getting the requisite number of men into camp."

Communications to state relief directors revealed that in many instances Negroes were not on official relief rolls and hence an excuse for overlooking them was afforded. The state relief director in Florida, writing to a prominent Negro educator who sought his aid in behalf of the Negroes of the state, responded, "I can't give one of these places to a Negro as long as there is a white man in the state who wants it. You and I understand what this situation is. If I gave a place to a Negro, my own job would be worth little."

The result of this sort of attitude was that few Negroes went to the camps. Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, commenting in Chicago upon this situation last week called attention to the fact that Negro youths too frequently feared they were to be sent to camps in the south, or herded into the army, and for that reason declined to enlist.

Negro officers evidently were not even considered. Clark Foreman, asked to intercede for the appointment of Negro reserve officers, by a national organization, visited Col. Duncan Majors of the War Department. Col. Majors has charge of the mobilization of men in the camps and appoints all the officers. Col. Majors is said to have excoricated Mr. Foreman for making such a request.

"The south would never stand for it," Col. Majors is said to have told Mr. Foreman.

"I'm not going to have any monkey wrenches thrown into this machinery, now that it is functioning smoothly. You don't understand the south."

Col. Majors probably was considerably surprised when Mr. Foreman [illegible] told him that he not only was from the south, but thought that if the War Department had the courage to use the officers, that the south would accept them without incident. Col. Majors incidentally is from New York.

Numerous Negro reserve officers have applied for service but in each instance have been turned down. One applied in New York and was accepted. When he reported for duty one excuse after another was given to discourage him and he finally was told flatly that he could not be given an assignment. No accurate report of the number of Negroes enlisted in the south has been procurable so far. In Georgia, where Negroes form over 40 per cent of the population, there are said to be less than 5 per cent representation in the camps. Florida has about the same ratio. Alabama, strangely has a considerable number of Negro CCC cadets.

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General.

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

TO PROTECT "GEORGE"

Whether legislation offers the proper answer, we are in cordial sympathy with Senator Dill's wish to protect the Pullman car porters from "foreign competition."

Senator Dill has introduced into Congress a bill which would require that all Pullman car porters be Americans.

Invading the field, which by all rights certainly belongs solely to American Negroes (preferably from Alabama, Georgia, or Mississippi) are Japanese and Filipinos, the Senator says.

Now this is something we had intended taking up with the Pullman Company for several months, but somehow had forgotten about it, what with a new Democratic Administration and a passing Republican regime to occupy our interests.

In the East, Japanese and Filipinos have just about torn up all the traditions and codes of expert Pullman portering.

Pullman porters, that is, real Pullman porters, are born and not made.

Filipinos and Japanese may give efficient service. They may remember to awaken one 30 minutes out of Baltimore or remind one to send a telegram as the train approaches Birmingham—maybe.

But the yellow and brown fellows, no matter how polite they may be, just haven't the knack of giving service in a manner that makes one feel it is a real, personal sort of service that not just anybody could get. At least, they don't suit us.

Imagine a Filipino giving passengers the "cheerful intimidation degree" as the train pulls into a station!

And Japanese, they lack the artful "last touches" to a pair of shoes that always somehow make one wonder if a dime tip would lower one's estimation in the porter's eyes.

No, good porters are born—and they are born black. This newspaper is pro-African.

FOREIGNERS AND PULLMAN SERVICE

FOR the past three years the Pullman Company has been employing foreign labor on sleeping cars. In attempting to explain the presence of these foreigners, the apologists for the Pullman Company claim that it is all done as a sort of threat to the American Negro porter to keep him from thinking that his job is any too secure. Our own observance of the foreigners at work on the Pullman cars convinces us that they are not fitted for the job. Every one we have seen is physically disqualified because he is too short to make down upper berths without a ladder, and he is temperamentally unfit because he does not know the American white man well enough to differentiate between the peculiarities of one class and the fastidiousness of another. The American Negro knows the American white man so well that in most cases, the porter anticipates the passenger's wants and supplies them before complaint is made. The foreigner does not know the American white man and has to be called every time the passenger desires service.

But, even if the Philipino and the Japanese or whatnot employed on our Pullman cars, were physically qualified and temperamentally fit to be Pullman porters, we register still another objection to their presence. They are foreigners and our American industries owe it to the American man to hire him first, last, and always. During these years of unusual depression, it seems to us to be a downright shame for the Pullman Company to give employment to foreigners when they have plenty of American Negroes on the waiting list.

Therefore, we endorse heartily the Bill, introduced last week in the Senate by Senator Dill, from the State of Washington, which Bill attempts to abolish the employment of citizens other than Americans. The purpose of the Act is as follows:

That all employees of observation cars, club cars, and sleeping cars, used in Inter-State Commerce by any railroad company within the United States, shall be American citizens. Violation of this act shall be punishable by a fine of not less than a thousand dollars or imprisonment of officials guilty of such vialation, for not less than ninety days, or both, for each offense; and each day of such violation shall constitute a separate offense.

The Bill is known as Senate Bill, 5604, and was presented without objection. And Senator Dill not only deserves great credit for trying to protect American labor on the railroads, but he deserves special mention for presenting his Bill, because it has to do specifically with the employment of foreign labor as against American Negro labor on a job, which, by tradition, belongs to the American Negro. We hope Senator Dill's Bill passes by unanimous vote.

Fight for Operators Commended

IN DAYS GONE BY I HAVE been charged with seeking the mantle of a crusader, and sometimes it has been hinted that I would also like to wear the toga of a reformer. I derive a sense of satisfaction from the first charge, but the other to the least casual observer would have no basis in fact as I have simply tried to depict conditions as I see them.

If perchance I take a little pride in the knowledge that most of the idealism which I brought with me into this calling, which it has been my good fortune to follow for so many years, I am certain that my friends will forgive me. Most newspapers came into being because of some definite purpose, the papers created by Negroes more so than others because the race has been placed on the defensive and must continually defend itself against injustice at the hands of those who would crucify it.

There is no malice in my heart against those who by their actions would keep us in a condition where it would be physically impossible to raise ourselves to a better position in life, but I do resent any attempt to deny my people the right to the emoluments set forth in the constitution of the United States of America when we meet the standards laid down by white men in this country.

There are things of lesser import that can perhaps grace these columns, but when our economic security is threatened I do not think that I am discharging my duty by remaining silent. In the past twenty-five years in this city there has been no fight in the amusement world in which I have failed to engage on the side of my people, not because they are Negroes or because of any slogan, "Negroes first, right or wrong," but because of those peculiar circumstances which have ever found us battling for right against forces fully entrenched with money, power and that which is the open sesame to everything worthwhile—a white skin.

The fact that the Negro Motion Picture Operators of Local 306, American Federation of Labor, seek to retain those rights which they so herocially battled for some years ago, should be sufficient to appeal to any right-thinking person; for if they are thrown from the stragetic position which they now hold, it would have far reaching effect in this community.

Those men lined up against paying a decent wage to these skilled mechics would soon be casting an evil e upon the Negro musician, now rotected by organized labor, and if you would but read the disclosures being made under the caption of "Negro Theatre Shot to Pieces," and which will be continued in the near future, you will recognize to what depths the people earning their livlihood in these two branches of theatrical endeavor would sink.

Recently an underpaid stage hand came to me with a story of injustice so rank it would make the blood of any fair thinking person boil; yet this condition obtains today because the majority of the Negro stage hands lacked the courage and foresight to join with their white brothers when the opportunity presented itself. As a race we are a laboring people, and if by any chance the door of labor is opened to us we must rally under the slogan that "in union there is strength."

Frank Crosswaith, who ran for Congress on the Socialist ticket last fall in the Twenty-first Congressional district, and a man who has devoted the best part of his life to fighting in behalf of the laboring man, sent me the following letter the other day:

Sports Editor.

My dear Romeo:

I write to let you know how hugely I enjoy reading in The Amsterdam News your weekly "Observations." I invariably find them refreshing, interesting and instructive. The trenchant, lucid manner in which you present questions of prime importance to our group makes your column one of the most cogent and worth-while to be found in any of the race's journals. Your recent articles concerning the struggle of the colored Union Motion Picture Operators of Local No. 306 deserve to be read and digested by all who give even a cursory thought to the serious socio-economic problems facing us.

As the individual perhaps most responsible for the successful unionization of the colored operators, I want to thank you most sincerely for the profoundly admirable and long-ranged view you take of their struggle in particular, and the principle of organized efforts for all workers in general. If every Negro newspaperman in Harlem and elsewhere could appreciate the truism you voiced when you say "This thing of exploiting Negroes forever must be challenged at some time and there is no better time than the present" they would be in a position the better to render enduring service to the race.

I have been told that one of the gentlemen responsible for the assault upon the wages and hourage levels of the organized operators recently said

that "the people of Harlem will not be impressed by a picket line before any theatre, but would support the white management instead." If my information is true, it seems to me that Negro Harlem must girdle its loins and proceed to educate this gentleman. It would be a tragedy if organized Negro workers in their fight to maintain union standards in Harlem found their own kinsmen arrayed against them. Personally I have confidence in the people of Harlem. I know that the motion picture operators enjoy the sympathy and support of the Negro population, and that with that support they, the operators, will again triumph over any attempt to weaken their economic life-line. Your timely articles are invaluable contributions toward this most desirable end.

In marked contrast to the other Negro newspapers in Harlem your "Observations" burn like a flickering candle flame on a dark, storm-swept night and the brown benignant eyes of intelligent Harlemites gleam with gladness like woodland brooks that cross a sunlit spot. More power to your pen, Romeo!

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) FRANK R. CROSSWAITH.
2005 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.
February 17, 1933.

Filipinos Put To Work On Pullman Restaurant Cars

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 16.—(ANP) — Railroad circles here have been watching with intense interest the new development in feeding passengers which has been inaugurated upon a number of railroads recently. Regular dining cars have been supplanted on several carriers and in their places "restaurant cars" operated by the Pullman company have been put into service. A recent announcement from the headquarters of the Pullman company here disclosed that 64 of these new cars were in service upon 19 railroads. The chief concern over the new innovation insofar as Negro railroad workers are concerned, has been th fact that Filipino cooks and waiters have been chosen to man them, thereby displacing the American Negro employes formerly used in this particular service. Fears expressed that the Pullman company was planning to dispense with a number of its Negro workers were however, refuted by President D. A. Crawford of that organization.

The new restaurant cars are usually a combination affair, half the space being given over either to compartments, sleeping sections, or used as a parlor or lounge when they are equipped with chairs, sofas and in most instances radio services. They are said to have proven a success in most instances, having the effect at least of relieving the heavily burdened railroads of the difficulty of maintaining their expensive and in many cases profitless dining departments. They operate with a cook and one or two waiters which in most cases have been Filipinos with a sleeping car porter usually running in charge.

Filipinos In Service Growing.

For several years the Pullman company has been experimenting with Filipino attendants on the club cars of such crack trains as the 20th Century, the Broadway Limited and Liberty, and the Commodore Vanderbelt and other limited and extra fare flyers. The presence recently of numerous Filipinos in one or two railroad yards in Chicago where they are undergoing intensive training for the new service, caused reports to spread like wild fire among Pullman car porters and other employes that grave charges affecting their positions were iminent. Well posted porters are authorities for the statement that the effort at unionizing among porters, which has been strenuously and effectively resisted by the company, has led to reprisals by the latter and that the employmtnt of Filipinos on the club cars was a warning to porters thatth eir monopoly on the job formerly held exclusively by Negroes was not necessarily permanent.

Railroad cooks and waiters have been th sufferers thus far, 25 men being retired from the Great Western railroad alone, which with the Erie and Pere Marquette comprise the principal roads which thus far have completely discarded their own dining departments for the new Pullman plan.

Railroad Releases Veteran Workers.

Ag roup of 25 men from the Great Western, all of whom had seen service of from 5 to 30 years, called upon the Chicago Urban league seeking intercession in the matter ofr etaining their positions. It was learned that some roads, particularly those using the new service in a limited way on a few runs, have stipulated in their contracts with the Pullman company that their old employes be used. Neither the Great Western, the Erie or the Pere Marquette roads, however, arranged for such protection for their regular worgers.

Pullman Company Friendly.

President D. A. Crawford of the Pullman company when asked by the Associated Negro Press whether the new policy meant the displacement of Negro Pullman employes, said:

"I think the instances you refer to are those where railroad dining car service and the railroad employes formerly engaged in operating them, have both been displaced by entirely changed types of Pullman-owned and operated cars, which are manned by employes of the Pullman company, either hired for these new services or assigned thereto from the list of those already employed. The displaced railroad employes were for the most part not eligible for employment in Pullman service under the age limitations in effect in connection with our insurance, pension, and other benefit plans. In addition these railroad dining car employes do not have the training that we consider requisite for the particular service that we have installed in the place of the discontinued railroad service."

"We are quite willing to say there is no plan for displacement of colored workers as a class in the various services in which they are employed by this company Thtse various services include not only Pullman car crews, in which colored workers have long been employed in large numbers, but also many colored employes in yard and shop mechanical positions not generally open in railroad service to such workers. The company's long-established friendl yattitude toward the colored worker is well known."

Among the roads using the new restaurant car are: Erie, 11 cars; Pennsylvania, 12 cars; Chesapeake & Ohio, 5 cars; Atlantic Coast Line, 2 cars; Chicago Great Western, 6 cars! Canadian National, 2 cars; Pere Marquette, 5 cars; Wabash, 4 cars; Boston & Maine, Central of Vermont and Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 2 cars; Mobile and Ohio, 1 car; Atlanta and West Point and Western of Alabama, 1 car; National of Mexico, and International-Great Northern, 13 cars, Southern Pacific of Mexico 4 cars.

Some reports are to the effect that the service given by the Filipino attendants does not measure up. Others say that they are "born club men" used widely in similar capacities in hotels, tht U. S. Navy and similar posts. Pullman men have predicted that the new restaurant car will be a temporary expediency which will be in vogue only during the depression while passengers are willing to accept reduced service and comfort. In the meantime an increasing number of Negro cooks and waiters are looking for new jobs.

Negro Dining Car Men Loosing Jobs

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—(ANP)—The fear of wholesale loss of jobs was recently thrown into the ranks of colored dining car cooks and waiters when it was learned definitely that a number of railroads have supplanted the regular dining car with a new type restaurant car the crews of which are Filipinos. A report of the Pullman company just released shows that sixty-four of these new cars are in operation upon nineteen railroads, and as an economy measure more of such cars will further displace the familiar diner with its crew of Negro employes.

Twenty-five men were recently retired by the Great Western R. R. The Erie and Pere Marquette some time ago changed over to the new type in putting the new policy into effect.

Efforts of the colored men thru development of strong unions to resist these encroachments appear so far to be fruitless owing to the vigor with which they have been resisted by the railroads and Pull man Company.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

FEB 10 1933

TO PROTECT "GEORGE"

Whether legislation offers the prope answer, we are in cordial sympathy with Senator Dill's wish to protect the Pull man car porters from "foreign competition."

Senator Dill has introduced into Congress a bill which would require that all Pullman car porters be Americans.

Invading the field, which by all rights certainly belongs solely to American Negroes (preferably from Alabama, Georgia or Mississippi) are Japanese and Filipinos the Senator says.

Now this is something we had intended taking up with the Pullman Company for several months, but somehow had forgotten about it, what with a new Democratic Administration and a passing Republican regime to occupy our interests.

In the East, Japanese and Filipinos have just about torn up all the traditions and codes of expert Pullman portering.

Pullman porters, that is, real Pullman porters, are born and not made.

Filipinos and Japanese may give efficient service. They may remember to awaken one 30 minutes out of Baltimore or remind one to send a telegram as the train approaches Birmingham—maybe.

But the yellow and brown fellows, no matter how polite they may be, just haven't the knack of giving service in a manner that makes one feel it is a real, personal sort of service that not just anybody could get. At least, they don't suit us.

Imagine a Filipino giving passengers the "cheerful intimidation degree" as the train pulls into a station!

And Japanese, they lack the artful "last touches" to a pair of shoes that always somehow make one wonder if a dime tip would lower one's estimation in the porter's eyes.

No, good porters are born—and they are born black. This newspaper is pro-African.

DOWN HOME

It must puzzle observers to hear Negroes bewail the injustices they suffer in the South and in the next breath show pleasure in an anticipated visit "down home." Hating and loving are highly inconsistent, yet that is what we seem to do.

But we are not inconsistent—we are highly practical. Were it otherwise, we would long ago have gone under as have other peoples who lived by sufferance amid a dominant majority. A truck which appeared on the streets of Kansas City this week illustrates our meaning. It was a huge furniture van, bearing a sign which proved it to be from Louisville. It had a Negro crew. Down in old Kentucky Negroes can operate the Boss Man's van. They are workmen with a standing there. They are trusted out on the highways to distant points. They even come into Kansas City and are a seventh wonder for all beholders.

When Negroes think of down home their agreeable thoughts are born of memories of the place where they could ask for a job and not be answered, "Our janitor work is already provided for." Common labor is honorable. If it is the best one can do, or the only work one can find, it is desirable. But the custom that limits Negroes to the lowest positions in the North is bound to make the South attractive, though it robs and kills us.

Labor–1933

General

Occupation. Wages, etc.

Secretary of Commerce Roper Tells of Negro's Opportunity and Responsibility in N. R. A.

Afro-American 9-30-33 Baltimore, Md

The address of the Secretary of Commerce, Daniel C. Roper, delivered in Convention Hall, Philadelphia, and broadcast over the Columbia network last week (in part) is as follows:

From my study of the Federal census statistics as they reveal the Negro's progress in business, I cite one significant feature, seldom stressed. I refer to your successful commercial ventures in the larger urban communities. Negro merchants, operating retail stores in fifteen of our largest cities, are said to thus serve about two million people. There are in these fifteen cities over 5,700 retail stores with approximately 10,000 colored proprietors and employees. The net sales of these retail stores have run as high in a given year as $27,000,000.

This appreciable expansion in business indicates the vast potentialities for future developments in this field. I feel that this feature in business for Negroes should be stressed along with agricultural pursuits, dentistry, medicine and such other industrial and professional lines as required for complete service to the race by representatives of the race when and if desired by colored people.

Business in Rightful Place.

One of the most important objectives to be attained by the colored race today is the establishment of the Negro business man in his rightful place in our economic system, thus enabling him to operate his business efficiently, multiply his resources and earnings, and expand his buying power to such an extent that it will be of even greater help and influence upon himself and the economic life of our country.

It seems characteristic of civilization that some group or division of the human race is constantly engaged in a struggle for some kind of freedom and independence. If we do not keep this fact prominently in mind, there is danger of becoming too self-conscious and too limited in vision, with the consequent danger of over-stressing our own problems.

One of the most interesting features of the times through which we are now passing is the fact that a very large percentage of our people, regardless of color or previous condition of servitude, are now struggling for freedom—a struggle virtually as great as that of the Civil War, through which you gained your freedom. I refer to the bloodless revolution in which our country is now engaged for economic freedom.

Many people have been unable to control their greed and selfishness, thinking more of material possessions than of the infinitely more important welfare of human beings. These exclusively selfish motives and objectives have led us to dangerous extremes; in fact, they have brought upon us the greatest economic cataclysm of all times. This unprecedented economic catastrophe swept millions into unemployment, paralyzed our production, our distribution and financial processes, and carried us all into a dismal swamp of despair.

F. D. Roosevelt.

Most fortunately, we found and put into the White House, during this disastrous crisis, a leader with a chart and a compass and possessed of a heart and mind devoted to humanity. His chart shows a program in the interest of all the people—and he quite naturally labels it, "National Recovery." In this great struggle to attain a better and happier condition for all our people, everyone can find and should fulfill his opportunity and responsibility to serve.

The loyalty and patriotism of your people guarantee a sustained co-operative attitude on your part in meeting the challenging task that faces us all.

Two NRA Opportunities.

It is natural for you to ask what you can do to assist in his battle for national recovery. My answer is that you have two opportunities for service; the first prompts your help in making the emergency N.R.A. program a success. Every revolution brings with it certain hardships for some of the people. But we should recognize and understand that while rough spots and hardships in a hurried program cannot be prevented we can and should strive to make them temporary in nature.

The second line of service and co-operation relates to the problem of long-term economic planning and future business stability for our people. Our long-term problems cannot be postponed until the present emergency is over. They must be evolved and built upon the foundation of our immediate recovery program. It is with especial reference to this that our newly formed Negro Advisory Council will direct its studies and efforts through conferences with the Secretary of Commerce.

The increasingly difficult economic problems of our complex society require co-operative thinking and sympathetic support to bring about a solution of all Government problems. It is in recognition of this fact, and with particular appreciation of your place in this program that I initiated recently in the Department of Commerce, a movement toward a closer co-operation between this department and the colored people.

Department of Commerce.

The Department of Commerce was instituted to encourage, foster and develop business, and, with your interests and welfare in mind, I invited a committee of capable and experienced colored leaders to confer with me on the best methods of solving problems bearing upon Negro business conditions. It is my thought that this committee will serve as a clearing house on matters relating to your problems, and I shall, with the committee's assistance, select a man of your race who will be located in the Department of Commerce. He will be charged with the responsibility of making business and commercial studies concerning the Negroes' economic problems and their relationship to our national economic program. Through ths new set-up, we hope to develop plans to help the colored business men to better understand and accept the highest American standards and practices of business and commerce.

New Deal.

I interpret it as my patriotic duty to assist those groups of business people in poorer circumstances to gain the efficiency and advantages of those who are in better circumstances. In this, I am endeavoring to express the spirit of the "New Deal"—the spirit of the Square Deal as it is interpreted and practiced by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In relation to these opportunities which are facing you today, I would recommend your renewed consideration of the program advanced by your great leader, Dr Booker T. Washington. He advocated as one of your worthiest ideals the fact that the Negro has as much right to cultivate race pride as has any other people. According to his contention, supported in my opinion by sound reason, the Negro should take special pride in his accomplishments and so encourage patriotism, loyalty, tolerance and a balanced philosophy of life that his helpfulness to humanity will make him as proud of being a Negro as the Anglo-Saxon, through his accomplishments, is proud of being a white man.

Seventy Years.

In the seventy years since your emancipation, your people have created a heritage of enabling characteristics and racial accomplishments that should provide a great inspiration for meeting your problems of today and planning for your attainments of tomorrow. The United States Government guarantees to you the inalienable right to the "purusit of life, liberty and happiness." It is under this flag that you secured your emancipation.

This should be a symbol of the American ideal of freedom and of the increasing opportunities for you and for all under the guiding principles of the Constitution of the United States.

I thank you for your attention and bid you all good night.

DR. R. R. MOTON AND NRA

A statement from Dr. Robt. R. Moton setting at rest the implication attributed to him in regard to his alleged recommending different scales of pay for white and Negro labor in the South comes formally through the press this week as authorized by him

Reporter

Evidently Dr. Moton has been misunderstood or his meaning misinterpreted. 9-30-33

His very clear and forceful statement evinces a good grasp on the delicate problem involved in the functioning of the NRA in the South.

No remedy ever cures an evil without causing, perhaps, lesser evils to arise, and in speaking of the lesser evils to arise out of the recovery policy, it had been, perhaps, assumed that he magnified them without due consideration to the permanent eradication of the larger benefits of the whole.

The difficulties mentioned by him and misunderstood by others are already evident.

The NRA is the beginning of a basic change that must offset the inequalities of an unreasonable system based on tradition.

It is only the short sighted observer who fails to realize that recovery activities could not stabilize the opportunities of labor with loopholes of a discriminating kind.

With black and white organized separately and selfishly on no better basis than racial grouping, the difficulties for all concerned would be increased in that the system would require constant readjustment.

The difficulties of labor have come from a poorly adjusted system and lack of unanimity of aims and purposes.

There is no difference between what goes over the counter from a Negro when he buys commodities and what goes over from any one else.

There is no difference in the demands on him for taxes and fees and none, as we can see, between what he buys and consumes when he has the money.

In fact he is the freest of American spenders in proportion to what he commands for he spends all that he gets and involves himself for what he hopes to get.

The fact that he is among the herd of men who are exploited because they have no recourse has suggested the genius of the NRA not for his benefit but for the benefit of the kind who share his economic status.

SOUTH TO GAIN BY HIGHER WAGE, SAYS MOTON

Reporter

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Sept. 27.—Having been widely quoted as favoring lower wage scales for Negroes than for white people under the NRA Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, today stated to the press that he has never made such a recommendation, but believes on the contrary that equal wages for equal

9-30-33 Baltimore, Md

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DR. R. R. MOTON

work, irrespective of race, as provided by the President's plan, is the

wisest and best policy for the South and for both races. He expressed the opinion that it would be better for some Negroes to lose their jobs, if they have to, as the result of an equal scale, than for all Negroes to be forced into the position of unfair competition with white labor and to be classed as strike breakers and "scabs." Dr. Moton's statement follows in full:

"I have been somewhat embarrassed on the labor situation because it was reported that I had written the authorities recommending lower pay for Negroes than for whites, which, of course, I had not done.

"While I understand the difficulties Southern employers face regarding the wages of Negroes and I also appreciate the difficulties which Negroes face as an under-privileged group, I think on the whole that it is the wisest and best thing for the South that Negroes and whites should be paid the same price for the same quality and quantity of service rendered. In the long run it will be better for all of us.

"I realize if the NRA forces this policy to be carried out fully, some Negroes may lose their jobs. Still I think it is better that some should lose their jobs, if they have to, than that all Negroes should be put down by organized and unorganized white labor as a group of strike breakers and 'scabs.' That would mean the organizing of white laborers against black laborers, which would result in disaster for the Negro far more serious than a temporary losing of jobs, and would be equally as disastrous for the white employer.

"It is also true that in the long run the South will be the gainer from every step that increases the purchasing power of the Negro laborer. There is no danger that he will hoard his earnings or send them off to some foreign country. The Negro's need of food, clothing, shelter, education and all other elements of sustence and far beyond his present purchasing power that he must long continue to distribute whatever he earns for these necessities. No enduring progress can be built upon a foundation of poverty, whether among whites or blacks. It is a most encouraging sign that the leaders of thought in this section are more and more reaching the conclusion that the best thing for the South is high wages and equal opportunity for everybody, and that such opportunity has no menacing implications toward the best traditions of our section."

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
JOURNAL-POST-EXPRESS
SEP 15 1933

RACE PROBLEM UP IN SOUTH UNDER NRA

The "New Deal" brings some misgivings as well as joy. James R. McCarthy, International News Service investigator touring the country to see at first hand the workings of the NRA, reports that the old racial problem in the South comes to the front again.

By JAMES R. M'CARTHY

Copyright, International News Service

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 15. —(INS)—The new deal has aggravated to a serious extent the South's oldest problem—the Negro.

When the cotton and textile and tobacco codes were approved by the President late in July, they were hailed throughout the country as a decisive blow against child labor and marking a new era of prosperity for the South.

Unfortunately, all such broad statements must in time be qualified by the realities. Down this way they are admitting—the planters of cotton and tobacco, the employers of labor and the employes on the farm and in the mills—that to some extent something approaching an agricultural and industrial Utopia is in the offing.

Indeed, the sociological minded are asking what effect this greatly increased flow of money into the pockets of the average worker will have on the community. They say that the reduction of hours and the increase in wages from $6 to $7 to twice those sums will stimulate undreamed of prosperity.

'RACIAL COMPETITION'

Yet a serious but hangs over all this. There are grave currents of unrest and apprehension abroad in the rolling hills and valleys of the Carolinas. It all resolves itself into the phrase "racial competition."

Until the new codes became effective here more than a month ago, the great bulk of workers in the fields and in the mills consisted of Negroes. They were satisfied with their wages of $6 and $7 a week, even though they had to work fifty-five hours a week. The white man disdained such conditions.

Then came the new codes and the white man sat up. If he could get $13 for a maximum week of forty hours, instead of $6 or $7 for a minimum fifty-five-hour week, then he wanted the job. So the white men swarmed into the fields and the mills demanding—and getting—jobs. That meant, of course, that the Negro found himself, for the first time in years, out in the cold.

Of course, the new deal came as a blessing to the white man. Years before he had been a virtual serf in the textile mills. He sweated from morning until night for a paltry wage. His home was heavily mortgaged and he was never out of debt. Now—and this is a visible sign of what the new deal is doing down here—the white man no longer regards himself as a serf to the mill owners. He is once more able to pay his debts, to apply sums to the purchase of a house. He is extremely happy.

FEAR CONSEQUENCES

But, not so the Negro. The mill employers and planters of cotton and tobacco are perplexed. They are afraid of the consequences but they feel helpless. They resent paying to Negroes twice the sum they were getting a few weeks ago, yet they fear that the new deal for the white workers is going to provoke serious trouble.

How the problem will be solved, nobody seems to know. There has been talk—as there always is in such circumstances—of Communistic propaganda being spread among the Negroes. The authorities of various cities in this section, including Charlotte itself, are jumpy. I have been able to find no one with a happy solution to the problem.

On the other hand, that supposed bugaboo—child labor—is not causing anyone concern. The general attitude seems to be that other parts of the country have been misled and misinformed about it. Everyone is only too anxious to tell you that the various state compulsory education laws have been more effective in the past than the new codes can expect to be in the future. As to the truth or exaggeration of that, this reporter intends to find out for himself.

IOWEGIAN-CITIZEN
CENTERVILLE, IA.
SEP 15 1933

WAGE EARNING WOMEN

The large place of women in the productive field of labor and business is outlined in the story of women's work for the last 100 years recently published by the department of labor. A 50-page pamphlet written by Eleanor Nelson is being distributed at the labor exhibit at the Century of Progress.

The pamphlet describes how, with the coming of the factory, and later the typewriter and the filing system, women came to seek work outside their homes, and how their wages, at first considered as extra spending money, have continued lower than men's for similar work throughout their work history. For many thousands of women wages have always fallen far below the cost of decent living, even though they must support themselves and often dependents on their meager earnings.

It outlines how the war accelerated the breakdown of prejudice against women in industry, and as men left factory and office to go overseas, women took their places at work bench and office desk. It describes how the jobs taken by women in the factories have been mainly in the unskilled and lower-paid classes, and outlines the long and difficult fight that women have made for better working conditions. The results gained include the establishment of the Women's Bureau, protective legislation against long hours, night work, and certain other evils, and the present National Recovery Administration which seeks to establish minimum-wage and maximum-hour standards for both men and women workers on an equal basis.

The history of the negro and the immigrant woman in American industry is outlined. While occupational gains have been made by both these groups, it is on these latest comers into industry that the greatest hardships have fallen. To these women have come the ragged edges of employment, the lowest wages, and the longest hours.

Closing with a picture of the woman worker today, the effects of the depression are described. While almost 11 million women ordinarily work for their living, the number of these now without jobs has swelled to 2 million or more. These unemployed women include in their ranks many married women discriminated against, many older women for whom chances of again finding a job are particularly slim, and many young women workers, for the first time in the job market.

A general breaking down in working standards has taken place, but counterposed to this have been the increasing attempts by state legislatures to pass more adequate labor legislation dealing with unemployment insurance, old-age pensions minimum wages, and shorter hours. Furthermore, the bulletin states: "Legislation has been passed on a nation-wide scale in an attempt to restore both industry and workers from the ravages of the depression. The National Industrial Recovery Act is an effort directed toward taking wages and hours of work out of the competitive field. If through this legislation workers can be assured of living wages and a short work week, we shall have made progress toward guaranteeing them some security."

Labor—1933
Occupation, Wages, etc.
General

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

Will the Child Labor Amendment Fail?

Literary Digest
Vol. 115, No. 20
May 20, 1933

ONLY TEN STATES have adopted the Child Labor Amendment.

Twenty-six more must ratify it before the Constitution can throw its protecting mantle about the child workers.

This can not be soon, as most of the State legislatures have adjourned or are on the point of adjourning and the majority of them will not meet again for two years, unless summoned in special session. However, there is no time limit for ratification.

The proposed amendment provides that "the Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the work of persons under eighteen years of age." It does not mean that little Johnny and Sister Sue may not bring in wood for the kitchen stove, draw water for the wash basin, milk the cow, wash the dishes, or do the other hundred and one chores which have been the heritage of all children not born with silver spoons in their mouths. Nor does it mean that Congress will necessarily prohibit all under eighteen from engaging in some form of gainful occupation.

It does mean that Congress will have the power to prevent the exploitation of children in field, cannery, and factory—in other words, its supporters hold, to prohibit child slavery.

The ten States which have ratified the amendment are Arkansas, Arizona, California, Montana, Wisconsin, Colorado, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, and Washington. The last four States had previously rejected the amendment, accepted by Congress in 1924.

It has been passed by the House in Minnesota, New Mexico, Nevada, Nebraska, and Wyoming, and ratification resolutions are pending in Alabama, Iowa, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Kansas, and Michigan. More than twenty States are on record against it, but in some of them movements are on foot for reconsideration.

ONE of the most ardent advocates of the Child Labor Amendment is Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who has expended some ink in its support. Writing in the New York *Herald Magazine*, she says that child labor, like all other labor, has steadily decreased since 1929. However, when business picks up again, it is by no means certain, she says, that these children will not be returned to toil.

Already, writes Miss Perkins, "there is an increasing demand for child labor in certain lines of manufacturing, in the 'fly-by-night' industries and sweatshops which have sprung up as a by-product of the depression and contribute to the general breakdown of industrial standards." In addition:

"Children have been driven into street trades, into industrial home work, domestic and personal service, and industrialized agriculture, the very trades where conditions are most often undesirable and where, because they are unregulated, opportunities exist for serious exploitation.

"In some Southern States, where the industrial crisis was not felt so promptly as in the North, there was an actual increase in the number of children under sixteen reported at work in 1930, as compared with 1920. South Carolina, for example, showed an increase of 29 per cent., Florida of 7 per cent., and Georgia of 2½ per cent.

"The number of children under sixteen in manufacturing industries, according to the census, had decreased by 63 per cent. since 1920, but the number of children in trade had decreased only 20 per cent., and in domestic and personal service only 15 per cent.

"In many cities, such as New York, Detroit, Chicago, and Philadelphia, there has been of late a very large increase in the number of boys and girls employed as waiters and servants. Most of the opportunities for children of fourteen or fifteen are to-day in domestic service, in canvassing, and in types of manufacture where the breakdown of standards is general.

"The latter, in fact, are responsible for figures in some Northern cities showing actual increases in the number of child workers since 1929."

GREAT pressure to break down safeguards is reported in States where a high standard of protection for children exists by law, continues Miss Perkins. Actual need for work at any age or wage and the urge for profits, however small, she writes, have deflated wages and led to violation of age and hour standards.

A return to sweatshop conditions is observable in certain industrial localities, especially in the garment trades. For example, the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission learned last spring, we read, that ten cents an hour, and, in one case, five cents an hour, were paid to girl workers in Fall River, and that hundreds were earning less than $5 a week.

From another source, writes Miss Perkins, it was learned that nearly half the children under sixteen were earning less than $3 a week in the clothing factories of Pennsylvania and that more than a fifth were earning less than $2.

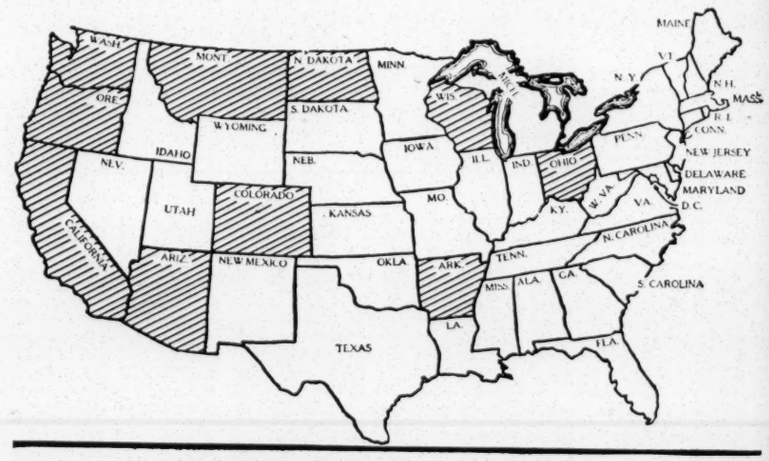
Reporting other such conditions, Miss Perkins says, "the menace to child health in this sub-standard employment adds another element of danger to the unwholesome picture. For children already suffering from malnutrition resulting from a lowered economic standard in the home, employment under such conditions may mean a sacrifice of vitality for the remainder of their lives and an additional burden on the public treasury."

As Miss Perkins sees it, then:

"It is a crucial hour in the history of the fight against child labor. Never again, perhaps, will it be quite so easy to convince legislators of the practicability of the regulatory legislation; never again, perhaps, will they respond quite so sympathetically to the reports of injustices to children beyond mill gates, in cotton and beet fields, and behind the scenes in restaurant and kitchen.

"Fortunately, we have a leader to whom we look continuously for inspiration and example—Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau, who for fifteen years has been working, untired and undiscouraged, in defense of the nation's children."

SOME criticisms of the proposed amendment are heard. "If one could assume for Federal bureaucracy a wisdom always abundant and constant, such a Federal power would probably be safe enough," comments the Buffalo *Courier-Express*. "But it appears that one can assume with complete sureness for Federal bureaucracy only the single item of costliness. Child labor should be [illegible]ted, but it will be well not to take snap judgment on a ma[illegible] of such importance in this period of adverse circumstances."



Small Protection for the Child

Only ten States have ratified the Child Labor Amendment. They are shown here shaded.

COURIER REPORTER GIVEN INTERVIEW BY SEN. DILL

Washingtonian Who Is Championing the Cause of the Negro Pullman Porter Flays Attitude of Railroads.

By MANUEL R. ROQUE
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Tactily decrying the position taken by the Pullman and various railroad companies attempting to bring the Negro employes to terms through the systematic displacement of his services with that of cheap Oriental labor, Senator Clarence C. Dill, Democrat, of Washington, in an interview with the writer, gave his views regarding the Bill introduced by him last week, which is intended will protect colored employes from the influx of Filipinos and Japanese into a field the Negro claims as his undivided wall of economic defense.

The Bill, Senator Dill said, in all probability will be passed up by the present session of Congress, but it will be taken up and revived at the special session a week hence. The results of conferences held between now and then will decide whether or not the bill will be accepted in its entirety. At any rate, he believes that the measure will remedy the situation no matter what its stipulations might be.

He said that additional provisions will be made to the original draft in order to include heads of the departments involved, some of whom are not American citizens.

It is known that there are quite a number foreigners acting as stewards in dining cars and in other capacities which come under the contemplated provisions. The bill possibly may be enlarged to include every employe connected with interstate transportation However, the legality of this has to be verified before action can be taken. As the bill stands, it meets with the approval of the Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Dill is a member.

A thorough canvass of senatorial offices by The Courier reveal that there are quite a number of solons in accord with the provisions of the bill, and that there will be practically no opposition when the measure comes up for debate in the Senate.

Commenting on the economic status of the Negro, Senator Dill believes that the Negro as a citizen, whose economic field is limited, is entitled to Federal protection, through legislation, whenever work best fitted to his calling is jeopardized by his b supplanted by competitive ali those cultural, political and mic status is not equal to that he colored man. "The colored ple has too little work alloted t them as it is," he said.

Praising the Negro's code of honor, he related several instances where employes on a railroad had disciplined harshl some of their own members whenever caught doing anything they believed would cast a reflection on the race. At one time, he said, a man caught stealing from a berth while crossing the "bad lands" of North Dakota was summarily punished and put off the train miles from the nearest hamlet. It is acts like this that have built the trust travelers have for colored employes on the railroad, he said. A dark face in blue or white uniform creates a feeling of security the moment one enters his or her railroad compartment.

Senator Dill is yet young. He is a public speaker of note, has an attractive personality, and speaks in a melodiously clear voice which inspires confidence in him. His full understanding of human nature is due to the fact, that, although he now holds an office of distinction he has come to grips wtih the realities of life as few men at his age ever have. These experiences of earlier years have endowed him with the viewpoint of the common man, which, as he said, he can "never forget." Hence his friendly attitude and concern toward the "forgotten man."

Important Notice!

In order to avoid unnecessary delay, news matter intended for publication in The Courier should be addressed to The Pittsburgh Courier, Box 1253, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mail addressed to Robert L. Vann, editor, is inserted in a private box and oft times delayed.

Pres. Green of A. F. of L. Will Represent All Phases Of Labor On Advisory Bd. of Ind. Recovery Act

(By Rienzi B. Lemus)

Negro workers have no occasion to fear that they will be left out of the reckoning in the application of the provisions of the President's Industrial Recovery Act. They will fare infinitely better from the result of the efforts of the President of the American Federation of Labor on behalf of labor than could possibly be so with respect to the race presentations of Negro leaders and Negro professional uplift institutions.

The lines of demarcation provided in the Recovery Act are industrial, not racial. The thing is administered by President Roosevelt's representative, General Hugh Johnson. Labor is protected by the Labor Advisory Board, appointed by the Secretary of Labor, who sits with the Board.

There should be a Negro on the Board. That there is not is no afult of Secretary Perkins. All but two of the Board are officials of the different international unions of the American Federation of Labor, entirely proper; forasmuch as there was no other organized labor group from which selections could have been made also.

Those A. F of L. officials on the Labor Advisory Board are white; but were not appointed as white persons. They represent the third generation of those who sweated, fought, bled and died for group recognition. Had they depended upon government, church, race, and bally-ho, as Negroes do, they and all labor would be still victims of the greed avarice, ruthlessness of organized industry—which isn't black.

The "brain trust" of the board consists of Dr. Wollman of Columbia, Father Haas of the Catholic Welfare Council, and Secretary Perkins. The only types of Negro fitted for such company—men like Dr. Chas. S. Johnson of Fisk or Dr. Charles H. Wesley of Howard, probably could have been got in it, but the Afric Democratic leadership was chiefly concerned with getting "recognition for the race" through appointment of each of its personnel of four to some federal position

The hopes for the restoration of buiness through the processes of the Recovery Act lie in adoption of codes for the several industries in conferences of the representatives of both groups. The miners' code would include all miners, among them several thousand Negroes—whether union or non-union. President Green of the parent Federation and President Lewis of the affiliated United Mineworkers Union are right there to get the best possible conditions for miners, and they will apply to all. Carter G. Woodson is the only Negro leader who ever was a miner. He is now self-supporting and engaged in another field. Need of race leadership putting the width of the continent between itself and the conference in which the Miners' Code shall be formulated and adopted is therefore appaling. And that goes for race leadership all way down the line, or up.

When the Seamans' Code is adopted, the terms got by President Green will apply to all seamen, union and non-union; and it should not be forgotten that one of the astute A. F. of L. leaders is a Negro, David E. Grange of the Seamans International.

A goodly number of Negroes are lognshoremen, members of the Federation of Labor's International Longshoremen's union, an International Vice President of which is George E. Millner of Norfolk, a Negro. Yet, when the longshoremen's code is adopted, with President Green leading the battle for the very best terms to be got, it will apply to all—black, white, union and non -union.

I do not like the American Federaiton of Labor. It has never been able to rise above the level of the bickerings and fatricidal strife of its International Unions, each sovereign in its sphere. President Green has no more to do with the race discriminations of the several internationals than has the editor of The Age; but he is individually bigger than their smallness, of statesmanesque calibre, and is struggling to rid the organization of it bias and its isms. When Mr. Green speaks in the conferences on adoption of the industrial codes he speaks for all labor because the Act itself admits of no discriminations against groups or races.

President Green would have every laborer a union man in his craft sphere, regadless of race; the Negro leaders would "bureauize" all Negro workers within a race sphere, regardless of craft. What Green desires is practicable and probable, and what the race leaders want is impossible. Craft unions are organized from within, never from without; craft unionism is the only kind that has succeeded thus far in this country. They cannot be organized overnight President Green therefore is a Negro laborer's "best bet," now.

Labor — Wages

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
August 4, 1933

Will Atlanta Get All of Us?

"Macon has no future", is frequently asserted by oracles and pessimists. "Atlanta with paved roads and the larger shopping and other advantages is going to sap and shut up every small town in Georgia except for the little peanut trading that can be retained by the cross-roads country stores of such towns as Macon, Albany, Americus, Sandersville, Dublin, Fort Valley and others like that. I tell you, you are doomed. Bats will be roosting in 95 per cent of your buildings before very long."

Maybe so. We don't know, but we don't believe it. It is true, the paved roads and automobiles have presented the small towns with a problem, just like that confronting the railroads. But the small town has a clearer road ahead, a better and more dependable solution, than has the railroads.

If they use it.

If you go to any one of these towns on Saturday afternoon you find the streets filled with country white people and Negroes—but more Negroes than others. They haven't gone to Atlanta with their trade. Mainly because they haven't anything to trade with, but also because their tastes and requirements can be met in the small town. This is the class of people that is very likely to stay with us, and do their shopping right at home. They don't have to have so many lectures on patriotism and sticking by the home town. Mrs. So and So, with her bridge games and parties has to have things like Atlanta society has. But not so the great mass that has never been to Atlanta, and wouldn't quite fit if they were to go there.

These latter people are the ones who are going to keep the small towns going. The new deal proposes to see to it that they are furnished something beyond a bare living, so they will have money to spend with merchants. And keep the merchants from going broke. To keep the bats from taking over their stores.

The Telegraph believes with the minimum wage being established, Macon will become a city in buying power of 150,000, instead of 50,000 as heretofore—the minimum wage having increased average pay of workers from about $4 per week to $12 per week. What is done for Macon will be done for many other towns of her class. The main thing is to see to it that the improved conditions reach everyone everywhere. The consumer is the big equation in keeping business going, in turning the wheels of industry. If the consumer has money to spend, he will spend it. And everybody profits by it. A peasant class such as our agriculturists have been have no money to buy anything, and all those people on the streets Saturday afternoon are no more value than so many dry goods boxes.

By studying and devising plans to keep money coming to them beyond a bare living they will become buyers, and they will prove the salvation of the small town. The government has undertaken to see that the national income is more evenly distributed than heretofore. Formerly 10 per cent of the people got all the money every seven years or multiples thereof, and everybody else went broke. With this new government plan it is hoped that the consumer—who is the wage earner—shall have more for his efforts, and with this greater spending power he shall prevent the business depressions and shut-downs which the old system brought us.

Small towns, especially in this Southern country, have the opportunity of their lives—if their leaders prove anything more than mere pinch-pennies.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
August 3, 1933

NO PLACE FOR PREJUDICE

Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, has written a letter to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins protesting against the reported effort of some employers to secure exemption from the minimum wages of the blanket code for certain types of work ordinarily performed by Negroes. Since the purpose of the code is not merely the raising of the wages of individuals but rather the lifting of buying power generally, all Southerners interested in a greater Southern buying power should join in Dr. Shepard's protest.

In his letter to Secretary Perkins, Dr. Shepard wrote:

> I have been apprised that numerous merchants and others who employ workers have asked that the generally accepted industrial code do not apply to janitors, elevator operators, porters and similar workers in public buildings. While there may not be a general discrimination against colored employes because of their race, it is well known that the great bulk of these wage-earners come from my people, and I am carrying this protest to your office. For, of all the people upon whom these economies are to be imposed, there is none so little equipped for their own defense, and none who so little can give back the pittance which they are paid. And I am asking that the head of the workers of this country use her great office to see that the forgotten black man does not suffer a discrimination so indefensible as this.

Southerners who are adopting the code with the conviction that the President is right and not merely with the desire to profit by its popularity will be as opposed to this racial discrimination as Dr. Shepard is. Negroes buy as well as white people. The buying power of the Negro is as important to Southern prosperity as the buying power of the white. Southern employers who seek by open protest or secret subterfuge to discriminate against the Negro under the codes are striking not alone at the Negro but at the buying power and prosperity of the South.

BUTTRESSED by a wealth of facts supplied by her department and by her own observations in the mills Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, challenged the steel code at its first hearing. She attacked the forty-hour and the seven-day week; she asked for a higher wage scale with two instead of twenty-one wage zones; she asked for the calculation of wages on a weekly basis, and for wages for Negroes high enough to enable them to raise their standard of living; she demanded the abolition of labor spies; she urged the building up of employment reserves out of income and a complete abolition of child labor in place of the unenforceable promise not "knowingly" to employ children; she asked for the inclusion in the code of white-collar workers. She said nothing about unions, presumably because just prior to her address the Board of Directors of the Steel Institute had on General Johnson's advice withdrawn the company-union provisions in the original code. Having made these specific and penetrating criticisms, she summed up their objective as "a new and lasting prosperity," based on friendly relations between government, management, and labor, achieved through "even production, steady wages, and steady purchasing power." The spectacle of the first woman Cabinet member quietly launching this verbal thunderbolt at the very citadel of our industrial empire leads one to hope that Donald Richberg may be right in his assertion that a "revolution . . . not of violence . . . but of the pen and voice" has begun.

Cordele, Ga., Dispatch
August 3, 1933

BETTER GO SLOW HERE

Some people are questioning the wisdom in so suddenly elevating the porter and other colored employees to an equality with the whites on a salary basis lest it create false ideas of social equality all the way round that they have never thought of before.

The intelligent, educated negroes will not be guilty of any such thought, but there very likely will be some in the more ignorant class just as in the Reconstruction period a lot of trouble was caused by the sudden elevation of former slaves. They did not seem able to adjust themselves to their new found freedom and assumed airs which were galling to their former masters and superiors.

Peace and harmony has existed between the white people and the black for many a long year. It were better to let conditions remain as they are than to disturb this tranquility.

It will never be anything but a sore spot if this feeling of bitternss which formerly existed, is revived. "Better let sleeping dogs lie," and not raise any false hopes in the breasts of these unsuspecting and guileless people who, if left alone will stay in their places and give little trouble to anyone.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

AUG 5 1933

MISUSING THE CODE.

The strong but tactful letter of Dr. James E. Shepard to Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, does not supply the details which one might wish to have in discussing his protest.

The president of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham tells Miss Perkins that he has observed among sundry employers of labor, opposition to the application of the industrial code to the classes whom he enumerates in his letter. Porters, elevator operators, janitors and other workers in these public buildings who draw the smallest pay and observe the longest hours, Dr. Shepard hears, are to be denied the benefits of the code if their employers have their way.

Offhand we should say there isn't very much that Miss Perkins can do about it except to set her pretty foot down on such recommendations as rapidly as they are brought to her. We dare say Miss Perkins cannot very well control the employment of janitors in the new postoffice at Greensboro, but we fancy an utterance from her in opposition to such discriminations as Dr. Shepard has discovered will have much to do towards ending those inequities.

The newspapers carried, a year or two ago, an interesting incident of this character in Raleigh. The legislature had made appropriation for carpets to be laid on the floor of each member of the Supreme court, but about the time the furnishings were to be installed the pauper state of North Carolina discovered that its janitors were being paid too much and therefore they should feel the rough edges of Mr. Henry Burke's meat axe. No sooner had the decorations begun than Associate Justice Clarkson interrupted the work. "The state of North Carolina is so poor that it must cut $2 a week from old man Soloman's wages as elevator man," Judge Clarkson said. "If the state is so badly off as that it's got no business putting in a new carpet in my office and I just ain't a going to have it."

Probably Miss Perkins in some such dramatic way may forestall these movements to pile up work and cut off the pay of menial employes. Dr. Shepard makes an appeal for a class of workers for whom everybody should be trying to do something.

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER-DISPATCH

AUG 9 1933

About the Negro and N. R. A.

That fine organization fortunately headed by Winder R. Harris is faced with a heavy task, of course, in the performance of the duties already outlined for it: to bring about, to the fullest extent possible, compliance with the President's emergency re-employment plan by all persons affected by its provisions in this community will tax the resources even of a body so ably led and officered as the one formed Monday.

However, the Ledger-Dispatch cannot bring itself to believe that Mr. Harris or his chief assistants or their lieutenants will hold it to be their duty only to effect, so far as they can, literal and formalistic acceptance and practice of the provisions of the National Recovery Act and of the terms of the blanket code promulgated by the President. Mr Harris, Mr. Kaufman, Mr. Seawell and Mr. Throckmorton, to go no further with the list of men who are to direct the activities of scores and hundreds of others, will not, we are confident, be content merely to hew to the line, letting the chips fall where they may, regardless of avoidable injury, or, to change the figure, to treat hastily prepared regulations as laws of the Medes and the Persians.

To emphasize again what has been stressed in these columns, the regulations formulated and proclaimed at Washington failed to take into account a condition which peculiarly and particularly affects the South—beginning with Virginia, if not Maryland, and extending throughout the Deep South. Unless this condition is recognized by the National Recovery Administration and amendment of the regulations is made, either by interpretation or by Executive order, hundreds of thousands of Negro boys and youths, if not of Negro men, throughout the South will be deprived of their livelihood by the operation, in practice, of the regulations.

That will happen because, to be brief about it, if all employers must pay $10.50, $11, or $12 a week for work now performed by Negro boys and youths, if not Negro men, for $5, $6, $7, or $8 a week, then in thousands of cases these employers will discharge the Negro workers and hire white boys or youths or men.

Put bluntly, that will mean that the N. R. A. and the regulations will work to oppress a class or group that cannot stand further oppression by economic conditions.

We take it for granted that the President, General Johnson and Miss Perkins and the others who aided in formulating the regulations did not take into account the peculiar conditions in the South. We further take it for granted that the President or General Johnson would accept and adopt without hesitation any reasonable and workable plan that would provide for these peculiar conditions.

It would be greatly to the credit of Winder Harris' organization, as well as of the city, if it could evolve and present and bring about the acceptance of such a plan. And it would be a work of great humanitarianism.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

AUG 3 1933

Steel Code Hearings Dive Into Controversy

No time was lost with graceful preliminaries when hearings on the steel code opened in Washington Monday. At once the witnesses plunged into the center of their problems. Aside from the important and lengthy remarks of Secretary Perkins, the main developments of the first day, from the national point of view, demonstrated a conciliatory attitude on the part of Robert P. Lamont, president of the Iron and Steel Institute, which was met by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, with unexpectedly extreme demands.

At the end of his statement with regard to the steel code Mr. Lamont was asked by Hugh S. Johnson whether the Iron and Steel Institute would be willing to eliminate the company union provisions. After conferring with his associates, Mr. Lamont soon announced that the proposed change would be acceptable to the industry which he represents.

Concurring on a point of this sort must be regarded as more than a gesture on the part of Mr. Lamont, whose organization speaks for 96 per cent of the steel producers. This concession might have been expected to delight the organized labor groups so much that they would have declared their fight won and gone home rejoicing. Up to this time, the A. F. of L. has made a great deal of the so-called company unions in the steel mills, charging that they prevented the men from joining unions of their choice. With the steel people ready to compromise without further discussion, the layman would have expected Mr. Green to be more than satisfied with the day's work.

But such was not the case. Forthwith he rose and demanded a 30-hour week and a minimum wage of $18. These stipulations the labor leader advanced without special geographical or other qualifications. It was a surprising performance under the circumstances. Such an uncompromising attitude should not be lost upon the heads of the National Recovery Administration, in whose hands final adjudication of the disputes will rest.

A great deal milder was the position taken by Secretary Perkins. "The code should provide for the elimination of the seven-day week and for the prohibition of the 12-hour day," she said. "It should abolish night work for such few women as are employed." With a strangely patronizing air toward the employers, but without rancor, the secretary of labor also declared that "the country will be patient with the steel industry management in its difficulties so long as the effort is made in the right spirit."

There can be no doubting the fact that Mr. Lamont had attempted to give evidence of an effort "made in the right spirit." Would it not be possible for Miss Perkins, regardless of her labor portfolio, to venture a mild suggestion relative to the "right spirit" on the part of labor's representatives, also? Again, how is it possible for her to be so sure that what she calls "the country" will feel a special cause to be "patient" with the management of the steel industry? The country is likely to be impatient with either side if it shows an arrogant and uncomplaining spirit in the hour of emergency.

Much of the time Monday afternoon was taken up with discussions of wage differentials between the South and the North. That is probably the point of greatest concern to Birmingham.

Miss Perkins, during the course of her address in the morning, had thus expressed herself on that matter: "The low rate of 25 and 27 cents per hour for the two Southern districts are presumably based on the predominance of Negro labor in these districts. But Negroes are also consumers. A way must be found of gradually raising the living standards of the colored laborers."

With all respect due the high office which Miss Perkins holds, it would be difficult to find a statement less aligned with actuality than her interpretation of the bearing of the Negro, as a race, upon wages in the Southern steel industries. The wage scale in this part of the country is based upon the quality of the raw materials, the distance from centers of population, climate and resultant cost of living (which is not to be estimated entirely from the "commodity cost" scales prepared by the bureau of labor statistics). The presence of Negro laborers in the South is not the factor upon which the whole wage scale rests; it is purely an incidental circumstance.

As the steel code discussions advance, it is clear that the South must vigorously and accurately place the facts conditioning industry in this section before the recovery administration. Our long struggle for industrial development must not be abandoned in the face of misleading interpretations and distorted conclusions.

Labor-1933
Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

Roy Wilkins To Nation's Capitol In Behalf Of Dixie N.R.A. Levee Workers

Kansas City and Topeka Plaindealer
9-15-33
Kansas City, Kans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Roy Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., who made a first hand investigation of the treatment of Negro laborars on the Mississippi levee, left last week for Washington to voice the N. A. A. C. P.'s determined opposition to discriminatory provisions of the contractors' code which has just been submitted to the NRA. According to the N. A. A. C. P. analysis of the code it does not in any way benefit or improve the condition of the 30,000 Negro laborers on the Mississippi Flood Control Project.

The contractors'code is not even content with this discrimination provision. It contains the additional provision that "nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to employees whose rates of wages are established for specific projects by competent governmental authority in accordance with law or with rates of wages established by contracts now in force." This provision could prevent Negroes from receiving even the thirty cents an hour minimum wage and would permit continuation under the old contracts on flood control work at about ten cents an hour.

Nor are Negroes benefited by the maximum hours provision of the code, the N. A. A. C. P. points out, for after providing for an eight-hour day and a forty-eight-hour week, the code makes an exception "excluding . . . those engaged in cases of emergency work requiring the protection of life or property." The War department has persistently maintained that the Mississippi Flood Control Project is of an emergency nature to protect life and property, despite the fact the N. A. A. C. P. investigations established that the work is six months ahead of schedule. The quoted exception would prevent Negroes receiving the benefit of an eight-hour day of forty-eight-hour week.

The N. A. A. C. P. points out an additional dangerous reservation, which provides for "area agreement for hours and wages," wherein authority is given for the establishment of minimum rates of wages and maximum hours "nationally or for a region or locality" by mutual agreements reached through collective bargaining "excepting such minimum rates of wages and such maximum hours of labor as are established for specific projects by competent governmental authority acting in accordance with law." The N. A. A. C. P. points out that this would legally authorize acceptance of the abnormal low wage scale of the rural South, which is wages below the level of subsistence more or less guided by starvation as obtains on plantations.

Walter White, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., uttered a sharp warning against the contractors' code and pledged an unceasing and bitter fight by the N. A. A. C. P. for the elimination of the paragraphs objected to. "If this is a speciman of the' "New Deal," Mr. White declared, "then the outlook of the Negro is dark indeed. Negroes and their friends must rally and fight with all the power at their command to block these vicious provisions aimed to perpetuate virtual slavery of Negro workers on government financed jobs in the deep South. We are not going to be fooled by any trickery on the part of the contractors, government officials or anybody else. Mr. Wilkins is in Washington to voice unremitting opposition to this code as it now stands. Every interested person should telegraph Malcolm Muir, deputy administrator, and to Solomon Barkin and Michael McDonough, members of the labor advisory board, demanding that hearings be held and opportunity given to voice the Negro's opposition to these discriminatory provisions of the 'Code of Fair Competition for the Construction Industry' and that they be speedily eliminated. Messers. Muir, Barkin and McDonough should be addressed at the National Recovery Administration, Washington."

Urge Jobs on Basis of Trade

Defender
9-23-33
Chicago, Ill.

Civic Leaders Back Move to Force Dealers' Hand

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The New Negro alliance, working on a code prescribing boycott for establishments depending largely on Race patronage but refusing to employ Race help, gained momentum, enthusiasm and attendance at its last meeting held at the 12th St. branch of the Young Men's Christian association last Saturday night.

Elder L. Michaux, widely known evangelist, who is heard over the radio in the early morning and at the American League Baseball park on Sunday nights, pledged his support to the movement.

Praises Movement

He praised the objectives of the alliance and urged continuance of the predominant idea behind the movement. "To be a servant," he said, "is the greatest thing on earth. But to serve faithfully is the only kind of service which will demand respect." "That idea," he said, "must be instilled into every Race person for whom the alliance obtains employment."

Elder Michaux stated that his purpose in attending the meeting was to give the movement his indorsement. He urged the members to forget their race and acquit themselves as men and women. His wit and humor kept a degree of levity running throughout his serious remarks.

John T. Rhines, an undertaker, 901 Third St. S. W., also pledged his cooperation. He invited the alliance to send a speaker to address the Southwest Civic association. The meeting heard reports of several cases which the alliance is working on.

Wants Punctual Man

Robert Grayson McGuire Jr. reported that Shep's meat market, 420 Florida Ave. N. W., is willing to hire a Race driver or soliciter, provided the one he gets is punctual.

The proprietor of Mostow's farm market, 400 Florida Ave. N. W., which has 98 per cent Race patronage, Mr. McGuire reported, claims he uses his family in the store, but when business is better he will hire more help.

The Ideal meat market at Second and Florida Ave. N. W., the case committee reported, claims to have used several Race boys "but found them dishonest." It now employs the family of the proprietor and an extra white clerk.

With respect to Brown's corner at Seventh and T Sts. N. W., James Lee reported that the proprietor had told him that when business is better he hopes to be able to employ a Race clerk. The family now does all the work at the store, but an "odds-and-end man" is employed, Mr. Lee reported. The proprietor informed him, said Mr. Lee, that he contributes regularly to needy children attending the Cleveland school and to the Elks as well as to Race welfare organizations. The committee recommended dropping the case for the time being.

Hold Conference

William H. Hastie, an attorney, reported that a committee had had a conference with Louis Hurwitz, proprietor of the Temple Luncheonette & Drug company at Tenth and U Sts. N. W., and his attorney, Perry W. Howard, Saturday, Sept. 9.

During the conference, Mr. Hastie said, Hurwitz, through his lawyer, contended that he was complying with the temporary codes for restaurants and drug stores, but when questioned as to the specific wage scale in effect he would make no response except to say he was complying with the codes covering his business.

Through further investigation, Mr Hastie reported, his committee found out that waitresses at the luncheonette were promised $14.50 a week provided they would turn over their tips to the management. Upon failure to agree upon this arrangement, Mr. Hastie said, the waitresses were continued on a salary of $3 a week, from which deduction is made for their meals and the laundering of uniforms. Mr. Hastie said his committee had learned authoritatively that at the end of the week one girl owed Hurwitz. He stated that the waitresses are required to eat at the luncheonette.

His committee promised to get in touch with Hurwitz or his attorney before taking action, Mr. Hastie said. A definite recommendation as to action to be taken, he promised, will be made at the next meeting of the alliance.

It was reported that Bragio Ambrogi, 238 Rhode Island Ave. N. W., had promised to put a Race man to work in his delicatessen Sept. 26. Miss Catherine Grey made public the names of three new committees, which are to confer with the Palais Royal, a department store; the Southern Dairies and the Colonnade luncheonette.

John Davis, chairman of the alliance, presided at the meeting.

CHICAGO, ILL.
POST
News
OCT 14 1933

SEEKING JUSTICE FOR THE NEGRO.

It is unpleasant, though scarcely surprising, to learn that the Negro, while being assisted by the national recovery measures, is also being victimized. The conference on the economic status of the Negro held in Washington last May under the auspices of the Julius Rosenwald Fund brought to light a series of contemptible frauds practiced upon helpless Negro tenants and upon the federal government in connection with feed, seed and fertilizer loans. It was disclosed that unscrupulous white planters and merchants in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi had used their economic and political power over colored tenant farmers to gain possession of the proceeds of such federal credits, and plunge the Negroes still further into debt instead of improving their position as the federal aid was designed to do.

Now the southern white economist, Clark Foreman, who is not only a leading authority on the Negro but a valiant fighter for social justice, points out the hardships of the colored man in both agriculture and industry under the new deal. Mr. Foreman is in position to know, for he is on the staff of Secretary Ickes of the interior department for that specific purpose.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 Negro tenants are losing, or stand to lose, what little means of livelihood they have enjoyed in the rural economy of the south. The AAA program for reducing acreage 25 per cent results frequently in ejection of a quarter of the colored tenants of a plantation, instead of in the more troublesome reapportionment of the farm operations. As minimum wage rates rise to higher levels white men and women long out of employment seek positions held by low-paid Negroes, and the latter are left without income. The National Urban League estimates that at least a tenth, or 1,500,000, of the nation's unemployed are Negroes. Generally the last to be hired, colored workers are first to be fired when there is any reduction of forces.

"The eminent colored leader, W. E. B. Du Bois, summed up the problem when he wrote: "Our progress in art and literature, in science, even in business, has been notable. Our determined opening of labor opportunities is astounding. Our greatest failure is inability to earn a decent living. As a people we are on the narrow ridge of economic survival and we know it. We are the surplus laborer without security of job or certainty of relief."

Considering the difficulty of improving the status of wage earners generally in a prolonged

depression, it is not surprising that the marginal Negro worker should be severely hit. But it is only just to provide that colored men shall have an even break with white wage earners and farmers in measures of recovery. This Secretary Ickes evidently hopes to do. Otherwise he would not have enlisted the aid of such a lieutenant as Mr. Foreman. There is no minimizing the obstacles in the way of such an attempt, but it is an encouraging sign of the times that a democratic administration shows such a disposition to be fair to the colored man. Mr. Foreman's suggestion of experimental self-sufficient Negro communities is intriguing and should be tried out. Meanwhile vigilance should be exercised to prevent victimizations of the seed-loan type in the various money grants.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

OCT 25 1933

A BETTER DAY FOR THE NEGRO

Editor The Advertiser:

A bright message of hope came through the Associated Press today for 12,000,000 citizens of America, when the U. S. Government released news of an important program in behalf of its Negro population.

President Roosevelt has taken the most forward stand in behalf of justice to Negroes since his illustrious cousin ruled the land. Negroes have an innate sense of loyalty and deepest devotion to America, unmatched by any people within her borders.

With the creation of two new departments within the intricate machinery of the Federal Government, and headed by such widely known men as Dr. Eugene Kinkle Jones, an outstanding member of the race, and Dr. Clark H. Foreman, of Atlanta, Ga., we at last have a small voice in the affairs of the government, for which we have suffered, bled and died.

In some Southern cities many Negro servants and employes have been displaced by employers, and whites have taken their places because of the general rise in wages. In one city nearby, this was done on quite an extensive scale. When Negro preachers and leaders sought to protest, they were ordered to leave town.

Our local merchants are to be congratulated and commended because of their fairness and justice in dealing with this huge problem. Many of their colored employes have been with their respective firms many years, and have won the esteem of all citizens.

Negro leaders who have advocated less than the minimum wage scale for Negroes are doing the race a grave, irreparable injustice, and deserve the condemnation of all citizens who believe in justice. Negroes must seek a place in the sun solely on the basis of merit. Let them give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. In the days to follow, merit alone will count in the affairs of men.

A great day dawns in this country for the minority group. Long live our President!

Montgomery, Ala. OSCAR E. SAFFOLD.

Servants of the Sun

With the pinch of world-wide unemployment the lot of the alien laborer in a strange land is likely to be a hard one. When there is not enough work and money to go around, the outlander is quickly forced to yield his chance for a share of both to the native. Immigration quotas and restrictions are a phase of the process. The expulsion of the too diligent and thrifty Chinese from parts of Mexico represents a more violent application of the same rule. Now the people of Panama are clamoring for the deportation of the British West Indians, who have flocked into the isthmian republic ever since construction began on the canal.

The teeming noisy quarter of the islanders is one of the human exhibits of the Panamanian capital. The British colonies, but particularly Barbados and Jamaica, have sent their surplus thousands about the whole circuit of the Caribbean, from the Spanish Main around the low Mosquito Coast of Central America and among the Greater Antilles.

In the course of their wanderings they dug the Panama Canal, as they laid the Madeira-Mamore Railroad through the jungle of Brazil when every other supply of labor had failed before the exacting climate. Ubiquitous and prolific, these stolid blacks are as much a feature of the Caribbean scene as the banana tree or the cocoa palm. Speaking a soft, singsong English, they carry themselves with a natural dignity that seems foreign to children of the tropics. As British "objects," they tend to take themselves more seriously than the generality of their race and seem to feel the weight of empire on thier shoulders.

They are the reserve labor supply of all the hot countries—the unlimited source of hands for any plantation or other enterprise. Inured to work in the sun, they are willing to go anywhere that has no winter. The women are as itinerant as their men and give a stability to their communities that is lacking in groups of roving, unmarried laborers. Generally of good physique, their strong muscles are always in demand wherever there is heavy work to be done. They are no more prodigies of industry than any other class of labor in the tropics, but as a rule they are more dependable than the local element They are easily managed and, though their sense of humor is not so highly developed as in our Southern Negroes, it is sufficient to serve as a saving grace in the frictions incidental to any tropical undertaking. The government of Panama may yield to the demands of its citizens and send the islanders back to their homes under the Union Jack, but the tempo of work on the isthmus will be slower for their going.

Tied to the Sandbag of Profit

It is the same old story of the cart before the horse, this feverish rise in price levels in anticipation of the operation of the National Industry Recovery Act. The basic problem attempted to be solved by the act is the re-employment and economic rehabilitation of millions of men and women whom the storm of depression has left shipwrecked, destitute and hopelessly involved in debts incurred before and during the prolonged storm.

What possible good will it do to put these people back to work and pay them a minimum wage fixed far below the standards which prevailed in 1928, if through price manipulations on the part of the capitalists, industrialists and employers these wages are taken from them faster than they are earned? How can debts be paid, if advanced wages under N.R.A. are completely offset by equally advanced price levels? What will be done with the additional leisure hours provided by the law, if the bare necessities of life exact the limit of the wage and the most trifling luxury is prohibited?

Absurd as these propositions are for the purpose of the argument that under such conditions, the masses will benefit by the N.R.A., even when the act is in full operation, far more absurd is the idea of raising prices simply in anticipation of the act, while millions are still unemployed and before this second "noble experiment" has had time to prove its efficacy as a vehicle to hasten economic and industrial recovery.

In our opinion, it is not the spirit and intent of the N.R.A. to make those who haven't pay for national recovery. On the contrary, its purpose is to more equitably distribute the wealth produced in America, giving those who produce it a "New Deal" which will enable them to purchase more of that which they produce and not the same or less than hitherto under the old dispensation.

If the money class intends to give the workers more wages with one hand and take them away through swollen profit-yielding prices with the other hand, then the N.R.A. will go the way of the first "noble experiment" and 95 per cent of the American people will remain poor drudge horses for the privileged 5 per cent class, with only a crust of bread and a corner to sleep in. It seems that the proper hook-up would have been to provide for any necessary increase in prices by some species of inflation or by some price controlled device contrived by the Industrial Control Board in advance of any rise in prices at all. Patriotic appeals alone cannot stop profiteering. This was evident during the World War and is only too apparent during the present emergency.

Slowly and surely the American people are beginning to realize that it is impossible to build a new social order which will insure justice and equity to all under the capitalistic system. Full realization may be postponed by the high purposed experiments of the present national administration, but the inevitable will happen, nevertheless.

Production of necessities for use rather than for profit is the only way out for this nation which is in its present dilemma because it has embraced a system which is geared up to benefit the few at the expense of the masses. It is as impossible to beat the system as it is for a player to beat the slot machine or number racket. It pays off just so much and no more.

The N.R.A. is an admirable bit of legal mechanics dispatched on a worth-while mission. It is entitled to a fair trial, but it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the act is paradoxical, because it holds on to an obsolete system which is synomymous with exploitation, avarice and profiteering and is tied to the sandbag of production for profits. Any one who had to go to the shop, market or barber in Richmond last Saturday and pay the toll exacted will heartily concur in this conclusion.

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COLUMBUS, O.
CITIZEN

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Here is a sample case that happened in a northern city last week. A Negro had been working as night watchman, 14 hours a day, seven days a week, for $7 a week, and living in a house rented from his employer at $5 a week. Under the code his wages were raised to $15 a week, and at the same time his employer increased his rent to $10 a week.

He protested. He was immediately discharged, and a white man put in his place, notwithstanding the fact that some years ago he was seriously injured while working for the same firm, and because of that injury was employed as night watchman.

President Roosevelt's request for shorter hours and minimum pay in every industry has not received a patriotic response and co-operation from those who employ Negro workers. Itwaiters, menial, skilled or unskilled, costs a Negro worker just as much to live, under present economic conditions, as any other citizen, and the New Deal intended to help all citizens, regardless of race, creed, color or nationality.

We believe that justice demands that the same reward for work well in all fields of American industry, and the minimum and maximum hours of labor and wages.

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N. Y. HERALD

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depression, it is not surprising that the marginal Negro worker should be severely hit. But it is only just to provide that colored men shall have an even break with white wage earners and farmers in measures of recovery. This Secretary Ickes evidently hopes to do. Otherwise he would not have enlisted the aid of such a lieutenant as Mr. Foreman. There is no minimizing the obstacles in the way of such an attempt, but it is an encouraging sign of the times that a democratic administration shows such a disposition to be fair to the colored man. Mr. Foreman's suggestion of experimental self-sufficient Negro communities is intriguing and should be tried out. Meanwhile vigilance should be exercised to prevent victimization of the seed-loan type in the various money grants.

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ADVERTISER

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We believe that justice demands that the NRA should be extended in all fields of American industry, and the same reward for work well done is given to all American citizens.—Elbert W. Moore.

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

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The officially sponsored conference and the subsequent appointment of the all-colored advisory committee are regarded in official circles here as the most important step ever taken under the wing of the government on matters pertaining strictly to the Negro race in America.

It has been learned from reliable sources that considerable deliberation was expended by officials in the selection of the personnel invited to the conference, which later crystallized into the advisory committee, and this was because the selection was based strictly on a meritorious basis. Every man and woman invited to attend the conference had to be a recognized leader in his or her chosen field. Politics played no part in the conference.

Intelligent Negro Representation

Invited to attend the conference were: William H. Lewis, Boston attorney and former assistant to the Attorney General; Eugene Kinckle Jones, secretary of the Urban League; Dr. G. David Houston, principal of Armstrong High School, Washington, D. C.; Robert L. Vann, Special Assistant to the Attorney General; Garnett C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of public schools, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Mary F. Waring, vice president, National Association of Colored Women, Chicago; Helen B. Grossley, Delaware State College, Dover, Del.; Benjamin F. Hubert, Georgia State College, Savannah, Ga.; Harry H. Pace, president, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, Chicago and Rev. Marshall A. Talley, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Objective of Conference

The main purpose of the conference, that is the scope of its work, is believed to have been actuated by a desire on the part of the Secretary of Commerce and the National Recovery Administrators to have a working knowledge and a clear perspective of the many problems confronting the Negro, and of procuring first hand information and competent recommendations for a long range program of constructive action in the field of Negro activities that lies under the jurisdiction of both the Department of Commerce and the National Recovery Adinistration.

In this connection, special stress was laid on the preventive as well as the remedial measures that should be adopted to stem any disintegration of the Negro's economic status under the light of the present economic order, also on how the Department of Commerce can be of specific help in ameliorating the commercial and industrial life of the race so as to bring up his activities to a more equitable plane with the balance of the nation's business.

Both of the above are believed to have been officially advanced with the knowledge that under present conditions Negro business is a weak link in the new economic chain now being forged to strengthen the economic structure of the nation.

It was also learned that as a corollary, to these objectives, the Advisory Committee presented Secretary Roper a general program through which the Negro's position would be more or less generally improved once the committee gets the full cooperation of all governmental agencies. The program is said to embody far-reaching recommendations.

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Although the committee has been officially designated a permanent unit empowered to study Negro problems as they come up from time to time, and of presenting them to the proper agencies with specific recommendations for their solution, its ground work revolves at the present moment around the Department of Commerce and the National Recovery Administration. It was stated, however, that "all minor and major problems affecting the race" would be referred to the Committee before acting on them. This makes the Colored Advisory Committee the strongest recognized body of colored men and women in the history of the country.

Tackled Many Problems

In almost two days and two nights of continuous deliberation, the Committee tackled practically every phase of Negro activity and its relationship to the general structure of the nation. Foremost among these were those of insurance, banking, commerce, labor, labor unions and their relation to Negro labor, Home Loan Banks, farm relief, education, public works employment, civil service, private employment and discriminatory State legislation. Many other problems and their manifold ramifications, not excluding the NRA and the economic problems it has precipitated, which was also taken up by the Committee.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER
OCT 8 1933

A. F. OF L. IS ASKED TO ADMIT NEGROES

National Urban League Insists NRA Makes Recognition Necessary

WOMEN BEING TRAINED

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

The Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League went to the front for Negro labor last week by asking William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to state clearly that body's position on the continued exclusion of Negroes from trade unions. The request was forwarded to the labor chief at the annual meeting of the federation in Washington.

Calling the leader's attention to the conditions existing in regard to Negro workers in various locals and nationals, T. Arnold Hill, head of the department, wired:

"It is imperative from every standpoint that the current session of the American Federation of Labor shall make known its position relative to Negro labor. The National Urban League again draws your attention to race discriminatory practices of various locals and nationals of the federation, believing that the recognition of the labor movement under the NRA places upon it the responsibility of including all workers, regardless of race, within its ranks."

The secretary moved to further clarify the league's reasons for asking a virtual showdown on the matter by recalling that the federation had at one time definitely stated that the national body has not legislated against Negro member organizations or individuals. In calling this to the convention's attention, Mr. Hill continued:

"It is illogical, with the federation's prestige and power, that it should be too weak to bring its component units in line with its own declaration of fairness to Negro workers. We, therefore, urge that the present convention of the American Federation of Labor take steps to insure the right of membership to Negroes in all its national and local units and thereby remove a barrier that has effectively kept Negroes from participating in the benefits shared by other workers."

In answer, the league was promised early consideration.

Training for Women

In Philadelphia, the new executive staff of the Southwest-Belmont Y. W. C. A., announced a program closely allied with the work of the NRA for Negro women. Foremost, according to the announcement made by the general secretary, Miss Anna M. Arnold, will be an extensive course in household management, which will include training in marketing, budgets, cooking and serving.

Miss Arnold said that since larger numbers of women are finding it necessary to have some kind of work, whether in their own homes or outside, the branch feels that training in this particular will be doubly valuable. Included, also, on the new program will be lecture courses in NRA principles, nursing and dramatics.

Two Housing Projects

NRA aid in the problem of Negro housing in Philadelphia." The work will be well in addition to the federation's reproval in Washington, due to a possible jump in real estate prices, but probable, the work will represent "a fine start." The work will be well in housing here also seems to divulge the locations of the projects which are awaiting final approval with the corporation's regarding with the corporation's rekeeping with the corporation's reapartment houses, with rental suggestions that something be done about housing among Negro workers in various locals and prices within the reach of the ordinary laborer.

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"It is imperative from every standpoint that the current session of the American Federation of Labor shall make known its position relative to Negro labor. The National Urban League again draws your attention to race discriminatory practices of various locals and nationals of the federation, believing that the recognition of the labor movement under the NRA places upon it the responsibility of including all workers, regardless of race, within its ranks."

The secretary moved to further clarify the league's reasons for asking a virtual showdown on the matter by recalling that the federation had at one time definitely stated that the national body has not legislated against Negro member organizations or individuals. In calling this to the convention's attention, Mr. Hill continued:

"It is illogical, with the federation's prestige and power, that it should be too weak to bring its component units in line with its own declaration of fairness to Negro workers. We, therefore, urge that the present convention of the American Federation of Labor take steps to insure the right of membership to Negroes in all its national and local units and thereby remove a barrier that has effectively kept Negroes from participating in the benefits shared by other workers."

In answer, the league was promised early consideration.

Training for Women

In Philadelphia, the new executive staff of the Southwest-Belmont Y. W. C. A., announced a program closely allied with the work of the NRA for Negro women. Foremost, according to the announcement made by the general secretary, Miss Anna M. Arnold, will be an extensive course in household management, which will include training in marketing, budgets, cooking and serving.

Miss Arnold said that since larger numbers of women are finding it necessary to have some kind of work, whether in their own homes or outside, the branch feels that training in this particular will be doubly valuable. Included, also, on the new program will be lecture courses in NRA principles, nursing and dramatics.

Washington, due to a possible jump in real estate prices, but proval in Washington will represent "a fine work will be well in addition to Negro housing in Philadelphia." The work will be carried on with the corporation's repeated suggestions that something be done about housing among Negroes.

Two Housing Projects

The housing group head refused to divulge the locations of the projects which are awaiting final ap-

National Urban League Pushes Organization Of Emergency Advisory Council For Negroes

The Naitonal Urban League moved in several directions during the week to focus attention of Washington authorities on important questions concerning Negroes. The following are the principle activities:

1.—Organization of a National Emergency Advisory Council for Negroes to work through State and City Councils throughout he counry. This Council, to be known as the E. A. C., is to interpret the meaning and provisions of the national measures now in operation in Washington, to promote the N. R. A. among Negroes and to report violations and discrimination based on race. C. C. Spaulding is chairman of the National Council. State groups are in process of formation.

2.—Telegrams were sent to the President and to General Hugh Johnson requesting that the Coal Code declare itself against discrimination on accoun of race. The National Urban League also requested that a Negro serve on the Council that will administer the Code.

3.—A communication was sent to General Johnson calling for "clear thinking on the Negro question along the whole economic front as it relates to the N. R. A. program."

4.—Supporting the request made some weeks ago by the National organization for the appointment of civilian and military employees in the reforestation camps, the National Urban League submitted statements of conditions in twelve communities showing the extent to which Negroes were not included among the men sent to camp. The request asks that physicians, recreationalists and administrative personnel from among the Negro race be appointed at various camps.

The League is gathering information on violations of the codes as practiced by employers who are discharging Negroes rather than pay them the minimum wage so that it can have authenicated material to back up the demands being made for machinery in Washington to guard against such violations. Accordingly, it invites all who have proved cases of discrimination to send them to the National Office of the League, 1133 Broadway, Room 826, New York City.

The League would also like to have forwarded to it evidences of discrimination practiced by relief bureaus throughout the country for the purpose of presenting to the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration proposals for remedying the situation.

The same procedure is being followed with regard to home and farm mortgages and the re-employment of workers on public work projects and in industries revived as a result of the N. R. A. operations.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS

AUG 22 1933

Sentimentality and Nonsense

The editorial article of The New York Times with its quotations from newspapers of Norfolk, Va., about the danger to the Southern negroes from the operation of the N. R. A., elsewhere reprinted, contains truth tinctured with praiseworthy sentimentality. The sentimentality will in result boil down to nonsense.

If the wages of white and black labor shall by law be placed on the same level employers will give preference to the most efficient, reliable and productive labor. That is unavoidable, inevitable. If a Southern industry employ one hundred unskilled men and the minimum wage be, say, $14 for a forty hour week, the employer soon or late will hire men whose labor shall be most profitable. If experience convince that white laborers yield the better results for the money paid, the employer will prefer white labor and if he cannot obtain it at home will import it from the North if it can be had there. The nonsense is that employers can or should be expected to pay $14 a week for labor whose weekly average of production is $10 if they can get other labor that will actually earn $14 a week.

The News and Courier is not here and now expressing opinion about the relative efficiency of whites and blacks. As to that an opinion is in general firmly fixed, whether in the North or in the South. If a sawmill company in the South have a weekly payroll of $1,400 and it holds that whites are worth it and negroes are worth but $1,000, it simply will not, from considerations of pure sympathy, contribute the difference, $400 a week, to the support of negroes. If this lead to severe hardship to Southern negroes, the sole avoidance of it is for law to compel employers, North, South, West, to abandon the tests of efficiency and reliability in the selection of wage-earners and to substitute other tests, as weight, height, health, age, ability to lift burdens.

In respect of the negro labor in the South are prejudice and bias, which may or may not offset, but both are secondary and minor factors in the solution of the wage and labor question. On the one hand, many persons believe that a white man should employ white men because they are white. To say that it was a cause of the substitution in great part of white barbers for colored (white barbers were almost unknown in the South forty years ago) might be true, but to say that it was the one and main cause would be rash and silly. Time was when more negro waiters were employed in the hotels of New York city than in all the hotels of South Carolina. Does one see negro waiters in the North as Charles Dickens saw them on his visits to the United States? Meantime, negroes are rapidly losing ground in the Southern hotels.

On the other side, there are many Southerners who have sentimental preference for negroes. They have negroes for domestics and like them—it is an old, an inherited preference. Thousands of planters in South Carolina would find it difficult to operate their plantations with white labor even if it were more profitable; a generation would be required to adapt themselves to it were all the negroes to migrate. There are, too, thousands of Southerners who feel the sense of obligation (it is an emotion and they do not rationalize it) to assist in the support of what The New York Times calls these "Humble People," who literally accept the saying of William H. Seward, Abolitionist, that the negroes are "God's poor" and naturally to be cared for by Southerners. Mr. Seward wished the negroes to be liberated from the mastership of white Southerners, but naively he did not wish the masters freed from the responsibilities of their guardianship. This surviving sense of guardianship will mitigate whatever hardship the N. R. A. shall impose on Southern negroes.

It does menace them. If, as The Times and the Norfolk paper seem to contend, they should be protected from it, the heavier obligation rests upon the Northern people. They have the wealth—almost infinitely more wealth than the white Southerners have. Let them give jobs, not only to the negroes now with them, on equal terms with white labor, but to millions of others whom they should import, so that the problem of the "humble people" would be distributed, in Oregon, Wisconsin, Michigan, Maine. Or if they will not do that, let them finance industries and farms in the South for the Southern negroes to operate.

The North destroyed negro slavery (the slaves were property) in the South—that is past and is not discussed. For the North, having done that, to dictate or suggest that the Southern whites now employ and pay negroes as if they were whites is too much. Ninety per cent of that duty, if duty it be, rests upon the Northern people.

Generally, broadly speaking, the South will continue to pay the negroes their worth. That it has always done. That they are by far the most advanced section of the African race is the Southern white man's achievement.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
MORNING UNION

SEP 18 1933

NEGROES ASSAIL RECOVERY ACT'S "DISCRIMINATION"

Speakers Say Act Should Be Amended to Remove Restrictions; Boycott Is Hinted.

Discriminated against in the codes and when applying for work, the American Negro, since the National Industrial Recovery Act, finds the barrier to equality of liberty harder than ever to scale, and the act should be amended to remove its new restrictions, according to Negro speakers at the meeting of the Pioneer Club in Central High School yesterday afternoon.

Nationwide boycott by Negroes against those manufacturing and mercantile interests which persist in discrimination was hinted by the speakers, but not until the Negro's complaint has been adequately heard and replied to.

In his address, Dr. William N. DeBerry, executive-secretary of the Dunbar Community League, the main speaker, said, "The wholesome division of the Negro's political allegiance, to me, is one of the most encouraging things in years. The way they have supported the various political parties, and the recognition given by these parties, has been the only emancipation from political bondage since emancipation."

Encouraging Developments.

Two other encouraging developments, Mr. DeBerry said, were: The admittance of Negro names to jury lists in Virginia—"the opening wedge in a new system in the administration of justice"; and the triumph of Negro singers, artists and literary men. These advances, he said, may be set over against the setback given in the NRA.

John D. Shuart, new chairman of the NRA committee in Springfield, one of the speakers, in answer to a question put to him by Dr. H. P. Kennedy, another speaker, assured the 100 present that in the adjustment of complaints by his cimmittee there would be no discrimination on account of color. He asked that all Negroes with complaints submit them to the adherence committee with offices in the Chamber of Commerce and they would be given equal consideration with any others.

The effect of the NRA upon the Negro was also the theme of Atty. William H. Martin's speech, which asked clarification on this mooted point. Oliver M. Briggs, president of the Pioneer Club, presided. Other officers present were: Vice-president, Prince Walker; secretary, Earl Gaunt and treasurer, Dorothy Carter.

Although strong in his criticism of the NRA's discrimination against the Negro, Dr. DeBerry said, "Every Negro should yield wholehearted support until our case can be brought to the bar and heard, and until we get a reaction."

"Why is it our wages are not advanced? Why is it our hours are not reduced?" he said. "This country can't be prosperous and we not have a share in it."

Urging support of a committee of 12 which will safeguard the Negro's interests on hearings in Washington, Dr. DeBerry said, "I believe if we organize; if we follow this committee of 12 prominent Negroes, we will have such legislation as to so shape this act and amend it so that we will get our rights."

Dr. Kennedy also urged union. A Negro community, he said, which spends its money supporting business houses, should be given fair treatment by those establishments. "How can we be expected to give our support if we are denied the right to work?" several of the speakers asked.

The Negro community in Springfield is too small to have a strong enough effect in a boycott, Dr. DeBerry said. But in the South, he said, where in some places the Negroes, 80 per cent of the population, spend their energy and money supporting the other 20 per cent, a boycott would have tremendous effect.

"The Democratic party," Dr. DeBerry said, "has its ear to the ground to hear Negro complaints. I believe the NRA will eventually bring good to all groups in the country. It will be the groundwork for a new order. They cannot keep us down, they cannot keep us from sharing in it, if we have the wisdom to unite, and in the last analysis, show ourselves worthy of the benefits for which we plead."

Labor-1933

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

MOTON Colored SENDS 8-19-33 WIRE Pittsburgh Post

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Dr. Weaver, who as representative of the Negro Industrial League, made a similar appeal for Negro lumber workers recently stated at the outset of his remarks that the statement of the Negro Industrial League had been endorsed by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the A. M. E. Zion Church, with a membership of more than one million and a quarter Negro citizens.

In addition he announced that the statement represented to Deputy Administer K. M. Simpson had the endorsement of outstanding Negro leaders. The brief presented was prepared by the Negro Industrial League in association with Dr. George E. Haynes, Race Relations Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America and Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation of New York City.

An analysis of the sharp discriminations in wages and hours of labors practiced in regions where Negro coal miners predominated was made by Dr. Weaver.

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The telegram, from so outstanding a Negro leader, caused a round of approval from white labor leaders, many of whom pledged the Negro Industrial League their support in the fight being waged for equal treatment of Negro labor. John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America, assured League Representatives of his support in their fight.

Oppose All Low Wage Rates

Low wage rates of 25 and 30 cents an hour proposed by the Alabama Coal mine barons, came in for harsh criticism by Dr. Weaver. "The fact," said the speaker, "that one of the lowest hourly wage rates offered here comes from the Alabama Mining Institute group, where 53 per cent of the labor in the coal industry is Negro, would seem to indicate as has been so forcefully stated by Secretary of Labor Perkins in her discussion of the steel code, that the reason for these low wages is the predominance of Negro labor in those areas."

Dr. Weaver pointed out that the difference in wages proposed to be paid Northern and Western miners on one side and southern miners, mainly Negro on the other, would result in virtual wage slavery for the 44,000 Negro miners in southern states. He declared that the line as to wages had been drawn so as to include the largest number of the total Negro miners in low wage areas, while white miners with few exceptions had been guaranteed much higher wages.

He also stressed the need for the elimination of the company union provisions in the codes submitted. Speaking on this point he said: "Finally, the codes proposed contain objectionable provisions for the regulation of labor. The right to bargain collectively has been recognized explicitly in Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act. That these safeguards to labor be not impaired by such ambiguous provisions as those contained in Article III of the code submitted by the Northern Coal Control Association and other groups is of much importance to Negro labor. Reports of the United States Coal Commission indicate that those areas in which organization of mine labor, and consequently the strength of collective bargaining power, were at lowest ebb were those very sections where Negro coal miners predominated. It is, therefore, intensely important that those areas be free from any restrictions in their right to organize and bargain as a group for wages and labor conditions. A failure to achieve this will make it even more difficult for 44,000 Negro miners to improve their economic condition.

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Displace Colored Workers in Many Lines Due to Higher Wages.

8-27-33 New York

NEW PROBLEM WEIGHED

Wage Differential Suggested but Dr. Moton Clings to Principle of Parity.

By JULIAN HARRIS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 23.—With the fervor of crusaders, the South is backing President Roosevelt in his efforts to achieve a steady and substantial movement in the direction of economic recovery. This spirit of peace patriotism is shared by men, women and children and has proved both an inspiration and a spur to the various businesses of this district. As a result the NRA emblem literally clutters the scenery though it should be said there remain a number of gaps to be filled in.

One unfortunate phase of government regulated wages is the injustice it has worked on the Negro. It is certain that already Negroes are being displaced by white persons in a number of lines of work. Just so long as extremely low wages and long hours existed, certain jobs were safe for the Negro. With a raise in scale and a shortening of hours the white unemployed were prepared to displace Negroes in such jobs as waiters, messengers, janitors, truck drivers, elevator operators.

When it seemed likely that Negro unemployment might be substituted for white unemployment, the situation aroused the concern of leading men of the South, both white and black. By and large, the South is fair to the Negro and desires that he shall be given a fair opportunity. Consequently, much thought has been given to the need for some action which would prevent the preemption of jobs held by Negroes.

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Many men suggested that a differential in wages should be established. This was successfully done among laundry workers, where Negroes have long represented the majority of the workers. But a drastic differential in other lines is another matter and contains a danger pointed out by Dr. R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Moton, who is clear-headed and thoughtful, saw at once the danger in which the Negro was placed. He realized that with both races receiving the same wages for identical work the whites would gradually usurp the places held by Negroes, and Dr. Moton saw, too, that if there was a differential so great that Negroes would be held in jobs or given work withheld from the higher paid whites deep racial resentment would be aroused.

Viewing the situation realistically, Dr. Moton expressed the belief that it would be better to keep the two races on a parity or nearly so rather than to create so wide a difference in pay that antagonisms would be aroused. He said he regarded the situation as deplorable but that it was preferable that the Negro should be placed on an equal pay basis even if it resulted in hardships caused by their discharge to make way for unemployed whites.

Disturbed by the fear that Negroes may be denied the benefits of the National Recovery Act through displacement of Negroes on the one hand or a lower scale on the other, 1,200 Atlanta Negroes gathered in mass meeting this week, pledged their support to the President's program and voiced a plea that its advantages be accorded to all citizens alike, irrespective of race.

Alleging that in some cases competent and satisfactory Negro workers are beginning to be displaced by white men as a result of the higher wage scales provided by the NRA, they called attention to the fact that "increased unemployment among Negroes will simply add to the number who are to be maintained in idleness by the taxpayers." An appeal was made for the support of all "just and fair-minded white people" in the effort to have Negroes included without discrimination in the President's new deal.

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It can be assumed that however true the statement that the living costs of the Negro justifies a differential in wages, the thought is not a pleasant one to blacks who are forced to live in miserable surroundings in order to live at the lowest scale. This situation created by NRA regulations beneficient as they are in intent, is one that must have the serious and honest consideration of reasonable men of both races.

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J. F. LANE.
Jackson. Tenn.

NAME FOREMAN U. S. ADVISOR ON NEGRO MATTERS

Young White Atlanta Economist Will Look After Affairs Of Twelve Million Americans In Recovery Movement.

WASHINGTON, August 31—(By ANP)—Secretary Harold Ickes of the Interior Department announced on Monday the appointment of Clark Foreman, a young white economist of Atlanta, Ga., to the post of National Advisor on the Economic Status of the Negro.

"Altthough the appointee is to be an officer of the Interior Department," Mr. Ickes said n ainnouncing Mr. Foreman's entry into governmental office, "he will cooperate with all departments and with the several special authorities in looking after the interests of America's twelve million colored citizens in the whole recovery movement.

Mr. Foreman's appointment stirred immediate interest in Negro civic and welfare circles. Hope had been entertained by certain organizations, notably the N. A. A. C. P., and the National Urban League, that a Negro would be appointed to an outstanding place in the recovery movement, and fears were expressed that Mr. Foreman's appointment would nullify that hope. The N. A. A. C. P. promptly dispatched a telegram to Mr. Ickes protesting the naming of Mr. Foreman. The Urban League had rather confidently expected that T. Arnold Hill would receive an outstanding place in the set-up while the N. A. A. C. P. had announced that assurances had been received that some colored man would be named to a responsible post.

A spokesman close to the administration, who did not care to permit the use of his name, told the Associated Negro Press on Friday, that while politics were not to be permitted to play any part in their selection, several Negroes were to be selected by President Roosevelt to fill various posts in connection with the Recovery effort. The appointment of George Arthur of the Rosenwald Fund to an advisory position in connection with the federal employment offices to be established about the country, bore no relation to the recovery program, he said, except as employment might be aided by those offices. It was something of a recognition of the welfare organizations, however.

This spokesman said that Mr. Foreman's appointment was a direct outgrowth of the Economic Conference on the Status of the Negro held here last spring under the auspices of the Rosenwald fund. Immediately after the meeting, members of the conference held interviews with government officials and it was agreed by both white and colored conferees, he said, that a white man could be of more service in contacting governmental officials than could a colored man in this particular post.

Both Secretary W. W. Alexander of the Interracial Commission and President Edwin R. Embree of the Rosenwald Fund were consulted by government officials. Several aspirants were interviewed by Secretaky Ickes and Mr. Foreman was selected by Mr. Ickes from the group.

Mr. Foreman, who is a nephew of Clark Howell, noted editor of the Atlanta Constitution, is 32 years old and a grandson of Evan Howell, who founded the Constitution. For the past five years he has been associated with the Rosenwald Fund in its Nashville office, where he had charge of their county library promotion program. Some years ago he worked with Horace Mann Bond of Fisk University in a study of Negro schools of the South. This study was the basis of Mr. Foreman's thesis in obtaining his degree at Columbia University. Last year he spent in Russia, Denmark and England, where he studied the country governments in those countries under the auspices of the Rosenwald Fund. He is a graduate of the University and the London School of Economics.

WOULD GIVE RACE ONLY MENIAL JOBS IN CANAL ZONE

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 24.—(By A. N. P.)—A reflection of the white southern attitude toward the Negro which is satisfied as long as he remains a menial and partial mendicant, is seen in the protest of Americans in the Panama Canal Zone against the employment of Negroes in semi-skilled and clerical positions.

Information on the issue is contained in a special dispatch sent to the Chicago Tribune Press Service by Gerald Martin.

According to Martin, the total payroll of the Zones is $12,858,528.99. Of this amount, $4,800,371.25, or 37.3 per cent, is paid out to Negroes, natives of the Zone, British West Indians and some French West Indians from Guadeloupe and Martinique. The number of semi-skilled Negroes employed is 3,800.

The Panama Trades Council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, wants the semi-skilled Negroes discharged and these jobs given to mainlain white Americans who are out of jobs.

Only twelve of these Negroes receive salaries as high as $110 per month. The highest rate for them on the general schedule of wages is $30.

One white labor leader had the effrontery to comment:

"There is no American citizen down here who envies the Negro who works as a common laborer in the tropics, but the American has a perfect right to envy any alien that is holding a semi-skilled position at the same or higher rate of pay than is in vogue in the United States."

That is an exact copy of the white southern attitude.

Although white Americans receive two-thirds of the pay and gobble up all the skilled and high-pay jobs, they begrudge the natives a sprinkling of the semi-skilled positions and meanly point out departments which annually pay more to Negroes than they do to the white Americans without any mention of the departments which pay more to whites than to Negroes.

Some of the canal officials feel that the majority of the Negroes who are getting higher rates of pay have served the canal since the early construction days, have grown up with the job, and are handling it in a satisfactory manner. They do not feel that it would be fair to displace these loyal, efficient workers.

But the selfish, prejudiced whites begrudge the Negro anything larger than a crumb.

No Separate Codes for Negroes

The Negro press and most of the Negro leaders are unanimous, and rightly so, in the opinion that in the formulation of the various codes under the N.R.A. there should be no separate codes for Negro employers and workers. Negroes cannot consistently countenance Jim-Crowism when it works to their advantage, and complain loudly when it works to their disadvantage. They must be consistent in their opposition to the system wherever it appears, regardless of the consequences, if they are to uproot this double standard and double dealings in America.

What difference does it make if a few casualties are suffered?

It is far better to lose a few businesses and to hazard some displacement of Negro workers, than to advocate and accept a rating of inferiority which has taunted and harrassed the race in everything it has attempted since the day of emancipation and will continue to impede its progress so long as Jim-Crowism is compromised with or tolerated. Let the fat and well fed among the group share with the lean and under-nourished, and all resolve to take it together standing up. Separate codes are Jim-Crow codes, and the American Negro will never attain the stature of a full-fledged American until Jim-Crowism in every conceivable guise is utterly destroyed.

Prof. John M. Moore's couplet is expressive of our views on the subject: "Eagles, blue eagles everywhere, but not a crow in sight."

LINCOLN, NEB.
EVENING STATE JOURNAL
SEP 8 1933

NRA IN THE SOUTH.

The white man in the south, for many years, felt himself too good to take many jobs. As a result they fell to Negroes. In addition the many years of republican domination in national affairs following the Civil war made it easy for Negroes to take over many of the jobs in the postoffice department. For years Negroes have delivered most of the mail to houses in the cities and on rural routes. Naturally when depression came along positions collapsed but some jobs held up. That left the Negro employed and the white man jobless. The waiters, messengers, railway firemen, janitors, truck drivers elevator operators, postmen, and the like were Negroes and white men envied them their jobs.

When the NRA came along Julian Harris reports to the New York Times from Atlanta, the south entered into the thing with the fervor of crusaders. Whites began to see that with increased wages and shortened hours, they could displace the black men who had been holding these jobs. Generally speaking the south is fair to the Negro but when it is a matter of a job or starvation, principles do not stand in the way long.

Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee has been conducting a hard fight to keep wage scales for whites and blacks on a similar level. He realizes that with the level the same for both, the whites will tend to usurp places held by Negroes but the alternative, a different scale for each race, would result in antagonisms. Doctor Moton prefers to fight it out along the line of equality.

An extreme example of the situation that confronts the southern Negro is found in Mississippi where a number of railway firemen have been slain for their refusal to step aside and let other men, who had been laid off because of the shrinkage in traffic, take their places.

The Negroes of the south want to go along with the president and his recovery scheme. But they are unwilling to see it used as a means of forcing them out of the jobs they took when no one else would do the kind of work those jobs entailed.

General

Labor - 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON "THUMBS DOWN"

Trezzvant W. Anderson, a Washington correspondent for the Associated Negro Press, is warning the Negroes against complaining about the treatment they are receiving in the administering of the National Recovery Act which is being handled by General Hugh S. Johnson. It appears to us that Anderson's article bears all the earmarks of an attempt to "scare" and intimidate the Negroes by picturing General Johnson as a hell-fire cuter when he gets mad. Quoting from Anderson's article we find:

> Unless some step is put to the flood of anti-NRA agitation, it is definitely certain that General Hugh S. Johnson, NRA chief, will become bitter towards the Negro cause as a result of it. And if that does happen, then it will be absolutely impossible to get him to recommend any such idea; for, this correspondent is in a position to personally state that when General Johnson decides to turn "thumbs down" no power on earth can change his mind. The dynamic chief of the NRA is one of those hell-fire and fornation individuals who is as determined and fixed in his desires as the Rock of Gibraltar. Negro organizations may as well look the situation squarely in the face and recognize this and cease the unnecessary and harmful propaganda which is attracting so much attention.

Of course, we don't believe that General Johnson is as much of a "bearcat" as Anderson pictures him. Most assuredly, he would get mad just because the Negro organizations and newspapers have raised their voices in the interest of justice and fair play for all the people under or administering the NRA. Surely, Trezzvant Anderson knows that, in matters of this sort, if we, as a group, sit quietly by our interest seldom enters into the equation. Therefore, we should like to know how in the he— are we to get our case before the bar of public opinion unless we present it ourselves. The Argus does not believe that Clark Forman who hails from Atlanta, Georgia is capable of presenting the cause of the Negro as well as one of our own race. This opinion, we believe, is shared by millions of our group. Therefore, we feel that the best way to get our cause before the bar of public opinion is by agitation and propaganda.

If General Johnson is of that dynamic determination and if once his mind is made up he is as firm as the Rock of Gibraltar then, we ask, is there any better way to give expression of his character than in the interest of right and justice? Is he a man that if humble people ask of him bread he will give stones?—We think not—We hope not. If he is so powerful and so determined, let him cast his lot on the side of right; for only by so doing can he make himself great in the eyes of the people; for it is easy to fall in with popular people or with the mobs, but it takes a man of courage, vision and determination to stand for the right.

EAGLE OR CROW

Under the new deal under which so much has been said during the past twelve months, a new order of things was and is naturally expected. President Roosevelt, the person who has more power today than another living man, has exercised this power in many ways to bring back conditions in this country to normalcy. The NRA, to our minds, is the largest task which the national administration has undertaken. Therefore, in order to give it power and a name which would typify President Roosevelt's new deal policy, the NRA was given the symbol, "Blue Eagle." The people of this country have been taught to respect the eagle which is a semblance of power, quick and alert; but the addition of the word blue to the eagle was to give it still more power and respect.

In functioning, the Blue Eagle has met another old bird known as Jim Crow and the fight is on. In the fight, we are quite naturally casting our lot with the Blue Eagle, the semblance of power; but somehow, old Jim Crow, the semblance of hate and prejudice, still perches high and seems pretty hard to dislodge. Because the crow seems to be standing its ground so cleverly against the eagle, with all of its power and influence, we are beginning to wonder if the fight of the eagle against the crow is what we call a "pillow fight," loud sounding blows but no effect.

If the Blue Eagle is to play the part for which it was intended, then it must not be throttled. The crow is in the ring to stay until it is knocked out. So come on, Mr. President, Mr. Ikes, Miss Perkins, General Johnson, and the Blue Eagle. Now is the time to hit the blow against Jim Crow. The people, especially the colored people of this country, are standing on the sideline to see whether it is the eagle or the crow.

CLEVELAND, O.
NEWS

SEP 21 1933

Turn to the South

INSTANCES of chiseling under NRA are reported from the south, where Negro labor is being exploited. It is well known that the wages paid to Negroes in certain southern communities have been lower than those paid whites for the same work. It is a throwback to slavery, and a plain case of taking advantage of unhappy economic conditions which have rendered many Negroes helpless.

NRA was enacted for the benefit of every man, woman and child in the country, regardless of race, creed or color. That payrolls and wage graphs would be upset in many places was inevitable. The patriotic employer in the north and south alike has been making genuine sacrifices that the terms of the recovery act might be met. It is no more than just that the employer of Negro labor, whether there is an oversupply of this labor or not, should be made to come into line.

The administration would do well to turn its attention to the south, Democratic stronghold, in its NRA enforcement campaign. There it may find many violations of its rules, where politics has been counted on to supply immunity.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TIMES UNION
SEP 27 1933

Economic Equality in the South.

It is well to have the facts stated frankly and authoritatively that the minimum wage provision insisted on by the NRA in the Southern States as elsewhere, applies with equal force to white and colored workers. The representatives of five Southern States have protested at Washington against the payment of "white man's wages to Negroes," and because of their insistence on this unjust and archaic discrimination, there is a possibility that these States will have to get along without the funds allocated to them by the Federal Government. Col. H. N. Waite, Deputy Administrator of the Federal Public Works Department, heard the protest of the Southern men and squelched it in this fashion:

> All labor—white, black, or brown—is going to get 40 cents an hour and a thirty-hour week. That is final. There will be no exceptions.

And thus it has come to pass that a Democratic Congress has enacted, and a Democratic President is administering a Federal statute conceived in the spirit of the "force bills" that worried the Southern States half a century ago. Racial equality may not be enforced in the social sense in the South, but the Administration at Washington will see to it that economic equality is.

Columbus, Ga. Ledger
August 25, 1933

The Negro and the Code

(From the Macon Telegraph.)

With the inauguration of the $14 per week minimum wage scale, complaint is made that in many instances employers who have heretofore used negro labor with apparent satisfaction are now discharging these and substituting white people. Thus it is demonstrated that such employers have been using negro labor solely because it was cheaper, and that if now a price high enough to secure white labor has to be paid, the shift will be made.

Of couruse, this upon the surface appears to be manifestly unfair. It at least is not in keeping with the spirit of helpfulness that is supposed to permeate the entire recovery effort.

But at the same time it demonstrates very conclusively what has been often said in these columns—that the low wages for which the negro has had to work because of his generally inferior service, real or imaginary, have been the means of keeping not only the negro in the depths of poverty, but have also kept the white man down there with him.

And if the negro in this new deal is not lifted to the higher level of better pay and living conditions, he will pull the entire structure down to his level, eventually if not at once. Eleven million people in the Southern country is too large a population to ignore and shunt out of the stream of better conditions, to admit of any hope to have those better conditions continue. If the negro cannot get $14 per week he has got to have a job at less than that, for he must live. And when he takes a job for less than that, immediately the entire structure of the new deal for the Sotuhern working-man is jeopardized.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER

SEP 3 1933

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The telegram authorized to be sent from the national offices of the organization in New York said that the N. A. A. C. P. was not objecting to Foreman because he is a Southerner, and hence might be prone to warp the truth of important findings, but because he is white. In bluntly stating this the secretary, Walter White, said:

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True to its policy, the association did not ask for a position for any specific Negro, but it is known that the national officials have ardently desired the appointment of a Negro of the Dr. Charles S. Johnson type, to advise on matters pertaining to Negro welfare. Dr. Johnson, who directed the Institute of Race Relations at Swarthmore this summer, is head of the department of sociology at Fisk University and one of the group's foremost authorities on Negro social and economic conditions.

Another Fisk professor had been suggested for the post of adviser before the announcement was made. He is Dr. Franklin Frasier, economic specialist, whose recent book on "The Negro Family" has been pointed out as the best piece of research done in that field in the last twenty years. Neither of the two men is active in politics, and neither made an effort to get the post. Secretary Ickes now has the various communications "under advisement," and it is thought that, despite the Foreman appointment, some Negro will be named in addition.

To Curb Juvenile Crime

In Philadelphia, the Crime Prevention Association outlined new plans toward aiding the various Negro organizations interested in the curbing of juvenile crime, by naming Patrolman Clarence Jones, formerly of the vice squad, to the position made vacant by the recent demotion of ex-Sergent Richard A. Anderson. The new crime worker, himself less than 30 years old, will have the task of supervising Negro boys between the ages of 16 and 20, who come under the association's care.

The wards to which he will be assigned to do special work were appreciably responsible, according to the annual report of the director, Thomas A. Merryweather, for the 111 per cent increase in older boy crime last year. In his report the director said that whereas Negroes constitute about 11 per cent of the total city population, the number of Negro boy offenders totals 48 per cent. The association will work closely with the Negro Big Brothers Association, of which Magistrate Edward W. Henry is chairman.

Some Registration Surprises

A sharp political turn to the left seems imminent as final figures and various ward tabulations showed that in districts in which Negroes form the population majority, the Democratic registration has virtually doubled. This caused grave concern among organization leaders and division men who are afraid that these figures will mount higher on the next two registration days. In the Negro-led Thirtieth, 2140 Republicans signed as compared with 676 Democrats. This showed an increase of 351 Democrats over the first day of the 1932 registration which was 325, and a decrease of 129 in the Republican registration.

In the Seventh Ward, 466 Democrats registered as against 1744 Republicans. This showed an increase of 318 Democrats and a decrease of 1339 Republicans who numbered 3083 during the first day's registration last year. Both the Twenty-seventh and the Forty-seventh, in which Negroes live in larger numbers, returned similar comparisons, the former showing a Democratic increase of 191, and a Republican decrease of 625, and the latter a Democratic increase of 296, and a Republican decrease of 734.

Two Negro candidates are seeking nominations for magistrate in the Thirtieth Ward. They are John C. Asbury and the incumbent, Edward W. Henry. Asbury has the indorsement of the Vare organization, and is a member of the Republican City Committee, while Henry, who has been a much-pledged politician in the last ten years, is running independently. Negroes will also be asked to vote for a Negro for both the Municipal and Common Pleas Courts.

OCALA, FLA.
EVENING STAR
AUG 29 1933

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In the "Letters From Readers" column of the Star yesterday J. C. Temple, well known Marion county farmer, advanced some pertinent thoughts in commenting on something the Star had to say a day or two ago about negro workers being displaced by whites under the NRA program in Atlanta and other Georgia cities.

There was, as every one knows, general consternation throughout the south when the emergency relief regulation came along specifying 30 cents per hour for common labor and hard on the heels of that announcement the blanket code labor scale of 30 cents an hour as the minimum wage scale for labor—white and black.

It was contended—and rightly, if we measure the future by the past—that southern industry—particularly the timber, turpentine, phosphate, log and tie cutters, the pick and shovel gangs and so on through the long list of hard tasks the working man performs—could not survive and pay such a high wage scale.

Southern industry cannot survive if it pays a high wage and sells its products at less than cost of production. But isn't the low price the south receives for what it produces the fault of the south rather than outside influences? The south, as Mr. Temple says, has always insisted on low wages, boasted in fact of its cheap labor and living conditions. As a result the south has few large industries. Its resources are mostly agricultural or natural. It produces cheaply and sells cheaply. When it goes in the market to purchase it pays its hard earned dollar for factory made goods that have been produced under a high wage scale, and the balanec of trade has always been against the south.

The income producers, those who spend what they earn in the community where they earn it, are those who work with their hands. If the south, under the NRA fair wage codes, succeeds in raising the wage scales of its workers, the general standard of living will be raised also, there will be more money in circulation and the south will more nearly be on a par with the industrial centers of the country where smokestacks and pay rolls create buying power and fluid wealth. There must be something wrong with a system under which an artisan—bricklayer, carpenter, mechanic or what not—working at his trade north of the Mason and Dixon line earns from a third to half again what is paid a worker just as skilled at his trade who happens to live on the other side of that sharp line of demarkation.

The discrimination against producing workers in the citrus industry who are exempt under the NRA recovery codes, has been so marked that some 200 business people of Winter Haven, in the heart of the citrus industry, have made strenuous protest to Washington. They know that if grove and packing house workers are to be paid around a dollar a day, with commodity prices going sky high, buying power will be decreased rather than increased.

Whether the country can raise the wage scale of the day laborer, white or black, to 30 cents an hour, remains to be seen, but it is obvious that the south cannot participate in the New Deal to its benefit unless there is a general increase in the standard of living that must be based on a higher wage scale. The south will be called upon to support increased pay rolls in the north and east. The earning power of its producers must be placed on a comparable basis, making allowances for climatic conditions which lower living costs.

Our New Friend at Court

WE HAVE accepted with good reason and considerable profit, much support for our educational institutions from the several foundations, such as the Rosenwald Fund, which happens to be named here because of the importance, rather widely broadcast, that this foundation, with the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, dictated the selection of Clark Foreman, white, of Georgia, as adviser to Secretary Ickes on the economic status of the Negro.

Having accepted in generous portions financial support from the educational foundations, it was inevitable that we should have to accept, in certain emergencies, their choice of leadership, even when this extended to economic and political considerations. All of which is said under the presumption that those who credit Mr. Foreman's selection to the Rosenwald Foundation are correctly informed.

It would appear that there is a wide field of competent material from which an adviser on the Negro's economic plight under the National Recovery Act could have been furnished Secretary Ickes from the group as to whom he needed to be advised, or informed. But what about the chances of such an appointee reaching the hardboiled industrialists and politicians who must have their attitudes changed before our economic status can be favorably affected? When we take into consideration that the great majority of Negroes live in the South, Mr. Foreman's assignment, in the light of job is to be concerned more with the high character of man he is acknowledged to be, may turn out to be a political ten-strike in spite of its apparent repudiation of Negro leadership, where logically that leadership was "indicated," as the doctors say.

It is common knowledge where Already assurances have been the initial task As a contact man with the industrialists and politicians his racial identity undoubtedly gives him an

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Our New Friend at Court

WE HAVE accepted with good reason and considerable profit, much support for our educational institutions from the several foundations, such as the Rosenwald Fund, which happens to be named here because of the importance, rather widely broadcast, that this foundation, with the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, dictated the selection of Clark Foreman, white, of Georgia, as adviser to Secretary Ickes on the economic status of the Negro.

Having accepted in generous portions financial support from the educational foundations, it was inevitable that we should have to accept, in certain emergencies, their choice of leadership, even when this extended to economic and political considerations. All of which is said under the presumption that those who credit Mr. Foreman's selection to the Rosenwald Foundation are correctly informed.

It would appear that there is a wide field of competent material from which an adviser on the Negro's economic plight under the National Recovery Act could have been furnished Secretary Ickes from the group as to whom he needed to be advised, or informed.

But what about the chances of such an appointee reaching the hardboiled industrialists and politicians who must have their attitudes changed before our economic status can be favorably affected? When we take into consideration that the great majority of Ne-

Occupation, Wages, etc.

INDEPENDENT

Elizabeth City, N.C.

AUG 11 1933

The Goat

IT is beginning to look as if the Negro will be the goa under the National Industrial Recovery Act. The Act does not throw its protecting arms around those in domestic employment, cooks, maids, laundresses, gardeners, chauffeurs, etc. Armies of Negroes in domestic employment are destined to see their living expenses boosted by NIRA all out of proportion to their wages. But that isn't the worst of it. Thousands of Negroes are destined to lose their present jobs to white laborers.

Many employers have worked Negro labor to the exclusion of white labor because they could command the Negro's labor at a wage that would be an insult to a white man. And subject the Negro to hours that would be irksome to a white man. The shorter working day, the shorter working week and the new high wage codes will be attractive to white men who will be glad to chisel into a job in which the Negro was formerly secure.

More Economic Blows

ELSEWHERE on this page we reprint an article pointing out the danger to young colored workers resulting from the stipulations in President Roosevelt's blanket code for re-employment. The likelihood cited by our contemporary is disturbing, to say the least. That the only apparent way out from a practical standpoint is to modify the code so that employers will not be required to pay Negroes the code wage, which is higher than the average for colored people in the South in the classifications at issue, is equally distressing.

Such a dual code may be the only means of keeping hundreds and even thousands of Negroes from joining the army of the unemployed, which it is the chief purpose of the President's code to reduce, but to take that way out would set a precedent under governmental approval which would limit the buying power of a big segment of the American public and, moreover, would indefinitely remove all hope for thousands of American citizens to ever advance themselves economically.

That employers will fire Negroes and hire whites at the higher wage demanded by the blanket code, just because they do not want to pay colored men that wage seems unpatriotic. Mr. Roosevelt and every agency of the government is seeking to bring about real recovery. But recovery does not lie in the path which seems certain to be taken by some employers if the dual code is not set up.

How pressing is the problem in its practical aspects can be seen in the report in the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser that Dr. R. R Moton, a trusted leader of the race has urged upon NRA Administrator Johnson that certain exceptions be made to the code where Negroes are concerned. We do not know if the report is wholly accurate, but the Advertiser has a reputation for accuracy which gives its story substance.

In contrast to Dr. Moton, there is the advocacy of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Association of Colored Women, the Urban League, the Elks, scores of other organizations, hundreds of leading individuals, and the Negro press, that the benefits of recovery plans redound to all races and groups without exception.

It is a complex situation, and not one to be given a snap judgment. Certainly, in the long view, to set the precedent of dual wage scales under government approval will be a step backward. All the efforts of the race and of its true friends in the other race have been to bring about a more equitable distribution of the necessities of life. A living wage is unquestionably one of the primary needs of any people.

That this primary need will be denied millions of black workers can already be seen in the failure of the code to mention domestic servants and farm laborers. We hope that it will not be imperative for the race to accept dual codes in those occupations filled by Negroes and included in the President's proclamation. The South's often expressed friendship for the Negro race is being put to the test.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 30 1933

COTTON MILLS SEEK ACCORD WITH LABOR

Negotiations Spurred by Industry Administration as the Hearing on Code Nears End.

STEEL OR COAL PACTS NEXT

Mining Interests Are Divided, but One Group Claims Two-thirds of Total Tonnage.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A determined effort was being made by the Industrial Recovery Administration tonight to effect an accord between labor and capital on the basic clauses of the cotton textile code of fair competition, so that the government's first step toward industrial control might be taken with the support of all elements.

Open hearings on the textile manufacturers' agreement came to a virtual close this afternoon. They were held open for another day under the promise of General Hugh S. Johnson, the Recovery Administrator, to continue them until July 1. If further requests for hearings are not filed by tomorrow, they will be definitely closed.

With public examination of the code thus practically completed, General Johnson and his aides stepped out of their strict rôles as administrators and began their endeavors to compose the differences that have arisen relating to labor, its hours of work and minimum rates of pay.

The code as drafted provides for a maximum working week of 40 hours and minimum pay of $11 a week for the North and $10 for the South. Labor has asked for a 30 or 32-hour week, minimum pay of between $14 and $16 and a recognition of skilled and unskilled classifications of labor in fixing minimum wages.

Hopes Employers Will Act.

The hope was expressed tonight by W. L. Allen, deputy administrator conducting the hearing, that the manufacturers who submitted the code would take the lead in settling the disagreements on wages and hours of work just as they did when they voluntarily offered yesterday to abolish child labor in their industry. This suggestion was made to the manufacturers, and in conjunction with officials of the administration, they were casting about for a solution to the only serious problem that arose in the open examination of the code.

Out of the negotiations and conversations taking place behind the scenes came various reports to the effect that the operators and labor leaders had agreed upon a new schedule of hours and pay. While the reports were characterized as premature, it was considered likely by those nearest to the situation that at least a higher minimum wage would be written into the code before it is finally submitted to President Roosevelt for his approval.

Administration officials reiterated their view that the code cannot be expected to be a labor agreement in any sense. It has been submitted strictly by the industry itself. However, in their zeal to insure the success of the new venture in industrial organization, and specifically to gain the fullest cooperation of all concerned for the first code, these officials did not hesitate in their efforts to bring about an understanding.

Other Industries Are Watching.

The desire for a complete accord on this first compact is all the more acute because other industries are watching the present proceedings with a view to action upon their own trade agreements. Intimations were given today that the coal and steel industries, two others of the "big five," were all but ready to submit their fair competition agreements, and were only awaiting the outcome of the negotiation of the cotton textile code and the consequent indications of policy and procedure.

General Johnson expressed the hope this afternoon that the coal industry might be the next to submit its code, although there were strong indications that steel would come first. He repeated his judgment that the coal code is the "pineapple" of them all.

One side of the warring coal group contended that companies representing more than two-thirds of tie total annual tonnage had virtually agreed on a fair competition compact. A spokesman said it included a tentative agreement for a thirty-two or thirty-six hour week, a minimum wage scale for between 40 and 45 cents an hour, and abolition of child labor.

Consumers Argue for Labor.

Representations from consumers on the public effect of the cotton code were on the schedule of today's hearing, but consumers as such had little or nothing to say. Mrs. Lucy R. Mason, general secretary of the Consumers League, explained that her appearance was in the interest of the workers. She objected to the clause which exempted apprentices, cleaners and outside employes from the minimum wage provisions of the cotton industry code. She also protested that the minimum wage set forth was too low.

Miss Margaret Wieseman, executive secretary of the Consumers League of Massachusetts, appeared principally to protest the minimum wage scale proposed for labor and the exemptions set out in the code.

Miss Maud Younger, chairman of the congressional committee of the National Woman's party, who also was on the list of consumers' representatives at the hearing, took opportunity to urge that equal standards be maintained for men and women in the industry. She complimented the framers of the code because no discrimination had been expressed in its provisions.

"We do not take any position as to other phases of this code nor as to whether improved working conditions should come about through legislation or other agencies," she said. "But whatever the agency we urge that all regulations regarding paid employment shall, as in the textile code, apply alike to all persons, and that this standard of equality of opportunity for men and women be observed by the Industry Recovery Administration."

Speaks for Negro League.

A protest against exclusion from the minimum wage benefits of such workers as cleaners and outside

help was registered by John B. Davis, executive secretary of the Negro Industrial League. He said the great proportion of colored workers in the cotton mills, particularly in the South, fell into the exempt classes.

"There must be frank recognition of the fact," Mr. Davis said, "that unless Negro labor is openly and fairly dealt with in these codes of fair competition, as a factor to be separately and expressly considered, the increased cost of living will carry human misery in even greater quantities to the home of every tenth man in this nation."

Mr. Davis presented a group of data and figures on the question of Negro labor in the cotton textile industry which caused Deputy Administrator Allen to compliment him on his showing.

John L. Barry, representing the New Hampshire Federation of Labor, added his opinion to that of President Green of the American Federation and others that a 40-hour week would contribute but little to the basic movement for re-employment. He thought, also, that the $11 minimum wage set for the Northern section of the industry would be "unfair."

Deputy Administrator Allen halted B. E. Gordon of Boston, representing the Massachusetts knitting mills, when he attempted to outline a plan for distributing surpluses through subsidiary corporations for that purpose. Mr. Allen insisted that the witness stick to the cotton code and present nothing but facts.

Flint Garrison of New York, representing the National Association of Dry Goods Wholesalers, said his group wanted some assurances on the question of contract adjustments should the code increase the cost of production. He wanted it understood that the adjustments would not be arbitrated by the industry alone.

"You have your contract, they can't take it away from you," replied General Johnson. "You certainly must agree to any adjustment before it is binding."

Freedom of speech is largely "theoretical" in labor disputes.

Terrorism and violence against minority groups are widespread.

Many business leaders are more concerned with quick, easy profits than economic justice for all.

The depression has greatly increased prostitution.

Complete reorganization of our educational system is needed, aided by State and Federal funds. Education is now heavily curtailed by economy.

If the N. R. A. is to succeed, health and unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and more steeply-graded income taxes are needed.

There is need for genuine religion. The churches so far have failed because they have followed "an individualistic technique in a society where collective action has become imperative."

It might not be out of place for The Plane to ask its readers to read together the findings of this seminar and the closing paragraph of an editorial which was published in its issue of last week as follows:

Whether one realizes it or not, America is in the throes of a great revolution. It is to be hoped that it will have passed before it reaches the malignant stage. The proper place for all oppressed groups in this country is in the front line of trenches fighting for recognition and equal opportunity in the new set-up. There must of necessity be defeats and casualties. Let the Negroes resolve to take those which are inevitably coming to them standing up. The day for lying down to escape the toll exacted by progress is spent.

Interesting and Ominous

The findings of the Traveling Seminar, sponsored by the National Religion and Labor Foundation which recently met in Washington, D. C., are both exceedingly interesting and ominous. The seminar followed a monthly survey which carried the students of agricultural and industrial conditions over a trip of four thousand miles, and its findings read as follows:

The United States is in the throes of an economic revolution whose approach has been unnoticed. The National Recovery Act is a partial recognition that "laissez faire" (a hands-off policy to capitalism is dead.

There are tendencies toward a possible triumph of Fascism.

Labor should unionize aggressively at once to offset the strengthening of bonds between employers by the N. R. A.

Millions do not yet have the purchasing power they need.

Social work lacks the support needed for reconstruction of the social order rather than merely ameliorating conditions.

The White South Shuns New Deal To Negroes

Washington.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Concrete signs are in the sky to show that the white South, forever the Negro's burden, is slyly at work devising ways and means to deprive the Negro of the South of any "new deal" and to deny him any "white bread" in the working out of President Roosevelt's "bread-and-butter" program for all American workers under the terms of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The existence of the basis for discrimination between white and colored workers was pointed out emphatically several weeks ago when John B. Davis, executive secretary of the Negro Industrial League, and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of research, spoke in behalf of Negro workers at one of the conferences arranged by General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the act, and employers from all sections of the country.

At that time Mr. Davis and Dr. Weaver presented a statistical broadside to indicate the plight of the Negroes in the lumber and timber industry in the South, representing the tailoring code which the Negro is largely employed, was under consideration, one New Orleans manufacturer said he paid his Negro help 7 to $8 per week. "They would not know what to do with $14 per week," he said. "Half of them would not show up for a day or two after pay day."

Most significant in view of the representations made by the Industrial League leaders was the recent action of white employers in Montgomery, Ala., typical of the white man of the South, who invited representatives of Tuskegee Institute into a conference concerning their Negro workers.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Weaver showed that 144,865, or 24.7 of the lumber employees. The suggestion was made that the institute leaders place themselves behind a movement advocating lower wages for Negro workers than for white workers.

In effect, these whites said: "We cannot afford to pay them the minimum wage in the code for laundry workers. If we are forced to pay this minimum wake, we'd prefer to employ whites. But if we can get Negro workers we'll keep them in preference to employing whites."

A committee visited Tuskegee Institute in an effort to get Principal R. R. Moton to indorse such a movement and to communicate his indorsements to General Hugh Johnson at Washington. But Dr. Moton was not at Tuskegee for the conference, and the institute declined to participate in the conference. The following communications was sent to the Chamber of Commerce which initiated the meeting.

"As we look into the provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act we are convinced that it is fraught with so many difficulties that Tuskegee Institute is unwilling to initiate any meeting with representatives of Negro labor anw white employers of Negro labor unless such a meeting is officially sanctioned by the Federal or State government. However, the institute will be very glad to send a representative to any conference officially called for the purpose of safeguarding the Negro's interest in industry."

In spite of this statement and the fact that Dr. Moton had not been seen nor consulted, there was published in a Montgomery daily a "report" to the effect that Dr. Moton had indorsed discriminatory wages for Negro workers. He promptly denied this report publicly and rebuked this effort to hamstring him and other Negro leaders in the South who are being approached by whites to build up an understanding for cooperation in maintaining the economic distinctions between white and Negro workers which have obtained in the past. The whites were horror stricken at the idea of having to pay Negroes the same wages as whites. When the tailoring code which the Negro is largely employed, was under consideration, one New Orleans manufacturer said he paid his Negro help 7 to $8 per week. "They would not know what to do with $14 per week," he said. "Half of them would not show up for a day or two after pay day."

Mr. Davis and Mr. Weaver showed that 144,865, or 24.7 of the lumber employees. The suggestion was made that the institute leaders place themselves behind a movement advocating lower wages for Negro workers than for white workers. and rafters being Negroes, 31.9 of the operatives and 60 per cent of the laborers.

The 91,816 Negro laborers in the Southern saw and planing mills will, under the code, be required to work forty-eight hours a week at 22 1-2 cents per hour for a minimum (maximum) or $10 a week. White laborers in mills in Western and West Coast regions will be required to work only forty hours a week for which they will receive 40 cents an hour or $16 a week.

The Industrial League has been careful to point out that the minimum wage established by the code will actually become the maximum (minimum) wage for Negro laborers, will be imposed on Negro skilled and semi-skilled workers also.

An idea of the sort of advantage these Southern employers are taking is shown in the fact that different wage scales are allowed in most industries between the North and the South. President Roosevelt's national code called for thirty-five hours a week at a minimum salary of $14. The wage code signed by Southern laundries, which are large employers of colored women, as approved by General Johnson, calls for $5.67 per week and a forty-five-hour week.

It is being further pointed out that this discrimination against Negro workers will have the effect of defeating some of the purposes of the Recovery Act, for the underpaid Negro worker will not have the increased purchasing power which is contemplated nor will he be in a position to pay the predicted higher prices for the necessities of living. Furthermore, the longer hours required of the Negro worker in the South will sop up more than 18,000 new jobs which the code would make if the same scale were applied to them as to the white workers of the West.

General

Labor - 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Howard's Dean Tells Negroe Their Salvation Is on the Farm

Confidential 10-22-33

By FRANCIS M. LEMAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—(AP)—Finding no permanent good to the negro in relief subsidy of his existence in the city, Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University, here, today made a plea that the national recovery administration aid members of his race to establish themselves on farms.

"The city negro has no definite function or assured status," Dean Miller said.

"The farm is the negro's best chance and the best help the government can render him in this emergency is to aid him to avail himself of this chance."

The 70-year-old dean, who has been connected with the negro university here as student and professor for 53 years, suggested that whatever funds are set aside for negro relief be devoted to establishing exemplary negro farm communities in the south, where the race would have business and social centers, with churches, a general store and playgrounds, and could develop a culture of its own.

Apprehension Expressed.

Apprehension was expressed by the educator over the fact that negroes during recent years have lost 4,000 square miles of land they formerly owned and tilled.

Citing that one-tenth of the national population is negro, and that two-fifths of the negro population is urban, Miller said members of his race "loiter around the outer edge of industry and are assigned to the manual and menial tasks which the white man does not prefer to perform. He has been attracted by the glow of the city allurements as the moth by the candle, only to be blinded by its light and consumed by its heat."

"Under modern improvement of machinery and efficiency of method," the educator continued, "the city can no longer furnish work enough for all. Prompted by the age-old law of self-interest, the strong will help themselves first. The negro will become the left-over, if not the left-out man, if he has the ability to compete, he will not be given the chance. This exclusion is due immediately to race prejudice, but not primarily so. It is the iron law of competition. The negro, as a minority group, is no more the victim of his color than of his weakness.

Reversion Seen.

"President Roosevelt intends the negro shall share in the national relief measures according to his need, not according to his race. But after the Blue Eagle has done his emergency task and folded his wings, the case will revert to its inevitable status. There is no comprehensive outlook for the city negro in such large numbers as have already gathered there. Certainly such large cities as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other metropolitan centers, north and south, cannot hold any greater number of negroes in solution without causing a dangerous black precipitation. This is not pessimism but the plain description of actual conditions fulfilling themselves under our very eyes."

The country offers a different picture, Miller said, "not less deplorable at present but immeasurably more promising in prospect. Competition is less keen and conditions of living are easier to meet. The negro is more nearly on equal terms with his environment, being closed to the heart of mother nature, who is more kindly and congenial with him than the artificial sophisticated conditions of city life. The vicissitudes and hardships of country life must needs be anticipated, encountered and overcome. The negro in the city develops in the shade and acquires a puny and sickly growth. In the country alone he can find a place in the sun. No people who seek the shade and avoid the sun will ever amount to much in the final equation of things."

"Take Over Farms."

"The negro must outwork and under-live the white man in order to balance his racial handicap. He must take up what the white man resigns. He should take over the white man's abandoned farms, if need be.

"The many millions of dollars which the president's program will allot to the city negro will only effect ephemeral relief. They will not improve his permanent condition. On the other hand, like allotments wisely applied and efficiently safeguarded on carefully worked out rural schemes would result in permanent and lasting improvement of the black man's lot."

The dean said Boley, Okla.; Mound Bayou, Miss., and Log Cabin center in Hancock county, Georgia, represented typical enterprises attempted on a self-sufficient and self-sustaining basis.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
RECORD

OCT 28 1933

The Negro's Place In the Sun.

A few days ago Kelly Miller, veteran negro educator and dean of Howard university, addressed a plea to NRA for help in re-establishing on the land some of the hundreds of thousands of negroes who have left it during the last two or three decades.

The dean argues that a back-to-the-land movement for the negro is the only solution of his hardships, because "the city negro has no definite function or assured status. The large cities, he declares, "cannot hold any greater number of negroes in solution without causing a dangerous black precipitation."

Because of race prejudice, to some extent, but to a greater extent because the negroes make up a minority group and must therefore take what is left over in a competitive social order, the dean concludes "the farm is the negro's best chance.' Current economic conditions apparently prove that in this the dean is correct.

As further argument this outstanding negro educator and leader says the negro is suited by his racial endowment to a life "closer to the heart of Mother Nature, the negro in the city develops and acquires a puny and sickly growth. In the country alone can he find a place in the sun!"

The dean points out that his people have lost 4,000 square miles of land which they once owned, and that two-fifths of America's negroes are now city dwellers.

In comment, the New York Herald Tribune remarks:

> It is worse than that. In 1900 the negro population was nearly 80 per cent rural. It is now 56 per cent rural; and, in spite of an increase of 3,000,000 in the negro population, there are 135,000 less on farms than there were 30 years ago. In the 10 biggest northern cities east of the Mississippi the negroes have increased nearly a million since 1910. The increase in New York city has been 236,000.
>
> In 17 cities, north and south, the density in the negro quarters is four times that of the white residents. The death rate is everywhere much higher. The average white male in industry lives 10 years longer than the black man, and the average white woman in industry outlives her dark sisters by 12 years. These are pre-depression figures, and New York's negroes need no reminder of the tragic effect of hard times on their comfort and health.
>
> The correction of these conditions cannot be brought about by administrative fiat. It must have its origin in the negro community's acceptance of Dean Miller's view that the negro is, by virtue of his own nature, at an advantage and in a position of security on the land which he forfeits when he crowds into a city tenement. It is for the Dean Millers of the race to turn to our Harlems and say: "What about it?"

Further, the Herald Tribune rightly says that as an appeal to the recovery administration the dean's letter deserves "the most serious consideration," adding:

> . . . in congested urban negro communities has created one of the most urgent and serious of all our social or health problems. The negro cannot be helped to get back to the land unless he is so minded, however; and for this reason Dean Miller's letter would discharge a still more important function if it were the text for wide publicity in colored town and country communities. It ought to be submitted, as a challenge from a sincere and thoughtful negro, to the abundant common sence of his own people; and it should then be resubmitted by them to the NRA.

Incidentally, editorial comment and news dispatches from the great population centers of the west and the north indicate that many of the negroes who migrated to those places in the boom days during and just after the world war are a thousand times worse off than those who remained at home. This has been repeatedly pointed out by the Herald Tribune and other metropolitan newspapers.

Undoubtedly these negroes who are stranded in the big cities would be better off in the country. But the big problem, of course, is to get them back on the land. Many do not wish to return. Others—nearly all, perhaps—would be financially unable to get back on the land and finance themselves until they could make a crop.

Dean Miller and other leaders of the negro race obviously are on the right track, but they have numerous obstacles to overcome in the move to help their people by getting them back to the soil, thus making it possible for them to find their "place in the sun."

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

OCT 29 1933

Bad Conditions Laid to Negro Influx to Cities

Editor Constitution: The article by Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University, Washington, appearing in Sunday's Constitution, is helpful. It is very true that something must be done to stop the flow of negroes from the country into the cities.

Those who have recently come to Atlanta pay no city taxes, and only serve either to increase unemployment or take the places of colored people who have lived here many years, yet, in most instances, the relief agencies are called on to shelter and feed them.

I am informed that 99 out of every 100 negroes on the relief rolls in Atlanta are from the country. This means that the long-time negro residents of the city who are out of work are a burden on their relatives and are receiving but little public aid.

Several years ago these negro farm people emigrated by the thousands to the north. Now, realizing their mistake they are coming back to the south, but instead of returning to their farms are coming to the cities. This is an injustice to the negroes who stuck to their work in the cities during the migration period and there should be some way of putting an end to it.

It seems to me that the NRA should take steps to re-establish these colored farmers on the farms from which they came. The farm is the best place for them for if they stay in the city they inevitably drift into law-breaking activities. I have been in Atlanta for 55 years and have never seen before such conditions among the colored people, and those who have come recently are responsible.

R. C. STEVENS.

Atlanta, Ga., October 27, 1933.

DEMOCRAT
Greenville Miss

OCT 28 1933

THE NEGRO'S PLACE IN THE SUN

Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard University, a veteran Negro educator, has addressed a plea to the NRA for help in re-establishing on the land some of the hundreds of thousands of Negroes who have deserted it during the last two or three decades. As an appeal to the recovery administration this eloquent letter deserves the most serious consideration, for unemployment in congested urban Negro communities has created one of the most urgent and serious of all our social or health prob-

lems. The Negro cannot be helped to get back to the land unless he is so minded, however; and for this reason Dean Miller's letter would discharge a still more important function if it were the text for wide publicity in colored town and country communities. It ought to be submitted, as a challenge from a sincere and thoughtful Negro, to the abundant common sense of his own people, and it should then be resubmitted by them to the NRA.

Dean Miller argues that "the Negroes in solution without causing a dangerous black precipitation." Because of race prejudice, but still more to the Negro's best chance." Dean Miller writes that a back-to-the-land movement for the Negro is the only solution of his hardships, because "the city negro has no definite function or assured status. The large cities, he declares, "cannot hold any greater number of negroes in solution without causing a dangerous black precipitation."

Because of race prejudice, to some extent, but to a greater extent because the negroes make up a minority group and must therefore take what is left over in a competitive social order, the dean concludes "the farm is the negro's best chance.' Current economic conditions apparently prove that in this the dean is correct.

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Labor - 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

Howard's Dean Tells Negroe Their Salvation Is on the Farm

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The 70-year-old dean, who has been connected with the negro university here as student and professor for 53 years, suggested that whatever funds are set aside for negro relief be devoted to establishing exemplary negro farm communities in the south, where the race would have business and social centers, with churches, a general store and playgrounds, and could develop a culture of its own.

Apprehension Expressed.

Apprehension was expressed by the educator over the fact that negroes during recent years have lost 4,000 square miles of land they formerly owned and tilled.

Citing that one-tenth of the national population is negro, and that two-fifths of the negro population is urban, Miller said members of his race "loiter around the outer edge of industry and are assigned to the manual and menial tasks which the white man does not prefer to perform. He has been attracted by the glow of the city allurements as the moth by the candle, only to be blinded by its light and consumed by its heat."

"Under modern improvement of machinery and efficiency of method," the educator continued, "the city can no longer furnish work enough for all. Prompted by the age-old law of self-interest, the strong will help themselves first. The negro will become the left-over, if not the left-out man, if he has the ability to compete, he will not be given the chance. This exclusion is due immediately to race prejudice, but not primarily so. It is the iron law of competition. The negro, as a minority group, is no more the victim of his color than of his weakness.

Reversion Seen.

"President Roosevelt intends the negro shall share in the national relief measures according to his need, not according to his race. But after the Blue Eagle has done his emergency task and folded his wings, the case will revert to its inevitable status. There is no comprehensive outlook for the city negro in such large numbers as have already gathered there. Certainly such large cities as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other metropolitan centers, north and south, cannot hold any greater number of negroes in solution without causing a dangerous black precipitation. This is not pessimism but the plain description of actual conditions fulfilling themselves under our very eyes."

The country offers a different picture, Miller said, "not less deplorable at present but immeasurably more promising in prospect. Competition is less keen and conditions of living are easier to meet. The negro is more nearly on equal terms with his environment, being closed to the heart of mother nature, who is more kindly and congenial with him than the artificial sophisticated conditions of city life. The vicissitudes and hardships of country life must needs be anticipated, encountered and overcome. The negro in the city develops in the shade and acquires a puny and sickly growth. In the country alone he can find a place in the sun. No people who seek the shade and avoid the sun will ever amount to much in the final equation of things."

"Take Over Farms."

"The negro must outwork and under-live the white man in order to balance his racial handicap. He must take up what the white man resigns. He should take over the white man's abandoned farms," if need be.

"The many millions of dollars which the president's program will allot to the city negro will only effect ephemeral relief. They will not improve his permanent condition. On the other hand, like allotments wisely applied and efficiently safeguarded on carefully worked out rural schemes would result in permanent and lasting improvement of the black man's lot."

The dean said Boley, Okla.; Mound Bayou, Miss., and Log Cabin center in Hancock county, Georgia, represented typical enterprises attempted on a self-sufficient and self-sustaining basis.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
RECORD

OCT 28 1933

The Negro's Place In the Sun.

A few days ago Kelly Miller, veteran negro educator and dean of Howard university, addressed a plea to NRA for help in re-establishing on the land some of the hundreds of thousands of negroes who have left it during the last two or three decades.

The dean argues that a back-to-the-land movement for the negro is the only solution of his hardships, because "the city negro has no definite function or assured status. The large cities, he declares, "cannot hold any greater number of negroes in solution without causing a dangerous black precipitation."

Because of race prejudice, to some extent, but to a greater extent because the negroes make up a minority group and must therefore take what is left over in a competitive social order, the dean concludes "the farm is the negro's best chance." Current economic conditions apparently prove that in this the dean is correct.

As further argument this outstanding negro educator and leader says the negro is suited by his racial endowment to a life "closer to the heart of Mother Nature, the negro in the city develops and acquires a puny and sickly growth. In the country alone can he find a place in the sun!"

The dean points out that his people have lost 4,000 square miles of land which they once owned, and that two-fifths of America's negroes are now city dwellers.

In comment, the New York Herald Tribune remarks:

It is worse than that. In 1900 the negro population was nearly 80 per cent rural. It is now 56 per cent rural; and, in spite of an increase of 3,000,000 in the negro population, there are 135,000 less on farms than there were 30 years ago. In the 10 biggest northern cities east of the Mississippi the negroes have increased nearly a million since 1910. The increase in New York city has been 236,000.

In 17 cities, north and south, the density in the negro quarters is four times that of the white residents. The death rate is everywhere much higher. The average white male in industry lives 10 years longer than the black man, and the average white woman in industry outlives her dark sisters by 12 years. These are pre-depression figures, and New York's negroes need no reminder of the tragic effect of hard times on their comfort and health.

The correction of these conditions cannot be brought about by administrative fiat. It must have its origin in the negro community's acceptance of Dean Miller's view that the negro is, by virtue of his own nature, at an advantage and in a position of security on the land which he forfeits when he crowds into a city tenement. It is for the Dean Millers of the race to turn to our Harlems and say: "What about it?"

Further, the Herald Tribune rightly says that as an appeal to the recovery administration the dean's letter deserves "the most serious consideration," adding:

. . . in congested urban negro communities has created one of the most urgent and serious of all our social or health problems. The negro cannot be helped to get back to the land unless he is so minded, however; and for this reason Dean Miller's letter would discharge a still more important function if it were the text for wide publicity in colored town and country communities. It ought to be submitted, as a challenge from a sincere and thoughtful negro, to the abundant common sense of his people; and it should then be the end to it.

Incidentally, editorial comment and news dispatches from the great population centers of the west and the north indicate that many of the negroes who migrated to those places in the boom days during and just after the world war are a thousand times worse off than those who remained at home. This has been repeatedly pointed out by the Herald Tribune and other metropolitan newspapers.

Undoubtedly these negroes who are stranded in the big cities would be better off in the country. But the big problem, of course, is to get them back on the land. Many do not wish to return. Others—nearly all, perhaps—would be financially unable to get back on the land and finance themselves until they could make a crop.

Dean Miller and other leaders of the negro race obviously are on the right track, but they have numerous obstacles to overcome in the move to help their people by getting them back to the soil, thus making it possible for them to find their "place in the sun."

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

OCT 29 1933

Bad Conditions Laid to Negro Influx to Cities

Editor Constitution: The article by Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University, Washington, appearing in Sunday's Constitution, is helpful. It is very true that something must be done to stop the flow of negroes from the country into the cities.

Those who have recently come to Atlanta pay no city taxes, and only serve either to increase unemployment or take the places of colored people who have lived here many years, yet, in most instances, the relief agencies are called on to shelter and feed them.

I am informed that 99 out of every 100 negroes on the relief rolls in Atlanta are from the country. This means that the long-time negro residents of the city who are out of work are a burden on their relatives and are receiving but little public aid.

Several years ago these negro farm people emigrated by the thousands to the north. Now, realizing their mistake they are coming back to the south, but instead of returning to their farms are coming to the cities. This is an injustice to the negroes who stuck to their work in the cities during the migration period and there should be some way of putting an end to it.

It seems to me that the NRA should take steps to re-establish these colored farmers on the farms from which they came. The farm is the best place for them for if they stay in the city they inevitably drift into law-breaking activities. I have been in Atlanta for 55 years and have never seen before such conditions among the colored people, and those who have come recently are responsible.

R. C. STEVENS.

Atlanta, Ga., October 27, 1933.

DEMOCRAT
Greenville Miss

OCT 29 1933

THE NEGRO'S PLACE IN THE SUN

Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard University, a veteran Negro educator, has addressed a plea to the NRA for help in re-establishing on the land some of the hundreds of thousands of Negroes who have deserted it during the last two or three decades. As an appeal to the recovery administration this eloquent letter deserves the most serious consideration, for unemployment in congested urban Negro communities has created one of the most urgent and serious of all our social or health prob-

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This capable spokesman for his own kind says that his people have lost 4,000 square miles of land which they once owned, and that two-fifths of America's Negroes are now city dwellers. It was nearly 80 per cent rural. It is now 56 per cent rural; and, in spite of an increase of 3,000,000 in the Negro population, there are 135,000 less on farms than there were thirty years ago. In the ten biggest cities east of the Mississippi the Negroes have increased nearly a million since 1910. The increase in New York City has been 236,000.

In seventeen cities, north and south, the density in the Negro quarters is four times that of the white residents. The death rate is everywhere much higher. The average white male in industry lives ten years longer than the black man, and the average white woman in industry outlives her dark sisters by twelve years. These are pre-depression figures, and New York's Negroes need no reminder of the tragic effect of hard times on their comfort and health.

The correction of these conditions cannot be brought about by administrative fiat. It must have its origin in the Negro community's acceptance of Dean Miller's view that the Negro is, by virtue of his own nature, at an advantage and in a position of security on the land which he forfeits when he crowds into a city tenement. It is for the Dean Millers of the race to turn to our Harlems and say: "What about it?"

The above taken from the New York Herald Tribune is the most sensible thing we have ever seen printed in a Northern paper regarding the plight of the Negro in the congested districts of the cities, where they were called to fill a shortage of labor in industrial centers immediately after the World War. Labor agents made flattering promises as they denuded Southern farms of their labor and filled the factories of the North. It was only a few years, however, until the Negro's pitiable plight created problems for the cities that had misled them. The Negro's rightful place is in the South. The climate and general understanding between the white and black races and the Southern farm are still here for him when he returns.

DAYTON, O
JOURNAL

OCT 31 1933

LAND FOR THE NEGRO.

Editor of The Journal:

Dear Sir.—Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard university, has asked the NRA for help in re-establishing some of the hundreds of thousands of his race who are now idle and discouraged in the cities, when they are qualified for and wish to operate farms. He writes that a back-to-the-land movement for the negro is the only solution for his hardships because "the city negro has no definite function or assured status," and contends that even the large cities "cannot hold any greater number of negroes in solution."

Dr. Miller is one of the most highly honored and respected leaders of his race. A veteran negro educator, he knows the problems and worries of his people as do few other men. His appeal to the recovery administration deserves the most thorough consideration for economic, health and social reasons. The negro who knows how to farm and would be happy and contented on the land should be encouraged in every practical way to find himself and make a home on the land.

The farm, as Dr. Miller contends, is the negro's best place if he is qualified to operate it and has the necessary experience and capital. He is suited, says this educator, to a life "closer to the heart of Mother Nature. In the city he develops and acquires a puny and sickly growth. In the country alone can he find a place in the sun."

There are many evidences of the tragic effect of hard times on the comfort and health of this people. Life insurance statistics, crowded living quarters, relief lines and numerous other things prove conclusively the need for releif. To put the negro, who wishes to go, back on the land, would mean for those who are qualified a life far more comfortable and happy than the vast majority of the people of the race now enjoy.

A PLEA FOR THE NEGRO

Much favorable comment has followed the plea made to the NRA by Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University, Washington, a veteran negro educator, for help in re-establishing on the land some of the hundreds of thousands of negroes who have deserted it during the last two or three decades. Dean Miller, who has been connected with the university as student and professor for fifty-three years, says:

"The city negro has no definite function or assured status. The farm is the negro's best chance and the best help the government can render him in this emergency is to aid him to avail himself of this chance." He suggested that whatever funds were set aside for negro relief be devoted to establishing exemplary negro farm communities in the South, where the race would have business and social centers, with churches, a general store and playgrounds, and could develop a culture of its own.

In an editorial entitled "The Negro's Place in the Sun," the New York Herald-Tribune says:

"As an appeal to the recovery administration this eloquent letter deserves the most serious consideration, for unemployment in congested urban negro communities has created one of the most urgent and serious of all our social or health problems. The negro cannot be helped to get back to the land unless he is so minded, however, and for this reason Dean Miller's letter would discharge a still more important function if it were the text for wide publicity in colored town and country communities. It ought to be submitted, as a challenge from a sincere and thoughtful negro, to the abundant common sense of his own people; and it should then be resubmitted by them to the NRA.

"Dean Miller writes that a back-to-the-land movement for the negro is the only solution of his hardships, because 'the city negro has no definite function or assured status.' The large cities 'cannot hold any greater number of negroes in solution without causing a dangerous black precipitation.' Because of race prejudice, but still more because the negroes make up a minority group and must therefore take what is left over in a competitive social order, Dean Miller argues that 'the farm is the negro's best chance.'

"Because he is suited by his racial endowment to a life 'closer to the heart of Mother Nature, the negro in the city develops and acquires a puny and sickly growth. In the country alone can he find a place in the sun.'

"This capable spokesman for his own kind says that his people have lost 4,000 square miles of land which they once owned, and that two-fifths of America's negroes are now city dwellers. It is worse than that. In 1900 the negro population was nearly 80 per cent rural. It is now 56 per cent rural; and, in spite of an increase of 3,000,000 in the negro population, there are 135,000 less on farms than there were thirty years ago. In the ten biggest Northern cities east of the Mississippi the negroes have increased nearly a million since 1910. The increase in New York city has been 236,000.

"In seventeen cities, north and south, the density in the negro quarters is four times that of the white residents. The death rate is everywhere much higher. The average white male in industry lives ten years longer than the black man, and the average white woman in industry outlives her dark sisters by twelve years. These are pre-depression figures, and New York's negroes need no reminder of the tragic effect of hard times on their comfort and health.

"The correction of these conditions cannot be brought about by administrative fiat. It must have its origin in the negro community's acceptance of Dean Miller's view that the negro is, by virtue of his own nature, at an advantage and in a position of security on the land which he forfeits when he crowds into a city tenement. It is for the Dean Millers of the race to turn to our Harlems and say: 'What about it?'"

The dean said Boley, Okla.; Mound Bayou, Miss., and Log Cabin Center, in Hancock county, Georgia, represented typical enterprises attempted on a self-sufficient and self-sustaining basis.

Dean Miller, a native of Fairfield county, South Carolina, and a son of a cook in Lee's army, entered Howard University as a student in 1880. He continued his education at Johns Hopkins, where he received a master of arts degree, then returned to Howard as a member of the faculty. He is regarded as one of the foremost leaders of his race.

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

Watching Washington

By MANUEL R. ROQUE

THE NATION this week saw history in the making. For nothing of more beneficial importance could have taken place at this period of our nation's history than the appointment of an intelligent group of colored men and women as advisors to some of the most strategic departments of our government.

The move, needless to say, comes like manna in the dessert, at a time when one tenth of the country's entire population is rightfully clamoring from the housetops for constructive leadership and intelligent representation in the halls of government, and when the whole nation is at war with the greatest enemy that can ever face a nation of people—that of threatened economic disintegration.

FOR ONCE, too in the history of this nation, we see an administration assuming full and benefactory responsibility for the welfare of ALL its people, rather than for only some of its people. And this, coming as it does in the midst of this most epochal period, when the whole machinery of government has paused long enough to ask what it can do for the little fellow by the wayside, can only mean that the day of a newer and fresher understanding is at hand.

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THE APPOINTMENT of an Advisory Committee to advise the administration on all problems confronting the Negro race is, up to the present moment, the most signal recognition the race has received at the hands of our government. It is a sharp contrast to the bromadic attitude of past regimes in matters pertaining to the colored people, and the passive and surreptious "benefactions" of the past shamefully banish in our minds when confronted with the open-mindedness and constructiveness of today.

* * *

WITH THE appointment of this Advisory Committee we also, gratefully see the passing of that leadership whose entrance and egress was through channels as nebulous as the fruits of their deeds. For today, in place of self-centered and unseen leadership, we have leadership of the first magnitude, out in the open, where the race can see plainly with what dexterity and with what vision it is going to handle its appointed task, and where all can see what is taking place in order that all may cooperate in starting the solution of our age-old dilemma.

BUT IT must be frankly admitted that even with all the authority vested in this committee, very little can ever be accomplished without the full and wholehearted co-operation of every person who believes the race capable and worthy of leadership. So it is for thirteen million Americans to realize that the moment has arrived, at last, when we no longer have to wander leaderless in a morass of uncertainty and every kind of oblivion.

SECRETARY ROPER said the other day, while adressing the conference, that whatever is done it should be done with the broader vision of helping the whole nation to recover from its present condition. His thought, needless to say, is the embodyment of the spirit that gave inception and birth to the New Deal, and the paramount thought resting in the mind of every patriotic American citizen of today. This very same thought is the yardstick which is measuring every deed and action of our government at this moment, and which will continue to do so until our country is back on its feet, and beyond.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.
LEADER REPUBLICAN

OCT 24 1933

What People Are Talking About

THE NEGRO'S PLACE IN SUN

(New York Herald-Tribune)

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In seventeen cities, north and south, the density in the Negro quarters is four times that of the white residents. The death rate is everywhere much higher. The average white male in industry lives ten years longer than the black man, and the average white woman in industry outlives her dark sisters by twelve years. These are pre-depression figures, and New York's Negroes need no reminder of the tragic effect of hard times on their comfort and health.

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C. C. C. STAFF ACCUSED HERE

War Department Bars Negro Medical Men, Applicant Says

The War Department of the United States Government stood charged yesterday with discrimination against Negro doctors in the medical staffs of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The charge was made by Dr. Nolan A. Owens, 128 West 138th street, who is considering filing a damage suit against the department as a result of its action in his case.

Dr. Owens, whose application for one of the reforestation camp medical posts was accepted by mail, was refused the position when his racial identity was established as he reported to Governor's Island to sign his contract. The medical posts pay $250 a month. The War Department employs nearly 1,000 practitioners in this capacity. Charges of discrimination have been made several times against the C. C. C. setup in the matter of Negro doctors.

The original application of Dr. Owens for service in the corps was made on May 4. After an acknowledgement, he received a letter on June 3 from Col. C. R. Reynolds of the Medical Corps on Governor's Island telling him that he had been accepted and asking him to report there to sign his contract. The letter read:

"Referring to your application for service with the Civilian Conservation Corps, the opportunity now presents itself to offer you such service for a period of six (6) months, beginning immediately. If you are interested in this detail please come to this office Saturday, June 3, or call by telephone. . . ."

The letter further requested Dr. Owens to be ready to leave the next day for Camp Dix and later for Idaho with a reforestation group after signing his six months' contract.

When he reported to the office of the surgeon, the doctor was interviewed by Colonel Reynolds, whose first question was "What nationality are you, Dr. Owens?"

Informed that the applicant was an American Negro, the colonel stated "That adds a little difficulty to the situation. These are all white men in this group and you might find it embarrassing." Told by Dr. Owens that he did not object to going with white men, the colonel continued: "Personally, I'm a Northern man, but these are civilians and they would object to you, so I cannot send you with them.

"The President desires no discrimination, but we must separate the races." The medical officer refused to give Dr. Owens the promised contract, but stated that he might be able to place him later with one of the Negro companies. This was not done, however, despite repeated telephone calls on the part of the practitioner, and despite the fact that several Negro groups were sent to camps at Binghamton, Preston and other places. Finally Dr. Owens was informed that the medical quota had been filled.

Dr. Owens has placed his files in the case in the hands of T. Arnold Hill, industrial secretary of the National Urban League. Mr. Hill has taken the matter up with authorities in Washington. The practitioner is also considering legal action to combat the alleged discriminatory practices of the War Department in these camps.

RED WING, MINN.
DAILY EAGLE

SEP 2 1933

FREEING THE SLAVES.

If NRA accomplishes no other single thing, it will leave an imprint on humanity that will go down in the pages of history as the greatest blessing of all time. It has sounded the death knell of child labor. For on September 1st it became unlawful to employ on full day schedules children under 16 years of age. In only a few exceptional cases can children of 14 and 15 years of age work—and then only for short time at odd jobs that do not interfere with school hours.

Thus passes one form of slavery more vicious and barbaric than the working of the colored man in the South prior to 1861. The colored slave was at least provided with shelter, clothes and food. The child slave of recent years toiled for a few pennies a day that hardly sufficed to hold body and soul together. The children took the place of men and were compelled to earn the pennies being given the chance to support the women when the employers hardly dared offer the miserly pittances which they had no shame in offering to children. Instead of fathers and rear their children in common decency, it was the children who national holiday commemorating the freeing of the child slaves.

Labor-1933
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FOR ONCE, too in the history of this nation, we see an administration assuming full and benefactory responsibility for the welfare of the New Deal, and the paramount ALL its people, rather than for only some of its people. And this, coming as it does in the midst of this most epochal period, when the whole machinery of government has paused long enough to ask what it can do for the little fellow by the wayside, can only mean that the day of a newer and fresher understanding is at hand.

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This capable spokesman for his own kind says that his people have lost 4,000 square miles of land which they once owned, and that two-fifths of America's Negroes are now city dwellers. It is worse than that. In 1900 the Negro population was nearly 80 per cent rural. It is now 56 per cent rural; and, in spite of an increase of 3,000,000 in the Negro population, there are 135,000 less on farms than there were thirty years ago. In the ten biggest northern cities east of the Mississippi the Negroes have increased nearly a million since 1910. The increase in New York city has been 236,000.

In seventeen cities, north and south, the density in the Negro quarters is four times that of the white residents. The death rate is everywhere much higher. The average white male in industry lives ten years longer than the black man, and the average white woman in industry outlives her dark sisters by twelve years. These are pre-depression figures, and New York's Negroes need no reminder of the tragic effect of hard times on their comfort and health.

The correction of these conditions cannot be brought about by administrative flat. It must have its origin in the Negro community's acceptance of Dean Miller's view that the Negro is, by virtue of his own nature, at an advantage and which he forfeits when he crowds into a city tenement. It is for the Dean Millers of the race to turn to our Harlems and says: "What about it?"

C. C. C. STAFF ACCUSED HERE

War Department Bars Negro Medical Men, Applicant Says

The War Department of the United States Government stood charged yesterday with discrimination against Negro doctors in the medical staffs of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The charge was made by Dr. Nolan A. Owens, 128 West 138th street, who is considering filing a damage suit against the department as a result of its action in his case.

Dr. Owens, whose application for one of the reforestation camp medical posts was accepted by mail, was refused the position when his racial identity was established as he reported to Governor's Island to sign his contract. The medical posts pay $250 a month. The War Department employs nearly 1,000 practitioners in this capacity. Charges of discrimination have been made several times against the C. C. C. setup in the matter of Negro doctors.

The original application of Dr. Owens for service in the corps was made on May 4. After an acknowledgement, he received a letter on June 3 from Col. C. R. Reynolds of the Medical Corps on Governor's Island telling him that he had been accepted and asking him to report there to sign his contract. The letter read:

"Referring to your application for service with the Civilian Conservation Corps, the opportunity now presents itself to offer you such service for a period of six (6) months, beginning immediately. If you are interested in this detail please come to this office Saturday, June 3, or call by telephone. . . ."

The letter further requested Dr. Owens to be ready to leave the next day for Camp Dix and later for Idaho with a reforestation group after signing his six months' contract.

When he reported to the office of the surgeon, the doctor was interviewed by Colonel Reynolds, whose first question was "What nationality are you, Dr. Owens?"

Informed that the applicant was an American Negro, the colonel stated "That adds a little difficulty to the situation. These are all white men in this group and you might find it embarrassing." Told by Dr. Owens that he did not object to going with white men, the colonel continued: "Personally, I'm a Northern man, but these are civilians and they would object to you, so I cannot send you with them.

"The President desires no discrimination, but we must separate the races." The medical officer refused to give Dr. Owens the promised contract, but stated that he might be able to place him later with one of the Negro companies. This was not done, however, despite repeated telephone calls on the part of the practitioner, and despite the fact that several Negro groups were sent to camps at Binghamton, Preston and other places. Finally Dr. Owens was informed that the medical quota had been filled.

Dr. Owens has placed his files in the case in the hands of T. Arnold Hill, industrial secretary of the National Urban League. Mr. Hill has taken the matter up with authorities in Washington. The practitioner is also considering legal action to combat the alleged discriminatory practices of the War Department in these camps.

RED WING, MINN.
DAILY EAGLE
SEP 2 1933

FREEING THE SLAVES.

If NRA accomplishes no other single thing, it will leave an imprint on humanity that will go down in the pages of history as the greatest blessing of all time. It has sounded the death knell of child labor. For on September 1st it became unlawful to employ on full day schedules children under 16 years of age. In only a few exceptional cases can children of 14 and 15 years of age work—and then only for short time at odd

slave of recent years toiled for a few pennies a day that hardly sufficed to hold body and soul together. The decency, it was the children who were compelled to earn the pennies with which to buy the bread crusts to keep alive the fathers.

September 1st should be made a

Thus passes one form of slavery more vicious and barbaric than the working of the colored man in the South prior to 1861. The colored slave was at least provided with shelter, clothes and food. The child

ing to children. Instead of fathers

N. Y. HERALD

OCT 26 1933

The Negro's Place in the Sun

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Your story "N. R. A. Urged to Put Negroes on Farm Units," featuring Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University, and your editorial "The Negro's Place in the Sun" are worthy of serious discussion.

Looking at the situation from your viewpoint, following the deplorable condition shown among some depression-ridden Negroes in Harlem by a survey made by one of your reporters, one can readily see that in your anxiety to do something to bring relief to these unfortunate people you would be quick to grasp the suggestion of Dean Miller and turn them back to the farm. But it is doubtful whether or not this is the correct solution.

* * *

It must be kept in mind that this depression is not only striking down Negroes; it is reaching out and taking a slap at all of the races. So there is no more reason for advocating a shift to the farm for Negroes than there is for ordering the same dose for any other Americans.

And, on the other hand, if millions of farmers in about twenty-three states are now on a farm holiday in protest against the low purchasing power of the farm dollar, mortgage and tax strain and other ills, while at the same time the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is striving to decrease farm acreage, how can the farm be such a fine haven for the Negro?

* * *

Scanning the reasons advanced by Dean Miller for sending the Negro back to the farm, I am sorry to confess that I cannot agree with some of the things he says.

He states: "The city Negro has no definite function or assured status." Here in New York City there was and is an assured status for the Negro on radio, stage and screen, in politics and business, provided he has within him the stuff with which to make the grade. In the City of Chicago at least one Negro found status in Congress. In the beautiful city of Washington another Negro found status as dean of Howard University.

The dean says: "The Negro in the city develops and acquires a puny and sickly growth." Harlem refutes this by presenting thousands of Negroes who are too often referred to as burly.

He says: "City Negroes loiter around the outer edge of industry and are assigned to the manual and menial tasks which the white man does not care to perform." In New York City, up to now, I have failed to find the task that the white man does not care to perform. If some of the Negroes were eager to jump at some of the tasks which the white man is performing, fewer Negroes would be unemployed.

No. Back to the farm is not the solution to the problem.

The Negro is entitled to, should and will get all of the benefits from the N. R. A. that go to other Americans. Judging from the fight carried on with the Southern lumber men by General Johnson and the lack of discrimination in the accepted codes, there is no doubt about this.

* * *

Dean Kelly Miller well knows why the Negro left "Mother Nature" for the big city. He left for the same reasons that other races left other countries—to escape persecution, to avoid prejudice, to increase his educational advantages, to obtain a higher standard of living and to carve for himself a "status."

And, like other races, he has been halted in the big cities by the depression. And, like other races, he will march on when the depression subsides.

The Negro is not seeking a place in the sun: it becomes too hot there at times, and, as happened in Maryland the other day, he is likely to get burned.

L. E. BAILEY.

New York, Oct. 23, 1933.

COLUMBUS, O.
OHIO STATE JOURNAL
SEP 20 1933

Negroes Under NRA.

Editor Ohio State Journal:

Negroes have been faring hard under the new working code of the NRA.

In many places where employers have been forced by the code to pay a semblance of decent wages, Negroes who have been working at starvation wages have been discharged and whites hired in their places. Here is a sample case that happened in a northern city last week: A Negro who had been working as night watchman, 14 hours a day, seven days in a week, for $7 per week and living in a house rented from his employer at the rate of $5 per week. Under the code his wages were raised to $15 per week, at the same time his employer increased his rent to $10 per week; when he protested he was immediately discharged and a white man put in his place. Notwithstanding the fact that some years ago he was seriously injured while working for the same firm and because of that injury was employed as night watchman.

President Roosevelt's request for shorter hours and minimum pay in industry has not received a patriotic response and co-operation on part of those who employ Negro workers.

Secretary of Labor Perkins had to rebuke the steel labor barons of the south who suggested 25 cents per hour for Negro workers in southern mills instead of the 40 cents per hour paid white workers in northern mills for the same class of work.

It costs a Negro worker just as much to live under the present economic conditions as any other citizen and the new deal intended to help all citizens should mean a square deal to all, regardless of race, creed or color.

We believe that justice demands that the NRA code should be extended until every worker, whether in business, industry, laboring on farms, domestic service, janitors, porters, waiters, mentally skilled or unskilled shall share in the benefits of this new deal as it relates to both the minimum and maximum hours of labor and wages.

The Negro is not pleading for charity but for work, an opportunity in all fields of American industry, and the same reward for work well done that is given to all American citizens.

But I am pleading for that large group of workers for whom no provision has been made under the codes operated under the NRA. What is needed to help them is a domestic code. There are thousands of men and women working in domestic service. They are first class citizens, they maintain homes and spend millions of dollars with merchants.

Why should the government be so insistent that an employer shall have minimum hours and wages for his workers in business, industry or office while he works his domestic servants to death.

It costs one in service as much to live as anybody else. If 40 to 44 hours a week is enough for a clerk, why should a maid or butler be required to work from 70 to 85 hours per week? Many servants work from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. every day, except Thursday. This includes Sundays and legal holidays. When there are guests the servants put in overtime without extra pay.

There are many servants on a 24-hour duty, thousands get only a few dollars per week, plus board and lodging in a damp cellar or hot attic room, but this large class of workers are left to the tender mercies of their employers.

Some employers have hearts to pay domestic servants a fair wage, others work them from $2 to $5 per week.

I take off my hat to the patriotism as expressed by the action of Mrs. James Roosevelt, the mother of our President, who signed a code for her son's household, which means that the Roosevelt servants in New York will get the minimum wage of $15 and a 40-hour week.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has put her servants under the NRA. Any other course would be unfair, un-American, unchristian and unjust to this large class of workers in domestic service, for they must buy clothing, pay house rent just like any other class of workers, and we believe that the eagle should protect them from those who will not play the game fair.

ELBERT W. MOORE.

Columbus.

[illegible] News
November 27, 1933

NEW DEAL'S RELATION TO NEGRO DISCUSSED

Advantages to Be Found In Program Discussed By Dr. Clark Foreman At Bennett.

MANY OPPORTUNITIES

Dr. Clark Foreman, advisor on the economic status of the negro in the office of the secretary of the interior, Harold L. Ickes, and former associate director of the Julius Rosenwald fund, was speaker at the vesper service at Bennett college for women Sunday afternoon.

After graduating from the University of Georgia, Dr. Foreman studied at Harvard and Oxford and was granted the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Columbia university, writing his thesis on "Environmental Factors in Negro Elementary Education". He is a nephew of Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution.

Special music for the occasion was furnished by the musical organizations of the college. The choir sang "If With All Your Hearts", by Mendelssohn. A solo, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say", by F. G. Rathbun, was rendered by Jessie Dickson.

Rev. H. C. Miller, D. D., pastor of St. James' Presbyterian church, led the devotional exercises. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. R. T. Weatherby, D. D., pastor of St. Matthew's Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Foreman talked on "The New Deal". He described economic conditions prevailing prior to the administration of President Roosevelt and discussed the policy of the government under former Presidents in their adherence to the let-alone-policy.

The speaker maintained that President Roosevelt's plan is based on human welfare and needs, a scheme designed to provide opportunities for all people, whites and negroes, to get a decent living.

The negro, who has been disadvantaged, will gain more from this program than any other group, Dr. Foreman said. "It is unconstitutional for the federal government to discriminate against the negro," he stated, "and in this reconstruction program, the negro has a most wonderful opportunity if he will just avail himself of it, present his program, and prove that the program is economically sane and socially sound. Already, $200,000,000 of the $3,000,000,000 have been disposed of and none has been asked for by the negroes. Those projects which have received financial support were sought for by white men.

"I am in Washington to help you get financial assistance. Very few requests have come from negroes. My duty is to acquaint colored people with the opportunities. I can't force the government to give the money, but I can see to it that the colored people get a fair chance and a square deal. That is my duty to watch out for injustices. I interpret my appointment as an example of the determination of the administration to see that equal justice is administered to the negro as well as to all groups."

Dr. Foreman explained ways of obtaining assistance from the federal government. He enumerated the following ways:

1. Any municipality, and state or county wishing to foster a public enterprise may secure help.
2. Negro communities or towns may obtain assistance.
3. Aid for public projects without aid of municipalities. If these communities or organizations put up 3 per cent equity and prove that their organization or project is self-liquidating, help will be forthcoming.
4. Homestead or self-subsistence for farmers and stranded populations.
5. Home Loan Owners' corporation, which helps one to pay back taxes and pay off mortgages on property.
6. Civil works board.
7. Unemployed teachers, white or black, will be paid 40 cents per hour to teach unemployed. The negro should take advantage of these opportunities.
8. Financing of business in order to help negro business. The lack of capital has been the greatest obstacle in the way of successful negro business.

Labor-1933
Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

FOREMAN'S PLAN MEETS OPPOSITION FROM N. A. A. C. P.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Firm opposition to separate Negro colonies, communities, or homestead subsistence colonies was announced here this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The N. A. A. C. P. said it was opposed to the federal government setting up separate Negro colonies, no matter what name is given them. This position has been taken also by the Joint Committee on National Recovery, of which the N. A. A. C. P. is a member.

For some weeks a quiet battle has been going on behind the scenes in Washington, with certain government officers, led by Dr. Clark Howell Foreman, attempting to get Negro "leaders" to endorse the homestead subsistence plan. Dr. Foreman announced on October 15 in an interview in the Chicago Daily News that he believed the economic problems of 12 million colored people could be solved only by building up separate Negro communities. He declared also that he believed the homestead subsistence plan should be "the beginning" of such all-Negro communities. In spite of saying all this, Dr. Foreman declares he does not believe in segregation. Thoughtful colored people cannot see the difference between his plan and segregation.

Twenty-five millions of dollars were appropriated by Congress to finance the homestead plan. It calls for the setting up of five-acre plots of ground and houses to allow people to raise food and have shelter. Some employment for heads of families will be provided for by industrial plants to be located in the colonies.

The N. A. A. C. P. contends that the greatest menace to colored people is contained in the plan to have the government itself establish separate Negro colonies. This would establish a precedent which every state and community would feel free to follow. It might lead to Negroes being told to seek out these separate communities if they do not like the restrictions imposed in the places they now live. It might lead to Negroes being virtually deported from cities to rural communities. Most dangerous of all, it would set up segregation as the proper method of handling colored people.

The N. A. A. C. P. has written Dr. Bruce Melvin, director of the homestead plan, and Clarence E. Pickett, assistant, that homesteads, should be open to all and that Negroes should be included in the government program and not separated from it.

There is some talk from Washington on pretty good authority, that some individuals among colored people have been carrying on the usual "deals" with the government, urging these segregated Negro colonies so they can secure positions as incorporators of such villages and thus handle some of the money. The N. A. A. C. P. is serving sharp warning that there can be no compromise on segregation by the government and that anyone, no matter how prominent, who aids such a scheme, and especially for his own private gain, will be exposed to the country as an arch-traitor of the race.

Pay Differential Arouses Johnson

South Will Not Get Scale Margin, NRA Chieftain Tells Atlanta Audience

ATLANTA, Nov. 23.—(AP)—Hugh Johnson, NRA administrator, came into the deep South tonight and said there would be no 30 per cent pay differential between Southern and Northern labor and that there would be no universal wage scale.

He spoke before some 3,500 persons in the Atlantic City Auditorium beneath a large paper Blue Eagle which hung directly above a photograph of President Roosevelt.

There were yells and handclapping when Johnson told the gathering that the only salvation for unemployment relief is a job and that the national recovery program is giving work to millions.

The South, Johnson said, has received as much benefit as any region in the country.

"The NRA got no violent shock," Johnson said, "when the Southern industrialists tell us that they feel that they are entitled to a 30 per cent wage differential because of the lesser efficiency of the labor they employ."

Contradictory Pictures

"It is the first time that I ever knew of a community boasting that any section of its people are inferior to a corresponding group in any other part of the country.

"Just in order that they may have a clear picture of the contrary view—the Northern factories insist that they are not to blame for the poor quality of their labor and do not see why they should be penalized by having to pay higher wages than you do.

"I have no doubt that the two positions, irreconcilable as they appear, are taken with equal sincerity. It is a part of our job in arranging the codes to see that the North gets no bulge on the South, and that the South gets no hamper-lock on the North.

"In other words, we have got to find a practical process that is just to both. However it may be worked out, you may be certain that the North will not win its contention for a universal wage scale and the South will not get its 30 per cent differential."

Happy Medium Sought

"Somewhere between these two extremes lies the formula that will mean the greatest good attainable for the whole country, and that is what we are after."

Johnson spoke in a somewhat husky voice after a hurried trip from Washington by plane. He arrived in Atlanta only a few hours before the time for the address and it was necessary for him to use a microphone to reach the recesses of the large auditorium.

At the conclusion of his address, in which he paid glowing tribute to President Roosevelt and his recovery program, Johnson was given an ovation.

Johnson leaves early in the morning for Warm Springs where he is to confer with President Roosevelt on the national program and present 22 codes for presidential approval. Among the codes are those for radio broadcasting and motion picture industries.

30,000 Colored Women Offered 14 Cents an Hour in Laundry Code

Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. Secretary, to Oppose Low Wage Scare

Fourteen cents an hour, the lowest wage in any code yet written, is offered thirty thousand colored women workers in southern laundries by the laundry code now under hearing by NRA officials.

Hearing on the laundry code will be held in Washington next Monday, November 20, before Deputy Administrator A. D. Whiteside. Colored people all over the country are urged to send letters and telegrams of protest against this low wage to Mr. Whiteside.

14 Cents Hour

Practically every code drawn thus far has had some discrimination in it against southern workers as to wages, but no industry has had the nerve to ask the government to approve a wage as low as fourteen cents an hour. Only the laundry industry dared to propose such a scale for its Negro workers. The code proposes a 45-hour week, making a weekly wage of $6.30 for colored workers in the so-called "black belt" states. Most of these workers are women.

Discrimination Shown

The laundry code also has the greatest number of geographical divisions and classifications, even carving out parts of states in order to get most of the colored workers in the lowest classification.

For example, Group E of the code includes "southern portion of the eastern shore of Maryland, Texas (except as in Group F) Oklahoma, New Mexico, Virginia (except as included in Group F), Kentucky, West Virginia, the peninsula of Florida (bounded on the north by the northwesterly county lines of Levy, Bradford, Duval, Nassau and Alachua), southern Illinois (consisting of the counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin and White), and southern Indiana (consisting of the counties of Posey, Vanderburg, Warrick etc.) and immediate trade areas."

Most in Groups

The bulk of the colored workers is in Group F which includes "the El Paso, Texas trade area, eastern Texas (bounded on the west by the northerly county lines of Harris and Waller and north therefrom, by the 96th longitude); Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida (except as included in Group E), Southwestern Virginia (bounded on the northeast by the northeasterly county lines of the counties of Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, Charlotte, Campbell, Bedford, Botetourt, and Allegheny) and immediate trade areas."

Group D also has a goodly number of colored workers. It includes the states of Arizona, Kansas and Missouri.

For ordinary workers the wage scale is: Group D, 22½ cents an hour; for Group E, 20 cents an hour; for Group F, 14 cents an hour.

For other groups which have mostly white workers, the scale for ordinary employees is: Group A (New York and New England) 27½ cents an hour; Group B. (Middle West and Upper Mississippi Valley) 25 cents an hour; Group C (Pacific Coast) 30 cents an hour.

A detailed brief opposing the low wage for colored workers will be presented at the hearing by the Joint Committee on National Recovery, composed of representatives of eighteen national organizations. The presentation will be made by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, one of the groups in the joint committee.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

OCT 24 1933

Government Considers Experiment To Better Status Of American Negro

By MARK ETHRIDGE
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—(AP)—"Constructive experimentation" in behalf of the Negroes of America is contemplated by the Federal Government to improve the economic and social status of the 12,000,000 persons who compose the country's largest racial minority.

Preliminary studies by those in charge of formulating a program have disclosed that approximately 1,000,000 negro tenant farmers have been adversely affected by acreage curtailment and that the effect of the operation of NRA codes has tended to substitute while for negro labor and has increased the percentage of negroes on relief rolls.

The administration was described as regarding the economic status of the Negro one of its serious problems. Officials estimated that 11,000,000 of the 12,000,000 negro population came within the range of those whose buying power the Government is trying to raise. Within the past few weeks, two new positions of importance have been created in executive departments to deal particularly with economic problems affecting the negro.

Secretary Roper, a South Carolian, last week created a negro division of the commerce department and named the foreign domestic commerce bureau of Eugene Kinkle Jones, of New York, a widely known negro leader, to head it. The division was charged with consultative responsibility in connection with problems that "immediately affect the business and economic life."

A few weeks ago, Secretary Ickes, a northern man, appointed Dr. Clark Howell Foreman, of Atlanta, nephew of the publisher, Clark Howell, adviser to the Secretary of the economic status of the negro. The commerce department is concerned primarily with the negro business man's problems; the interior department with social and economic problems of the race as a unit.

Preliminary surveys have shown not only that negro tenants are losing out along with white tenants in acreage curtailment, but that the codes calling for increased wages have not affected the two occupations in which the negro is primarily employed in the South: Farming and domestic service. They have been forced, upon the other hand, to pay higher prices for their foodstuffs, which come in the necessities classes.

It has been ascertained, too, that in a great many cases, increases in wages made mandatory under the NRA codes have operated against the negro. He has been crowded out in favor of white persons, even in occupations in which he formerly had preponderance. Officials said this was due to the fact that white people who formerly refused menial positions now accepted them.

NEGRO COUNTY COMMISSIONER GETS RESULTS

Judge R. W. England Returns From Chicago Conference On C. W. A. He Is Chairman of Pulaski County Commis'n.

By G. G. HOPKINS

Judge R. W. England, Chairman of the County Board of Commissioners of Pulaski County has just returned from Chicago where he attended a Special Meeting of the Chairmen of all County Boards, to work out problems of relief in cooperation with the Civil Works Administration, which is a part of President Roosevelt's NRA program.

Judge England, who is a prominent Republican is the only Colored Chairman of a County Board of Commissioners in the state of Illinois and the Middle West and is highly respected by both races through his interest in the civic, political, religious, and educational activities of Southern Illinois. There were from 300 to 400 members of County Boards and Chairmen present, representing the 102 Counties in Illinois, and Pulaski County which Judge England represents was the only county with Colored Representation.

Judge England is serving his 18th consecutive year as a member of the Pulaski County Board of Commissioners and his 6th term as Chairman of the Board. In addition to this prominent position, he is also serving his 20th year as Justice of the Peace in the city of Mounds. He is president of the Business and Professional Men's Club of Pulaski and Alexander Counties and has the unique distinction of being the only Colored Member on the Executive Committee of the Pulaski County Relief Commission.

Pulaski County's quoto receiving emergency aid is 393. Of this number, about 195 or approximately 50% have been taken off the Emergency Relief and are now employed under the new Civil Works Administration. 75% of those receiving employment in the county under the new Civil Works Administration are Colored, which shows the influence of Negro representation.

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come in the necessities classes.

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Why "Southern" Unwillingness?

CHARLESTON, S. C. NEWS

That low wages and a proportionately low living standard are injurious to a state is beyond question, and as to those things The News and Courier is in accord with Alan Johnstone, "field representative of the federal relief administration." This in relation to his utterances is from an Associated Press dispatch from Columbia, October 27: NOV 2 1933

"In discussing relief and reemployment he said 'if we put wages down so low that a considerable portion of our population is unable to maintain a decent standrd of living, then we set a low standard of wages for all.' He referred to an unwillingness in the South to raise the wages of negroes."

Mr. Johnstone, one supposes, would not dispute that wages are related to earning or producing power, and it would be interesting to hear why his reference is to "unwillingness in the South to raise the wages of negroes."

The facts are that, however negroes sometimes receive wages in the North as high as those paid white men, the average wage at this time of negroes in the North is probably lower than in the South.

The News and Courier's information is that in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago two or three negroes, in proportion to numbers, to one white, are unemployed.

If 35,000 whites and 65,000 negroes in 100,000 are out of work, and the wage for the races is identical, the average wage of the 100,000 whites is about double that of the negroes.

Outside of the cities and a few industrial and mining districts in the North, negroes virtually can earn no wages. How many are employed on the farms of the "Corn Belt" or in the villages?

It is preposterous to speak discriminatingly about "the South's wages to the negro. In 95 per cent or more of the American area the negro can get no wages. In the North he stays in the cities.

We doubt if there is unwillingness in the South to pay high wages to negroes because they are negroes. The truth is that the mass of negroes (there are many exceptions) have not become skilled, competent laborers by comparison with the whites. Of that the evidence is abundant—for example when the boll weevils infested the cotton fields hordes of negroes not working under white men's direction fled from their farms to the North. They could not raise cotton in boll weevil conditions. They gave up.

Were the $14 a week minimum wage made uniform by law throughout the country, millions of negro laborers in the South would at once be replaced by white laborers brought from the North—as long as they were available.

Further, it is practically impossible in the South or elsewhere to maintain a uniform wage scale and racial separation in industry at the same time. The News and Courier ventures to say that Mr. Johnstone will not advise that whites and blacks be employed together in Southern cotton mills. There could be and have been cotton mills, in more than one Southern state, employing negroes exclusively. Why are not more of them established? Southern prejudice cannot be the explanation—for hundreds of Southern cotton mills are controlled and directed by Northern men.

Does Mr. Johnstone fancy that stock could easily be sold in a cotton mill to be erected were it announced that its machines would be operated by negro labor? Does he believe that it would be gobbled by the hundreds of Northern capitalists now having Southern textile investments?

If The News and Courier has not falsely represented the facts in the foregoing paragraphs, it is likely that Mr. Johnstone's observations about Southern unwillingness to pay high wages to negroes can benefit neither the South nor the negroes.

Labor -1933

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

COLUMBUS, GA.
LEDGER

AUG 22 1933

The Negro and NRA

Congressman Ramspeck, of the Atlanta district in a recent statement, asserted that the Recovery code system would render at least one great benefit to the South, namely, that it would remove its "black eye" as a "cheap labor" section. Its adverse reputation of being an area where men and women were worked for less than a living wage, regardless of how true this is, would now pass away in the establishment of the minimum wage.

The South has become so accustomed to cheap labor in the Negro that our people find difficulty in suddenly, over-night, coming to the idea of paying the higher minimum set up in the code. But the economic fact is that low wages for the black man has tended to mean low wages for the white man in all those lines that the colored worker is engaged.

As result, the purchasing power of the Southern people is made lower, and the South has impoverished herself through the low type of wages, while other sections, that paid higher, have gone forward to become the greatest manufacturing, commercial and railroad centers in the world.

It was rumored about the other day that Dr. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, had taken position that, in behalf of expediency, it might be best if the wages for his people were raised gradually instead of suddenly to the code minimum as now established. The labor unions of Alabama, hearing some such report, came out vigorously against Negro labor being given a lower minimum that the white workers. Dr. Moton then explained he had not taken the position ascribed; it seems, if anything, he had only discussed it. He added that for the colored worker to be allowed a lower minimum than the whites would cause race friction or at least create an unfortunate issue. None of us desire that.

The point that Dr. Moton and the Alabama labor unions have made merits careful consideration. The unions themselves are already largely protected, we understand; for instance, the bricklayers draw the same compensation regardless of race.

Admittedly, we are confronted with one of the most difficult problems of the code. Having above stated the question in general, it is still hard for one to escape the fact that there are types of colored workers that are going to have some difficulty obtaining the code minimum, for there are many small establishment that will experience difficulty in paying these the aforesaid minimum. As to whether or not Washington will give recognition to this, we do not know; this will necessarily depend upon the result of the code in the regard. If a partial readjustment is absolutely necessary, then it seems that it must come. May the right and wisest course prevail in this regard.

* * *

We are just being educated to the idea that the purchasing power of a people lies in its masses, and as these fare so fares general business. Since the masses, especially including the Negroes, spend their money a fast as they get it, or faster, then the money poured into these channels sweeps rapidly back into the tills of business. Take those cities in the North where the workers are paid better than average wages and you find better than average business centers.

When the code minimum was first announced, certain big-city chambers of commerce in the South got busy with the idea of having special reservations made as to Negro labor, but nothing has come of these efforts, and manifestly the reason can be found in the foregoing paragraphs of this editorial. So, it seems we of the South must get accustomed to the new idea. It may mean the salvation of the South, but, you know, as a rule, people have to be forced to save themselves. At least, Congressman Ramspeck asserts we are to gain a large advantage.

But what will result to the South from the new minimum for the colored workers? It will mean a people among us with a higher standard of living, more intelligent, more healthy, more sanitary and therefore more healthful to others, less inclined to depredation and therefore a smaller burden on the courts and other institutions, less costly to the taxpayers and becoming larger taxpayers themselves, living in more sightly houses and thus adding to the community appearance, more self-respecting, no longer lessening the wage scale, a more valuable servant, more profitable laborer and more acceptable competitor.

The regret is that such progress must be attended by suffering. Already in Columbus, the report is that a number of Negroes have lost their jobs because of the minimum pay enforced by the code. This is not only averse to the President's plan, but it is not in keeping with the best interest of the South and the community.

The colored people of the city are meeting tomorrow night to learn what the NRA means. An educational meeting at the courthouse will give them opportunity to hear speakers analyze the emergency plan of President Roosevelt. The meeting was called by the educational committee of the local Recovery organization that they might receive the basic information in regard to the subject that concerns every man, woman and child, and to secure the co-operation of the Negro race in carrying out the recovery program.

GOSHEN, IND.
DEMOCRAT

AUG 22 1933

WHERE IS THE SOUTH?
(Detroit Free Press.)

Regulations drawn up by the NRA from time to time include distinctive rules to be applied "in the South." And it is explained that the "South" so far as the NRA is concerned is that group of 15 states and the District of Columbia which are bounded by the northern limits of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Oklahoma and the western limits of Texas.

The curiously arbitrary nature of this division of states is at once apparent. It follows neither ethnic, geographic, nor climatic lines. It is a greater territory than the South which attempted to secede from the Union in 1861; it leaves out areas of the United States which are southern in culture and heritage, and it includes areas linked commercially with the North and West.

Most of Delaware lies eblow the Mason and Dixon line. And Delaware contains a greater percentage of Negroes than West Virginia. Yet Maryland and West Virginia, two states which fought on the northern side during the Civil war, are classed as "South" in NRA eyes, while Delaware is not.

It must have puzzled an Oklahoma oil man to learn that he lives in the "South" while his Kansas neighbor is "North." Similarly the residents of New Mexico and Arizona presumably were astonished to find their hot dry, semi-tropical country was not classed as "Southern" by the officials at Washington. There will not be lacking residents of St. Louis to argue they are just as southern in culture as the residents of Baltimore or Louisville, and it would be hard, indeed, to refute them.

Still, the general line of reasoning followed by NRA officials is clear enough. The South lies below the Mason and Dixon line and in those areas of the country where slavery once flourished as abundantly as Democrats do day. Except for including Republican West Virginia that is the way the NRA has outlined it.

August 20, 1933

LET THERE BE JUSTICE.

Existence of a real danger to "low-skilled or unskilled" Negro labor under certain operations of the N. R. A. was pointed out by the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot ten days or two weeks ago. It was reasoned that Negro labor has often been employed because of its comparative cheapness and that under minimum wage provisions of the recovery program many employers, deprived of low-priced Negro labor, may avail themselves of white labor, because it may be obtained at the same price.

Reports of a Negro mass meeting held in Atlanta last Wednesday suggest that the development foreseen by the Virginian-Pilot is beginning to take place. At any rate, some of the speakers at the mass meeting contended that in some instances Negro workers had been displaced by white workers as a result of the higher wage scales provided by the N. R. A. As some of the speakers pointed out: "Increased unemployment among Negroes will simply add to the number who are to be maintained in idleness by the taxpayers." Such increased unemployment will also increase the crime menace.

Involved in this matter is a moral consideration greater than either of the foregoing. The Negro is quite as much entitled as the white man to an opportunity to earn a living, and his discharge solely because a white worker may be obtained at his wage would be a great injustice. To quote the New York Times:

> It would be a grim and tragic commentary on the National recovery effort if a business and industrial regimentation directed to lifting the people out of depression should operate to plunge the most depressed of them in a worse depression still.

The people of the South should make it their business to see to it that this thing does not happen. All "just and fair-minded white people" may be counted upon to do so

COLUMBIA, MO.
MISSOURIAN

AUG 24 1933

Forgotten Groups

From The Balitmore Sun.

The two economic groups which appear to have been left entirely out of consideration in organizing the New Deal are the farm laborers and domestic servants. Other working people are receiving a great deal of consideration at the hands of the N. R. A., but the members of these two groups are the forgotten men and women of the present day. Whatever benefits they received must filter down to them from the increasing prosperity of their employers, when and if that prosperity matures, and when and if the employers are disposed to share it.

In the Southern States the members of these two groups are largely drawn from a single race. Farm labor is largely Negro labor in the cotton belt and in the states adjoining the cotton belt, and so is domestic labor. A correspondent whose letter appears in another column describes on the basis of interviews with one hundred domestic workers in Baltimore the plight of the members of this group. The story might be repeated with minor variations in almost any Southern city and probably in most Northern Cities as well. The situation with reference to farm labor may never be accurately described, but it seems fairly clear that farm labor is not sharing in the benefits, real or supposed, of the new regime.

Nor is this the only matter in which the Negro is suffering from discrimination. Our correspondent suggests that, where wages are being increased in accordance with the minimum requirements of the new codes, Negroes are on occasion displaced in favor of white workers. A case of this kind has actually been reported from Norfolk. A restaurant in the Virginia City is said to have found that when wages were raised it could obtain the services of white workers who had refused to accept employment at the old rates. The Negroes who had struggled along at the low rates were, therefore, discharged and white employes engaged at the higher scale, a change which has prompted the Virginian-Pilot and the Ledger-Dispatch of Norfolk to outspoken protest.

The discrimination noted in the Virginia city is entirely conscious and chiefly racial, and is deserving of the criticism it has received. The other discrimination as to farm help and domestic help in general is largely economic and while no doubt conscious is only incidentally racial. It may even be in large measure unavoidable, for the circumstances of farm labor and domestic labor are such that any drastically arbitrary interference might easily result in widespread unemployment. But even so the failure to provide for these two groups is deserving of much more thought than it is receiving.

WASHINGTON, PA.
Reporter

SEP 2, 1933

NRA IN THE SOUTH

The new problems which confront the National Recovery Administration are many and varied. First it is the prison problem. Now it is the effect of the higher wages on the employment of colored workers in the Southern States. All of which adds to the burden placed upon the broad shoulders of General Johnson, and makes his job anything but that of being the head of "one big happy family."

One unfortunate phase of Government regulated wages is the injustice it has worked on the Negro. It is discovered that already Negroes are being displaced by white persons in a number of lines of work. Just so long as extremely low wages and long hours existed, certain jobs were safe for the Negroes. With the raise in scale and a shortening of hours the white unemployed are prepared to displace Negroes in such jobs as waiters, messengers, janitors, truck drivers, elevator operators and the like.

The situation is serious. If there is a differential in wages (justified by the lower living standards of the Negro) the Negro will be able to hold his job. If there is no differential in the wages paid to white or colored labor, the white will in all probability eventually displace the Negroes, and the Negroes will take their places on the bread lines. It is in the first instance that the danger lies. The Negro being able to work for less will hold his job. But the fierce racial prejudice which is bound to arise if the Negro is able to find employment where the white man cannot, will give rise to race riots and barbarity on the part of the unemployed whites.

It is fortunate for the Administration that it has among its members a man of ability, courage, and knowledge of the Negro, who can give helpful advice. He is Clark Howell Foreman of Atlanta, who has been named by the Secretary of the Interior for important work in connection with the Negro.

That is just one of the many serious problems confronting the National Recovery Administration.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

AUG 30 1933

LEADER FINDS N. R. A. IS HELPING NEGRO

Former Diplomat Tells of Concentration of Race in Big Cities.

By JOSEPH. H. RAINEY

Economic conditions for the Negro are improving under the guidance of the National Recovery Administration as well as for whites in all parts of this country, according to Charles E. Mitchel, who was Minister to Liberia during the Hoover administration.

This opinion was voiced by Mitchel during a conference here yesterday with Dr. Charles A. Lewis, vice president of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital.

Mitchell, whose present home is in Washington, is making a survey of the Negro's economic and political status in the larger cities in United States.

Change in Negro Population.

"A tremendous change in the Negro population has taken place in the last 10 years, the change being from the rural to the urban sections," said Mitchell.

Of the 36 large centers of Negro population, Richmond, which stands 15th on the list, is the only city which shows a decrease in its Negro population from the 10-year period.

With a population of 120,066, Detroit had the greatest increase, a percentage of 194. New York city, which has more Negro inhabitants than any other city, 327,706, increased 114 percent over the 10-year period, while Chicago, with a Negro population of 233,903, increased 113.7 percent.

Gained 63% Here.

The gain in Philadelphia, Mitchell said, is 63.6 percent. There are 219,599 Negroes here.

"Many Negroes who used to make their living by farming have moved into these cities, and it is necessary for them to find some sort of employment," said Mitchell.

Thousands of these people who have been without jobs since moving into the urban centers have become employed during the past few months, he added.

"The N. R. A. is unquestionably proving a success for all Americans and it appears as if the time is near when America will be as prosperous as ever," declared Mitchell.

Forgotten Groups

From the Baltimore Sun.

The two economic groups which appear to have been left entirely out of consideration in organizing the New Deal are the farm laborers and domestic servants. Other working people are receiving a great deal of consideration at the hands of the NRA, but the members of these two groups are the forgotten men and women of the present day. Whatever benefits they receive must filter down to them from the increasing prosperity of their employers, when and if that prosperity matures, and when and if the employers are disposed to share it.

In the Southern States the members of these two groups are largely drawn from a single race. Farm labor is largely Negro labor in the cotton belt and in the States adjoining the cotton belt, and so is domestic labor. A correspondent whose letter appears in another column describes on the basis of interviews with one hundred domestic workers in Baltimore the plight of the members of this group. The story might be repeated with minor variations in almost any Southern city and probably in most Northern cities as well. The situation with reference to farm labor may never be accurately described, but it seems fairly clear that farm labor is not sharing in the benefits, real or supposed, of the new regime.

Nor is this the only matter in which the Negro is suffering from discrimination. Our correspondent suggests that, where wages are being increased in accordance with the minimum requirements of the new codes, Negroes are on occasion displaced in favor of white workers. A case of this kind has actually been reported from Norfolk. A restaurant in the Virginia city is said to have found that when wages were raised it could obtain the services of white workers who had refused to accept employment at the old rates. The Negroes who had struggled along at the low rates were, therefore, discharged and white employes engaged at the higher scale, a change which has prompted the Virginian-Pilot and the Ledger-Dispatch of Norfolk to outspoken protest.

The discrimination noted in the Virginia city is entirely conscious and chiefly racial, and is deserving of the criticism it has received. The other discriminations as to farm help and domestic help in general is largely economic and while no doubt conscious is only incidentally racial. It may even be in large measure unavoidable, for the circumstances of farm labor and domestic labor are such that any drastically arbitrary interference might easily result in widespread unemployment. But even so the failure to provide for these two groups is deserving of much more thought than it is receiving.

Labor-1933

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

The N.R.A. Shackles New Chains on the Negroes

Negro Misleaders Had Promised Brighter Days Ahead

By HARRY GANNES

NEGRO workers down South don't have radios, so they couldn't hear in Roosevelt's own voice the blessings that were soon to be borne to them on the wings of a blue eagle. They were not left uninformed, however. The glad tidings were brought to them by the Urban League, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by the Negro Industrial League, by the Negro press and many of the Negro preachers. Gabriel was over the white house and a New Deal for Negroes would soon descend in the form of higher wages, lower hours, and a new day for the Negroes.

They took up the chorus of approval for the NRA led by Green and Lewis and raised it to a crescendo.

Starving Negro steel workers and miners around the hells of Pittsburgh were told the NRA was a new emancipation proclamation for the black race. Roosevelt was the great emancipator of black wage slaves.

"Brighter Days"

On Aug. 5, 1933, Negro workers around Pittsburgh who opened the pages of the Negro Pittsburgh Courier, and turned to the editorial page, saw a bold headline, reading: 'Brighter Days for Negroes."

Their eyes were fed on the following:

"The big Roosevelt drive for prosperity is under way. The machinery of the NRA is beginning to function. Launched by our able president and guided by the skilled brains of the ablest man in the United States, the ship of Good Times is steaming full speed ahead. Industrial codes: contracts between employers and employees and the government, are streaming into Washington. . . ."

* * *

THE editorial writer knew what would come into the suspicious head of all Negro workers when they read such glowing words. He asks the inevitable question and answers it:

"What does this mean to the Negro worker?" Yes, we can repeat, what does it mean? The editorial says: **"It means, first of all, that the pressure of white workers on so-called Negro jobs will diminish. It means, secondly, that hundreds of thousands of Negroes will return to work at increased wages."**

It took very little time for thousands of Negro workers to feel the horror of this ghastly lie. Instead of getting more jobs at higher wages, the first full blow of the NRA fell upon the Negro workers. Thousands lost their jobs, precisely because of the NRA.

No Novice.

The Pittsburgh Courrier is no novice at painting the dirtiest knavery of the ruling class as a boon to the Negro worker. Throughout the Scottsboro case, the Pittsburgh Courrier fought the International Labor Defense, and fawned on the lynch-mad Southern rulers. For this the editor was well paid by being made assistant U. S. district attorney.

The very NAACP which foresaw the New Deal for Negroes as Roosevelt's blow to the Southern slavedrivers, was the first forced to swallow its words. It took less than 15 days for them to admit that something had gone awry with the NRA for Negro workers.

* * *

ON August 18, the NAACP issued a news release. Let's see what they say after the first trial baloon of the NRA:

"Race labor in many sections of the South is being tricked out of the benefits of the NRA, according to information received daily by the NAACP.

"The most widespread practice is the firing of them and the hiring of whites in their places because 'the minimum wage is too much money for Negroes.' "

Then they list dozens of instances where this happened.

With reports pouring in daily about Negro workers being victimized by the NRA, the faithful bootlickers of the exploiting class in the NAACP, claim that the Negroes are being "tricked out of the benefits of the NRA." But, gentlemen, these are the "benefits" of the NRA—less jobs, lower wages and race discrimination. As always, you swallowed the propaganda of the slavedrivers and tried to lead your people into the halter by boundless promises. Every complaint is at the same time a protest flung into your teeth by the Negro workers who feel the blow of the blue eagle's wings over the Southland.

Keep Pouring In

Another Negro paper, the New York News, takes up the cry of bitter reports pouring in from all over the country telling of Negro workers being systematically fired when codes go into effect.

"The National Urban League," says the New York News, "is the most conservative of the National Race agencies, and its bitter complaint against the Roosevelt relief measures indicate a state of affairs more deplorable than has been believed possible, it is said. Many of the League's leaders were advocates of Roosevelt's election."

* * *

THEY didn't believe it possible. They are always ready to believe any promise of the exploiter, anything to keep the Negro worker from uniting with the white worker in a determined fight for improved conditions. The blow of reality stuns even the most conservative. But their consternation arises from the tremendous difficulty in justifying their rosy appraisals of the NRA and its actual results. The big question is how to keep the Negro worker's faith in the NRA—how to keep him from struggle.

The NRA drives thousands of Negro workers out of employment. Who does the NAACP seek to blame? They try to arouse the feelings of the Negro unemployed against the white workers by saying that white workers are being put in positions formerly held by Negroes. The fact is that thousands of white workers are losing their jobs for precisely the same reason, especially in the textile mills of the South, where the NRA is introducing speed-up, overproduction and shutdowns. But to take the odium away from Roosevelt, the NRA and the ruling class, the NAACP slyly hints that white workers are responsible. They want to split the ranks of the workers on race lines in order to weaken the fight against the NRA that hits all workers.

In the Washington hearings, the only Negro workers who came to protest against the slave codes were those who came in the delegations of the unions affiliatesd to the Trade Union Unity League.

Working close with Green was John Prescott Davis, executive secretary of the Negro Industrial League. Mr. Davis was very affable. He didn't want to offend General Johnson or Mr. Green. Davis read off lists of statistics showing the miserable conditions of the Negro workers. He started to talk about "the wages of Negro citizens." Deputy Simson stopped him. Mr. Davis apologized profusely. Lest he be misunderstood, he said: "Our policy is substantially the same as that started by Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L." But the policy of Mr. Green is to jim-crow Negro workers, and to deny them the right to belong to trade unions.

* * *

SOON after, Green' authorized George L. Googe to open headquarters in the Hurt building in Atlanta, Ga., to "organize." Googe issued a statement of his purposes in order to win the good will of the lynchers of the Southern ruling class. Not one word did Googe say about Negroes. "Our representatives and leaders will refrain from spectacular activities or rash statements. The president's new deal will be the yardstick governing all of our activity and quite naturally we shall take the lead throughout the communities of the South in assisting the president, his agents and all patriotic citizens.

The yardstick that has become a club to batter still lower the Negro's living standard is the emblem of the A. F. of L. in the South.

The Voice Against

Only one voice stood out against the new slavery for the Negroes. That was the voice of the Communists and leaders of the revolutionary trade unions. An outstanding point in the dozens of codes presented by these spokesmen was no discrimination against Negroes; equal wages for equal work; the right of the Negro to work in all jobs in which white workers are hired. More important still, these workers pointed out that only by a united struggle of black and white, employed and unemployed, would the workers smash down the very results the Negro and white workers are now suffering from under the NRA.

NEGRO NRA OFFICIALS

Negroes should have their own representatives among the NRA officials. They should have them because they are part of the citizenship, and except they are discriminated against, they are due to share the official positions in the same proportion that they are a part of the people to be governed.

There is another reason, more potent still why Negroes should be among the NRA officials. They furnish workers, even in a larger percentage than their proportion. Infringements upon the rights of workers will find Negroes easy targets. Already here in Kansas City a certain employer is said to have told Negro women employes that they must not sit down all day on penalty of dismissal. If that is true, it is a move to get rid of the women. But they will never tell of their treatment to a white NRA official as freely as they would to one who was a Negro. Nor would the white official be as able to judge their truthfulness as would the Negro.

Both as good theory and as good practice, Negroes belong on all boards, NRA and all other, that are to have direction of all the people. Not only is it fair, but in the end it will pay.

Daily Worker 8-26-33

Kansas City Call 8-18-33

Kansas City Mo.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS
MORNING UNION
SEP 5 1933

NRA CODE AND NEGRO

Government Plan Found Helpful to Colored People.

To the Editor of The Union.

Sir: The insertion of NRA codes into American industry has made possible the placing of colored labor in sufficient numbers to assure representation or fair play, which I know you will agree, we deserve.

It is very necessary that some direct action be taken by those who have the old ship of state in hand. If we Negroes are good enough to rally to the front when called, as Attuck and many thousands have done, it's no more than natural that we should look for consideration and employment along with others who have suffered and bled for the cause.

WILLIAM H. DAVIS.

Springfield, Sept. 4, 1933.

NRA and Race Bias

FROM MANY FRONTS come the disquieting news that Negroes are threatened with wholesale denial of their rights under Gen. Hugh Johnson's National Recovery Administration, popularly dubbed NRA. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reveals that there is in effect a widespread practice of firing Negroes and hiring whites in their places because "the minimum wage is too much money for Negroes." Grocers in Birmingham, Ala., have drawn up a code providing a minimum wage of $6 a week for "Negro porters and delivery boys." Other reports follow:

At Washington, industrial leaders continue to submit codes for approval which either state plainly a lower wage for Negroes or hide it under a North-and-South wage scale.

Daily Worker 8-26-33

At the hearing on the soft coal mining agreement a basic wage scale of $4 a day in the South and $5 a day in the North was proposed. John L. Lewis, mine union president, urged one scale for all.

Meanwhile, no provision has been made for much-needed improvement in the fortunes of domestic workers.

Members of the Labor Advisory Board are reported as being sympathetic to the appointment of a Negro member and such an appointment is being considered by NRA executives, but no action has been taken to date.

In certain sections of North Carolina, where Negroes form about 73 per cent of the workers in tobacco industries, the minimum wages are being withheld from them.

In one county in Georgia, where 45 per cent of the population is colored, 300 Negroes who had been receiving 50 cents a day on public work were fired when the NRA agreement specified their minimum wage should be 30 cents an hour. Negroes in this county are being re-employed as farm labor, which is outside the NRA regulation, at 35 to 75 cents a day, it is reported. Nevertheless, the whites in the county expect a return of prosperity despite the lack of purchasing power among nearly half the population of the county.

In Arkansas, the N. A. A. C. P. said, white farmers are sending their sons to the Civilian Conservation Corps camps, where the government pays $30 a month, and hiring Negroes to do the farm work at $10-$15 a month.

The Norfolk (Va.) Ledger Dispatch says that insistence upon equality in wages there will hurt the Negro, because "employers who must pay $14 will employ whites. . . ."

All the danger, however, does not lie in the South. The same situation will prevail here unless Negroes insist that the government enforce its codes to the extent of demanding that re-employment and wage increases be meted out to all citizens without discrimination because of race or color. Hundreds of persons have been engaged by the government to handle the flood of recovery agreements received throughout the country, yet Negro workers in even New York's NRA office are conspicuous by their absence. The solution for such problems lies in eternal vigilance. Negroes will have to form some wide-awake organizations that do more than squawk when the other fellow has sopped all the gravy. We must have watchdogs to keep on the alert for jobs and justice, and to demand our fair share at the outset.

I Do My Part

As this is written, hundreds of patriotic women are scouring the city getting signatures to the consumer's cards which pledge the signer to support the President's great effort to put industry on its feet and thereby make jobs for the millions of unemployed men and women in America. It is a modest request which is being made of those who control the purchasing power of the families in Richmond, and it should be responded to spontaneously and enthusiastically.

Reduced to a minimum, N.I.R.A. means national cooperation to attain an end which will be beneficial to all who cooperate in the effort. Those who do not cooperate, are and should be denied any of the benefits, and to make sure of this, this great blue eagle crusade is undertaken. When you sign one of the consumer's cards, you simply say that you are going to spend the money N. R. A. will make more plentiful with those who have agreed to make jobs for the unemployed and to pay all who work a living wage.

There are 14,000 Negro families in Richmond, and when the blue eagle crusade is over, 14,000 consumer's cards should have been signed. Make the tasks of these women crusaders light. No shirkers, evaders, slackers or excuse-makers will be tolerated at this time, when the very life of the nation is at stake. Sign the consumer's cards without hesitation and religiously observe the pledge you make by doing so. Remember the password which will admit you into the company of 100 per cent Americans is "I Do My Part."

Minimum Wage Is Too Much For Negro Workers Say Southern Employers

New York, Aug. 18.—Negro labor in many sections of the South is being tricked out of the benefits of the National Recovery Act, according to information received daily by the N. A. A. C. P. The most widespread practice is the firing of Negroes and the hiring of whites in their places because "the minimum wage is too much money for Negroes."

Memphis business men are firing Negroes on a wholesale scale, according to the Memphis branch of the N. A. A. C. P., holding that $14 a week is more than a Negro should have. In certain sections of North Carolina where Negroes form about 73 per cent of the workers in tobacco industries, the minimum wages are being withheld from them, the N. A. A. C. P. is advised.

"In one county in Georgia, where 45 per cent of the population is colored, 300 Negroes who had been receiving 50 cents a day on public work were fired when the NRA agreement specified their minimum wage should be 30 cents an hour. Negroes in this county are being re-employed as farm labor, which is outside the NRA regulation, at 35 to 75 cents a day, it is reported.

"North and South" Scale

In Birmingham, Ala., 2,000 retail grocers have drawn up a code which provides a minimum wage of $6 a week for Negro porters and delivery boys." In Arkansas white farmers are reported as sending their sons to Civilian Conservation camps where they receive $30 a month and hiring Negroes to do the farm work at $10 and $15 a month. At Washington, industrial leaders continue to submit codes for approval which either state plainly a lower wage for Negroes or hide it under a North-and-South wage scale.

Soft Coal

At the hearing on the soft coal mining agreement a basic wage scale of $4 a day in the South and $5 a day in the North was proposed. John L. Lewis, mine union president, urged one scale for all. Meanwhile no provision has been made for much needed improvement in the fortunes of domestic workers. Members of the Labor Advisory board are reported as

Oklahoma City, Okla.
NEWS

AUG 25 1933

NRA RECOVERY CODES TO BENEFIT NEGROES

Extent Which Race Shares U. S. Aid Is Studied

By RUTH FINNEY
Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Appointment of the first federal official ever assigned to exclusive work in behalf of Negroes has just been announced by Secretary of Interior Ickes. Intended apparently as an answer to repeated requests on the part of Negroes for consideration in connection with current economic problems, the appointment has not, however, proved completely satisfactory to Negro organizations.

Clark Foreman of Atlanta, Ga., a white man, has been assigned by Secretary Ickes to study the extent to which Negroes are sharing in benefits of the nationa recovery act, and to report on all other matters affecting this group. What Negro organizations wanted was appointment of one or more members of their own race to the NRA staff.

Mr. Foreman is a nephew of Clark Howell, Atlanta editor. He served on the commission on inter-racial cooperation for two years, and is now one of its directors. He was also assistant to the director of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation in New York, and director for studies of the Rosenwald Fund of Chicago. He is author of a book on Negro education.

General.

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

PROTECTING PULLMAN PORTER.

The bill introduced by Senator Dill designed to require the employment of Negroes on all Pullman club and observation cars brings to mind the first appearance of Filipinos on observation cars when the controversy was at fever heat some eight years ago between the Pullman Company and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters over the questions of more pay and shorter hours for porters.

Like a bolt out of the clear blue sky, porters employed on observation cars of crack trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad were substituted for Filipinos. The general impression at the time was that this drastic and unpopular step was taken to strike fear in the ranks of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. In justice to the New York Central and other large railroad companies, it can be said that they did not favor the discharge of those who, through the years, had served so faithfully and satisfactorily.

An assignment on the observation car usually is given to men who have a record for seniority. But this requisite was completely ignored when Filipinos were put to work, and besides, they were given more pay and other advantages than Negro porters.

This anti-Negro policy has assumed larger and more menacing proportions. So unfair and inimicable have become some railroad officials to the best interests and welfare of the Negro Pullman porter that the United States Senate has been called upon to protect him in a field of endeavor which is his by right of priority, years of loyalty and high class service.

Why a Filipino "attendant" should receive higher wages than a Negro "porter" on an observation car is an interesting point which should be aired in the Senate of the United States.

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Careful, Senator

Senator Dill's contention that because Negroes are good Pullman porters they are entitled to protection against competition from other races needs to be handled with care. The bill he has introduced to safeguard them is a bid for enactment of class legislation in favor of a relatively small percentage of the Negro population.

Aside from the important principle involved, the senator's countrymen are willing to agree that the Negro Pullman porter deserves special consideration in gratitude for his services. He has shown remarkable aptitude for those duties which, properly performed, tend to make living more pleasant.

Much more than ordinary skill as a servant has been necessary to enable him to win an almost undisputed right to ease the rigors of his countrymen who travel in Pullmans. Accompanying skill there has been a sort of restrained comradeship—the rare quality that distinguishes an invaluable servant from a merely good servant. Whatever rights he is granted to the job he holds rest with the appreciation of those he has served. They cannot be set down in dusty law books.

Competitors, Filipinos, for instance, face years of trial under infinite combinations of difficult circumstances before they can present themselves as worthy successors. The decision will rest with the Pullman-riding public, which will make its pleasure known through railroad management. In existing circumstances, it is unthinkable that the Negro porter will be displaced. But if his countless friends should prove fickle and find Pedro to be as acceptable as George, there will be nothing to do about it. Congress can try to do many things, but it scarcely will be so foolhardy as to specify any particular job for members of one race.

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Re-Issue 3-4-33

At its regular meeting held on Monday, February 20th, the Richmond Unemployed Council, after a full discussion, unanimously accepted the resignation of T. H. Stone as secretary of the Council, and, as a symbol of the solidarity of the Negro and white workers, and, as a further evidence of its unalterable opposition to the vicious and contemptible system of segregation, Jim Crowism and discrimination established by the white ruling class against the Negro people, elected in Stone's place W. H. Friend, militant and able Negro member of the Council, and active in its work from the very beginning. Not only the Negro members, but, even more, the white workers, were enthusiastic about the choice of the new secretary. Stone will continue to serve as actively as ever the cause of the unemployed workers in the ranks of the Richmond Unemployed Council.

Resolution on the Framed-Up Members of the Richmonl Unemployed Council

This mass meeting of 500 workers, Negro and white, and members of the oppressed Negro people expresses in the strongest terms its condemnation of the exorbitant and unjustified peace bonds imposed on Isaac Caldwell, Mason Harrison, Fletcher Davis, Henry Brown and James Wheeler, innocent victims of a frame-up by a contemptible stool-pigeon, W. H. Coleman. We especially condemn the discrimination shown in that this Coleman was allowed to go free on his recognizance, while our five comrades, active leaders in the struggle of the unemployed for cash relief, against evictions, and against the vicious drive of the ruling class to force all the workers into the slave pits of the Barter Exchange, are held in jail.

We point out that this is not only a part of the campaign of the bosses against the Richmond Unemployed Council, but is also a part of the special oppression meted out to the Negro people.

We extend our comradely greetings to these imprisoned working class fighters.

We demand the immediate release of these five comrades and the immediate dismissal of the peace bonds. We also demand the dismissal of the charges against Tompkin, Post and Stone.

We resolve that copies of this be sent to the Mayor of the city, to the Chief of Police, and to His Honor Judge Ingram. We also demand that the minutes and literature of the Richmond Unemployed Council seized last Tuesday be restored to their proper owners.

Resolution on the Special Oppression Imposed Upon the Negro in the So-Called Black Belt

This mass meeting of 500 workers, Negro and white, and members of the oppressed Negro people, unqualifiedly supports the program of the Communist party in its application to the oppressed Negro nation. We declare our unyielding support for the slogans "Equal Rights for Negroes" and "The Right of the Oppressed Negro Nation to Self-Determination." We recognize that the walls of Jim Crowism and segregation have been deliberately built up by the ruling class in order to keep separated and helpless the working class, both Negro and white, and in order to derive a surplus profit from the double exploitation of the Negro masses. We declare our opposition to all forms of discrimination and will actively support the movements leading to their destruction. In addition, we declare that in that part of the U. S. A. known as the "Black Belt," wherein the majority of the population is Negro, the Negro people have a right to determine their own national destiny up to and including secession from the U. S. A. and the establishment of a separate independent republic.

Labor-1933

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

PROTECTING PULLMAN PORTER.

The bill introduced by Senator Dill designed to require the employment of Negroes on all Pullman club and observation cars brings to mind the first appearance of Filipinos on observation cars when the controversy was at fever heat some eight years ago between the Pullman Company and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters over the questions of more pay and shorter hours for porters.

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DEMONSTRATIONS THRUOUT NATION DEMAND AID FOR UNEMPLOYED, POOR FARMERS, JOBLESS INSURANCE, BONUS FOR VETS, EQUAL RIGHTS FOR NEGRO MASSES

Millions of Small Depositors Hit by Bank Crisis Are Urged to Join Workers and Poor Farmers in Demands on Roosevelt Government

Only Mass Pressure Can Force Roosevelt Gov't to Stop Shelving National Hunger March Demands and Carry Out Relief Measures

As Wall Street today places in the White House at Washington its new hunger and war president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, millions of workers and farmers will swarm into the streets of the cities and towns thruout the United States and thunder demands for immediate emergency relief and unemployment insurance. Class lines are more sharply drawn as the economic crisis that has brought misery, poverty and starvation to tens of millions of men, women and children, plunges to still lower depths with the acute financial crisis that has shut off withdrawals by depositors in banks of half the states of the country.

The deceptive and hypocritical promises of Roosevelt for a "new deal" are again being played up in the reptile press of the nation in the hope of trying to deceive some workers and farmers and soften the blow that will be delivered Wall Street and its politicalpuppets by the aroused workers and farmers and ex-soldiers, Negro and white, organized and unorganized, native-born and foreign-born today.

Workers and farmers know that if Roosevelt really proposed a new deal, they know that if his talk about the "forgotten man" were anything other than campaign dope to stupefy the masses before election, the democratic majorities in the house of congress and the United States senate would have taken up and passed the demands of the National Hunger Marchers to Washington last December. Instead of that they buried the proposed bill and have done everything in their power to help carry forward the starvation program of the Hoover hunger and murder regime.

CAN FORCE HUNGER RELIEF.

That the capitalist rulers are alarmed at the growing upsurge of the masses can be seen by the fact that the District of Columbia is spending $25,000 for extra police today in Washington. All over the country the capitalist political lackeys are spending millions of dollars for police thugs, sheriff's forces and for arming so-called vigilantes in a desperate effort to avoid spending money for emergency relief, but they will be forced to come through with relief.

But the mass action of the workers in dozens of states has already smashed through attempts at police intimidation and terror and today's demonstrations will be carried out in spite of all attempts of the police and other thugs to stop them.

ROOSEVELT GETS DEMANDS MARCH 6.

On Monday Roosevelt will be presented with the demands of the National Conferences of Unemployed Councils, in spite of efforts to head off this by the plea that there is more important things to consider. The workers and farmers insist that there is nothing that comes before the question of mass hunger and they will insist that this question be taken up first.

The following are the demands on which the nation-wide demonstrations are held today:

1. Immediate direct federal emergency cash relief appropriation of $50 for each unemployed worker, man or woman, without discrimination, plus $10 for each dependent in addition to local relief.

2. Immediate inactment of a system of federal unemployment and social insurance by the government through taxes upon wealth and income and the diversion of all present appropriations for war purposes to relief and insurance. This unemployment and social insurance bill shall embody the following provisions:

a) Unemployment and social insurance for each worker, irrespective of nationality, color, age, sex or political opinion, when incapacitated for work for reasons beyond his or her control, whether for unemployment, sickness, accident, maternity or old age.

b) The insurance shall be equal to the **average full wage of the worker in the particular industry and territory, but in no case shall be less than $10 per week and $3 for each dependent.**

c) No worker shall be disqualified for refusal to work below the prevailing trade union rates in the vicinity, or because of strike or unsafe or unhealthful conditions.

d) The insurance shall require no waiting period and shall continue for the full period of unemployment.

e) The workers shall make **no** contribution to the insurance fund, nor shall the government collect such funds through taxes on articles of mass consumption, through sales, manufacturers' taxes, etc.

f) The relief and the Unemployment and Social Insurance fund shall be administered and controlled by the workers, through commissions composed of rank and file members elected by the workers' organizations.

3. Full and immediate payment of the war veterans' adjusted compensation certificates; no cut in the disability allowances; no discrimination in hospitalization.

4. Immediate cash relief to the impoverished farmers to the amount of $500,000,000 and legislation prohibiting the seizure of farms or other property for the collection debts, rents, interest or taxes. Administration of the relief funds through the farmers' own organizations.

5. Federal legislation prohibiting foreclosures on the homes of the unemployed and part-time workers for non-payment of taxes or mortgages, and forbidding the eviction of unemployed workers from their homes; provision of adequate housing for the homeless.

6. Federal legislation guaranteeing the workers the right of free speech, press, and assembly, abolishing completely the use of the injunction.

7. Federal legislation ensuring the Negroes their rights; abolishing discrimination, segregation and jim-crowism; penalizing lynching; and granting the Negroes, together with whites, the right to form self-defense corps against forceful attacks.

For enactment of the above legislation the UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS demand that Roosevelt call Congress into session WITHIN TEN DAYS OF PRESENTATION OF THESE DEMANDS, with unemployment relief and unemployment and social insurance as the first order of business.

Nero Fiddled!

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General.

Labor—1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Trick Laundry Code Proposes 14c Hour Wage for 30,000 Women

WASHINGTON—A proposed laundry code for workers in that industry, which is described as being "full of tricks" and which proposes a minimum wage of 14 cents an hour for women laundry workers in the south, will be presented to NRA officials here next Monday, November 20.

The code, if adopted, will affect 30,000 women workers in Dixie. Deputy Administrator A. D. Whiteside will preside at the hearing on the code.

Practically every code drawn thus far has had some discrimination in it against southern workers as to wages, but no industry has had the nerve to ask the government to approve a wage as low as fourteen cents an hour. Only the laundry industry dared to propose such a scale for its Negro workers. The code proposes a 45-hour week, making a weekly wage of $6.30 for colored workers in the so-called "black belt" states. Most of these workers are women.

Maryland In It

The laundry code also has the greatestt number of geographical divisions and classifications, ever carving out parts of states in order to get most of the colored workers in the lowest classification. For example, Group E. of the code includes "southern portion of the eastern shore of Maryland, Texas (except as in Group F) Oklahoma, New Mexico, Virginia (except as included in Group F), Kentucky, West Virginia, the peninsula of Florida (bounded on the north by the northwesternly county lines of Levy, Bradford, Duval Nassau and Alachua), southern Illinois (consisting of the counties of Alexander Pulaski, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin and White), and southern Indiana (consisting of the counties of Posey, Vanderburg, Warrick, etc.) and immediate trade areas."

Group F

The bulk of the colored workers is in Group F which which includes "the El Paso, Tex. trade area, eastern Texas (bounded on the west by the northerly county lines of Harris and Waller and north therefrom, by the 96th longitude); Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina South Carolina, Florida (except as included in Group E), Southwestern Virginia (bounded on the northeast by the northeasterly county lines of the counties of Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, Charlotte, Campbell, Bedford Botetourt and Allegheny), and immediate trade areas."

For ordinary workers the wage scale is: Group D, 22 1-2c an hour; for Group E, 20c an hour; for Group F, 14c an hour.

For other groups which have mostly white workers, the scale for ordinary employees is: Group A (New York and New England) [*Continued on Next Page*] 27 1-2c an hour; Group B (Middle West and Upper Mississippi Valley) 25c an hour; Group C, (Pacific coast) 30c an hour.

A detailed brief opposing the low wage for colored workers will be presented at the hearing by the joint committee on National Recovery, composed of representatives of eighteen national organizations

The presentation will be made by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, one of the groups in the joint committee.

Telegrams

It is necessary that the people at large send in telegrams and letters of protest to back up this brief. Protest should be made against the low scales for laundry workers, against the starvation wage of 14 cents an hour for colored women in the "deep South." Telegrams and letters should be sent to:

A. D. Whiteside, Deputy Administrator, National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C.

Miss Rose Schneiderman, Labor Advisory Board National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Hard Boiled

The information from Washington is that Miss Schneiderman is friendly and will listen to protests. Miss Perkins is known to be against low wage scales and has been asked to appear at the hearing and add her word of protest. Mr. Whiteside has earned a reputation of being "hard-boiled" in his duties, not only with Negroes, but with whites as well. The more telegrams he receives, the better. Telegrams should be sent at once to reach Washington on or before November 20

Greensboro, Ga., Herald-Journal
December 8, 1933

The Sylvester Local says: "Low wages in the South have been our curse. Low wages paid here to millions of farm hands and other workers has kept them in slavery. Millions of negroes in the South today are in worse condition than they were in the days of actual slavery. Instead of them being an asset they are liability to business."

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
October 24, 1933

HELP FOR NEGROES MAY BE NEXT MOVE

U.S. Contemplates Tests to Improve Status.

Adverse Effects of N.R.A. to Race Will Be Put Under Government Study.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—"Constructive experimentation" in behalf of the Negroes of America is contemplated by the federal government to improve the economic and social status of the 12,000,000 persons who compose the country's largest racial minority.

Preliminary studies by those in charge of formulating a program have disclosed that approximately 1,000,000 Negro tenant farmers have been adversely affected by acreage curtailment and that the effect of the operation of N. R. A. codes has tended to substitute white for Negro labor and has increased the percentage of Negroes on relief rolls.

The administration was described as regarding the economic status of the Negro one of its serious problems. Officials estimated that 11,000,000 of the 12,000,000 Negro population came within the range of those whose buying power the government is trying to raise. Within the past few weeks, two new positions of importance have been created in executive departments to deal particularly with economic problems affecting the Negro.

Secretary Roper, a South Carolinian, last week created a Negro division of the foreign and domestic commerce bureau of the commerce department and named Eugene Kinkle Jones, of New York, a widely known Negro leader, to head it. The division was charged with consultative responsibility in connection with problems that "immediately affect the business and economic life."

A few weeks ago, Secretary Ickes, a northern man, appointed Dr. Clark Howell Foreman, of Atlanta, nephew of the publisher, Clark Howell, adviser to the secretary on the economic status of the Negro. The commerce department is concerned primarily with the Negro business man's problems; the interior department with social and economic problems of the race as a unit.

Preliminary surveys have shown not only that Negro tenants are losing out along with white tenants in acreage curtailment, but that the codes calling afor increased wages have not affected the two occupations in which the Negro is primarily employed in the south: Farming and domestic service. They have been forced, upon the other hand, to pay higher prices for their foodstuffs, which come in the necessities classes.

It has been ascertained, too, that in a great many cases, increases in wages made mandatory under N. R. A. codes have operated against the Negro. He has been crowded out in favor of white persons, even in occupations in which he formerly had preponderance. Officials said this was due to the fact that white people who formerly refused menial positions now accepted them

Labor Caste System Under NRA, Proposed By Alabaman, Would Further Reduce Wages Paid Negroes In South

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In support of his recommendation, Mr. Ames is reported to have said that because "certain types of labor in the South are less efficient than Northern labor, Southern industries cannot pay the high wages which are possible in the North, where production costs are lower by virture of more efficient labor.

This is the patent argument which has been repeated time and again during the past six months by those who are responsible for sectional wage differentials in the N. R. A. fair competition codes. Negro and white workers in the South, by tradition, simply are not paid the same wage for the same kind and amount of work. In many sections of the South, employers, rather than pay the same wage to white and colored, are discharging their Negro employees and replacing them with white labor.

Not Proved Inefficient

It is perfectly clear that Mr Ames' proposal, which, in effect means establishment of a system of caste among Southern workers if approved, would result in placing all Negroes in the South in a special class designated as "subnormal," fixing forever upon them the stigma of inefficiency. In absence of authentic data on the comparative efficiency of Negro and white labor, this libel, gaining weight with frequent repetition has gone practically unchallenged.

Because of the complexity of the human element involved, a study of comparative efficiency of the two races could not yeild the same accurate results possible in testing efficiency of two machines. Dr. Robert Weaver, former technical advisor of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, in a treatise on "Efficiency of Negro Labor" states that in the twenties an investigation of employer opinion of relative efficiency of white and Negro labor revealed a tendency to regard the Negro worker as less regular rather than less satisfactory.

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Labor—1933

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Trick Laundry Code Proposes 14c Hour Wage for 30,000 Women

WASHINGTON—A proposed laundry code for workers in that industry, which is described as being "full of tricks" and which proposes a minimum wage of 14 cents an hour for women laundry workers in the south, will be presented to NRA officials here next Monday, November 20.

The code if adopted will affect 30,000 women workers in Dixie. Deputy Administrator A. D. Whiteside will preside at the hearing on the code.

Practically every code drawn thus far has had some discrimination in it against southern workers as to wages, but no industry has had the nerve to ask the government to approve a wage as low as fourteen cents an hour. Only the laundry industry dared to propose such a scale for its Negro workers. The code proposes a 45-hour week, making a weekly wage of $6.30 for colored workers in the so-called "black belt" states. Most of these workers are women.

Maryland In It

The laundry code also has the greatestt number of geographical divisions and classifications, ever carving out parts of states in order to get most of the colored workers in the lowest classification. For example, Group E. of the code includes "southern portion of the eastern shore of Maryland, Texas (except as in Group F) Oklahoma, New Mexico, Virginia (except as included in Group F), Kentucky, West Virginia, the peninsula of Florida (bounded on the north by the northwesternly county lines of Levy, Bradford, Duval Nassau and Alachua), southern Illinois (consisting of the counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin and White), and southern Indiana (consisting of the counties of Posey, Vanderburg, Warrick, etc.) and immediate trade areas."

Group F

The bulk of the colored workers is in Group F which which includes "the El Paso, Tex. trade area, eastern Texas (bounded on the west by the northerly county lines of Harris and Waller and north therefrom, by the 96th longitude); Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina South Carolina, Florida (except as included in Group E), South western Virginia (bounded on the northeast by the northeasterly county lines of the counties of Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, Charlotte, Campbell, Bedford Botetourt and Allegheny), and immediate trade areas."

For ordinary workers the wage scale is: Group D, 22 1-2c an hour; for Group E, 20c an hour; for Group F, 14c an hour.

For other groups which have mostly white workers, the scale for ordinary employees is: Group A (New York and New England) 27 1-2c an hour; Group B (Middle West and Upper Mississippi Valley) 25c an hour; Group C, (Pacific coast) 30c an hour.

A detailed brief opposing the low wage for colored workers will be presented at the hearing by the joint committee on National Recovery, composed of representatives of eighteen national organizations

The presentation will be made by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, one of the groups in the joint committee.

Telegrams

It is necessary that the people at large send in telegrams and letters of protest to back up this brief. Protest should be made against the low scales for laundry workers, against the starvation wage of 14 cents an hour for colored women in the "deep South." Telegrams and letters should be sent to:

A. D. Whiteside, Deputy Administrator, National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C.

Miss Rose Schneiderman, Labor Advisory Board National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Hard Boiled

The information from Washington is that Miss Schneiderman is friendly and will listen to protests. Miss Perkins is known to be against low wage scales and has been asked to appear at the hearing and add her word of protest. Mr. Whiteside has earned a reputation of being "hard-boiled" in his duties, not only with Negroes, but with whites as well. The more telegrams he receives, the better. Telegrams should be sent at once to reach Washington on or before November 20

Greensboro, Ga., Herald-Journal
December 8, 1933

The Sylvester Local says: "Low wages in the South have been our curse. Low wages paid here to millions of farm hands and other workers has kept them in slavery. Millions of negroes in the South today are in worse condition than they were in the days of actual slavery. Instead of them being an asset they are liability to business."

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
October 24, 1933

HELP FOR NEGROES MAY BE NEXT MOVE

U.S. Contemplates Tests to Improve Status.

Adverse Effects of N.R.A. to Race Will Be Put Under Government Study.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—"Constructive experimentation" in behalf of the Negroes of America is contemplated by the federal government to improve the economic and social status of the 12,000,000 persons who compose the country's largest racial minority.

Preliminary studies by those in charge of formulating a program have disclosed that approximately 1,000,000 Negro tenant farmers have been adversely affected by acreage curtailment and that the effect of the operation of N. R. A. codes has tended to substitute white for Negro labor and has increased the percentage of Negroes on relief rolls.

The administration was described as regarding the economic status of the Negro one of its serious problems. Officials estimated that 11,000,000 of the 12,000,000 Negro population came within the range of those whose buying power the government is trying to raise. Within the past few weeks, two new positions of importance have been created in executive departments to deal particularly with economic problems affecting the Negro.

Secretary Roper, a South Carolinian, last week created a Negro division of the foreign and domestic commerce bureau of the commerce department and named Eugene Kinkle Jones, of New York, a widely known Negro leader, to head it. The division was charged with consultative responsibility in connection with problems that "immediately affect the business and economic life."

A few weeks ago, Secretary Ickes, a northern man, appointed Dr. Clark Howell Foreman, of Atlanta, nephew of the publisher, Clark Howell, adviser to the secretary on the economic status of the Negro. The commerce department is concerned primarily with the Negro business man's problems; the interior department with social and economic problems of the race as a unit.

Preliminary surveys have shown not only that Negro tenants are losing out along with white tenants in acreage curtailment, but that the codes calling for increased wages have not affected the two occupations in which the Negro is primarily employed in the south: Farming and domestic service. They have been forced, upon the other hand, to pay higher prices for their foodstuffs, which come in the necessities classes.

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Adjustment of minimum wages cannot be based upon anything so controversial as costs of living or so spurious as comparative efficiency, if the real purpose of the National Recovery Act is to raise the buying power of the nation and to lift all the people to a decent, American standard of living.

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REAL WAGES FOR WORK

The South is wedded to the idea that the slavish wage scale must continue forever. Changed conditions seem to have but slight influence for an increased wage for colored helpers. The ones responsible for this situation are unmindful of the fact that the economic condition of the colored people seriously affects them in a proportionate way. More than fifty per cent. of the business men of the South are largely supported by the colored customers. This is also true of the property holders. Suppose the colored people were given a living wage, the result would be that these business men and property holders would readily feel the beneficial effects. It seems very difficult for these men to grasp this idea and attempt to act in accordance. This situation was brought forcibly to attention at a conference of relief workers in Atlanta last Monday. For relief work the government is paying a minimum of thirty cents per hour. This sum was vigorously protested, led even by the governor. The far fetched idea was presented that such a wage would demoralize farm labor. This objection was only a subterfuge. The main purpose is to prevent the colored man receiving a fairly decent wage for the work he performs. What is thirty cents an hour for a man to earn who has a wife and several children to support? Those who believe in small wages feel that the colored man should live like wild animals rather than enjoy some of the benefits of civilization. The abhorrence to the idea of colored men being paid fairly for their work was shown in another way last week at a meeting in Beaufort, S. C., at which plans for paving the highway from Beaufort to Frogmore on St. Helena Island were discussed. Objection was made when it was brought out that in doing so the government would require that laborers would have to receive forty cents an hour for their work, and most of these laborers would be colored. This idea was the "monkey wrench." The narrow minded ones protested this sum and declared that only white men be hired, notwithstanding the fact that ninety-five per cent. of the inhabitants of the island is colored. Suggestion was made that the work be done by the county so that the usual low wage be paid. So far nothing definitely has been done. The chance to improve a highway that would mean so much to the county may be lost, just because the slavish wage scale is obsessing the minds of the narrow ones. Paying the colored laborers forty cents an hour would mean that the business men of the county would be the greater beneficiaries. At the Atlanta meeting, Allan Johnston, regional relief administrator, who is a southerner, resident of South Carolina, attempted to shatter this kind psychology. He stated that one of the South's greatest afflictions is a "psychology of poverty that makes it afraid to pay real wages for real work." The situation could not have been more clearly and more forcibly presented. It was made more so because the idea was presented by a southerner. He states more tersely that

The South ought to get over the idea that it can attract capital from the North by poorly paid labor.

That idea long has retarded the development of this Southern country. It is so deeply rooted and we are so used to poverty that when somebody tries to strike the shackles from us we don't like it. Employers are actually afraid to pay real wages for real work.

We know that Southern agriculture and some Southern industries can not pay high wages. That is the reason the relief plan was made flexible, to supplement the earnings of persons who have jobs but are not earning enough. The purpose of the whole recovery program is to increase wage scales and raise living standards and the relief work is a part of that program.

Our purpose is not to give jobs—that is secondary with this division of the recovery force—what we intend to do is to see that people have enough on which to live, and we know that some of the wages paid in this section will not give them that.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

NOV 28 1933

THE OPEN FORUM

Expressions of Views of the People.

Letters will not be accepted of more than 300 words. No anonymous communications will be printed and no letter unaccepted will be returned unless accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelope. The editors reserve the right to reject any contribution that, in their judgment, is unsuitable for publication.

Plea for the Negroes.

o the Editor of The Observer:

I would like to ask the NRA through the columns f your so widely circulated Journal, and because f the unprecedented competition between white and olored industrials, and the white worker having he advantage to start with—that you use our proortion of the Seventy Million dollars relief fund n settling at least a part of us on farm lands where we could earn our living by the "sweat of ur brow."

There are thousands of us wreaking in poverty and destitution who are too proud to beg, too honest to steal, too industrious to be idle or indolent and too self-respecting to be naked and clothed in rags; yet because of depression and unemployment we are in the vortex of starvation. If we are left alone to beg we drift in ignominy and shame and tempted to steal, if we are continued unemployed we become lazy and disrespectful. Hence the voices from a million threats of the manhood and womanhood of the race are crying, "Back to the Farm." And if Booker T. Washington could only come forth from his sepulchre revitalized, he would lead us with the NRA financial aid back to the farm, where our manhood and womanhood would be rescued and peace and plenty and prosperity would preside over our hearthstone once again and we would exclaim in the language of our Moses, Washington, when on his dying couch in New York:

"Take me back to the South (farm) let me die n the South (farm)

The self respecting Negro disdains dole and instead, asks "Back to Mother Earth."

We are of the earth not only is man a product of earth but all that man has likewise came from earth. His food, raiment, mechanical and artistic contrivances of his genius have all come from the earth and to the earth these sooner or later, like man must return.

If man was not bound to earth, by ties of gravitation, he would be bound nevertheless by ties of necessity, for if he lives at all he must live on the bounty that earth affords. A hold on the soil is therefore a hold on life, I am submitting a concrete example that I can verify, of what it would mean to the black man, if the Government would use its dole or relief money in aiding the black man to get back on the farm.

There are thousands of Negroes, many of whom are practical and experienced farmers who would do comparatively as well if not better if the NRA would come with a little first aid cash assistance to them on some of these idle Government own lands or land bank mortgaged farms. I know of 2,000 acres of fine farm lands in Scotland and Robeson Counties for sale under mortgages that if owned by the NRA and cut up in small farms rehabilitate and sold to farmers on easy terms would immediately take 500 people off of the dole or relief list. This new situation would stabilize Negro farm Communities and improve the morale of Negro farming districts.

Mr. Hugh McRae, capitalist and Colony promoter of Wilmington, N. C., some time ago endorsed such a plan.

W. P. EVANS.

Laurinburg.

TOLEDO, O.
News - Bee

NOV 29 1933

NO BUSINESS which depends for existence on paying less than living wages to its workers has any right to continue in this country," said Franklin D. Roosevelt the day he signed the industrial recovery act. He added: "By 'business' I mean the whole of commerce as well as the whole of industry; by workers I mean all workers—the white collar class as well as the men in overalls; and by living wages I mean more than a bare subsistence level—I mean the wages of decent living."

That was a credo which put a glow of gratitude and hope into men's hearts.

But today the recovery administration has before it a code for the laundry industry which provides a minimum wage of 14 cents an hour for workers in the south. A woman working the full 45 hours permitted her under the code would earn just $6.30 a week at this rate. If she did not miss an hour's work all year she would receive $327 for that year, a record impossible to achieve.

Most of the women who will receive this wage are Negro women, but there is nothing in President Roosevelt's pledge of decent living to indicate that he intended it for white workers only.

Six dollars and thirty cents a week is not a decent living wage in the south or any other part of the country. Those who are opposing it argue logically that higher wages even if they mean slightly higher charges will not ruin the laundry business.

And if it did, the women thrown out of jobs could probably earn more taking in washing in their homes.

Indorsement of a $6.30 minimum wage by NRA would shake the country's belief in the recovery program.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
PRESS

NOV 27 1933

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Labor—1933

General

Occupations, Wages, etc.

Columbia, S. C. State
August 15, 1933

Rosenwald Fund Studies Negro's Part In Programs for National Recovery; Analyzes Possible Discriminations

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—No group is having a more difficult experience in emerging from industrial depression than the American Negro and, at the same time, the Negro occupies a position which might well be pivotal in hastening the return of complete prosperity.

These are findings of the Julius Rosenwald fund, established for the betterment of the Negro in America along educational and general sociological lines. The fund has been much concerned with the plight of Negroes throughout the depression and has found them subject to the most adverse difficulties, although having a remarkable capacity to support hardships.

It has been found that there has been no conscious race discrimination against the Negro in the steps taken toward recovery but only a drifting, gravitational effect. Relief agencies have been almost wholly in the hands of white persons and they have thought first of the needs of impoverished and harassed members of their own race. The circumstance that the Negro, especially in the South, is unobtrusive and uninsistent has tended to leave him out of many relief programs.

Negroes themselves, through the medium of their own organizations have done much relief work but their resources have been lean and their abilities, especially when unaided by public grants, meager. Nevertheless, they have survived the hardships of the depression in a manner regarded by the authorities as remarkable but now face the fiercest competition in recovering, side by side with white persons, the degree of prosperity which they enjoyed prior to 1930.

A study of the Negro's situation in the economic setup covering the 40 year period from 1890 to approximately the beginning of the depression reveals to what extent he had made a place for himself in many walks of American life. In 1890 no less than 87 per cent. of the entire Negro population was engaged in agriculture and in domestic service. In the South the freed Negro worked his small patch of land which he either had acquired or occupied on a tenant or share cropping basis with the aid of his own children and a mule. He might raise a bale of cotton which was his cash crop and a few odds and ends of vegetables, a few pigs and chickens for his own sustenance. His social position was rather low in the scale and his educational facilities almost absent. At that time his migration northward was sporadic.

Development of Purchasing Power.

Negroes had service employment in both the South and in other sections at low wages. Only 13 per cent. of the entire American Negro population was to be found in mechanical pursuits, professional work and miscellaneous endeavor. It was rare to find a Negro engaged in independent trade.

In only 40 years the Negro made such advances that the beginning of the depression found 34.7 per cent. of the race in this country engaged in pursuits other than agriculture and domestic service. The professions had been entered with doctors, dentists, lawyers and a great many clergymen in most sections of the country. The first really important migration which succeeded in moving the center of Negro population northward and eastward did not come until the World war. In that period the keen demand for mechanics resulted in the employment in Northern factories, shipyards and other plants at good wages of thousands of men and women who had not earlier been away from the cotton fields.

It was in this period that the rise of the great Negro cities occurred—Harlem of New York which ranks as the most populous Negro community in the world and the First ward of Chicago, probably the second largest. Not only were Negroes able to get into professions, ministering not only to their own race but in the North to some extent to white people, but they were given opportunities to get into trade. The period developed a few Negro millionaires and a large number who had amassed substantial competences.

How rapidly this mushroom development would have continued had the depression not supervened is a matter for conjecture. It probably would have gone on apace with a constantly increasing political strength being grasped by the larger communities. But when unemployment developed it found the Negro vulnerable. From the purely human point of view he could, indeed, undergo with much fortitude and a minimum of spiritual inconvenience, the hardships entailed. Removed so short a distance in time from a relatively primitive existence the exigencies of hard times were easier to bear than for many white persons. Nevertheless, on the other side of the picture, the Negro had had less time in which to establish himself. He had less economic strength and background. His savings were less.

Hard Hit by Depression.

From the point of view of the race the Negro was especially hard hit by the unemployment because his numbers still remained chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits and in domestic service and these two fields were perhaps the hardest hit of any in the country. Prices of agricultural products descended to a minimum and farmers, already overproduced, were not offering even part time employment for help in fields already producing too much. Personal servants were among the first luxuries dispensed with by white people feeling the pinch of the times. So as a group the Negro was sorely tried by the phenomenon of the times.

For the most part investigations of the Rosenwald fund and of other agencies have found that relief was equally available to Negroes and whites. In a few places the standard and quality of the relief was lower for the Negro race but some measure of relief was present. There was no wholesale racial discrimination. It is true, of course, that in many thousands of cases the natural diffidence of the Negro, especially the Southern Negro, has held him back from applying for aid which he could have obtained.

The Rosenwald fund trustees now are expressing some fear lest race discrimination be practiced in the matter of re-employment. They would like to see some provisions written into the NRA codes providing for equal treatment in re-employment. It is feared that unless the utmost care is taken the rush of competition for jobs will tend to eddy the Negro into a backwater of unemployment which will postpone his rehabilitation pending development of a changed labor market. It was in a short labor market that the Negro obtained his big advance before and he might, conceivably, have to wait for another such cycle.

Those interested in Negro welfare point out that it would be the part of wisdom to include the Negro in recovery, especially in re-established purchasing power as rapidly as possible. It is asserted that perhaps the greatest undeveloped market for American goods now existing is to be found in the 12,000,000 Negroes, provided they can be given back their jobs and placed in funds to buy

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
(Aug. 23, 1933)

Clark Foreman Is Appointed To Interior Department Post

Clark Foreman, son of Robert L. Foreman, prominent Atlantan, and a nephew of Clark Howell, editor of The Constitution, Monday was appointed as adviser to the department of the interior on the economic status of negroes, it was announced by Secretary Ickes.

His duties will include keeping the secretary of the department of the interior advised of the manner and extent to which negroes are sharing in results of the operation of the national industrial recovery act.

Mr. Foreman's appointment came as a surprise to his father and Mr. Howell, neither knowing of his selection nor that he was even being considered for the post until press services brought the news.

For the last three years Mr. Foreman has been assistant secretary of the Rosenwald Fund which was founded by Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, with the stipulation that the entire amount of $25,000,000 be spent in 25 years. Mr. Foreman has acted as agent for the fund in the south, the money being used to aid schools and libraries for both the white and negro races.

Mr. Foreman was graduated from the University of Georgia with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1921 He received his doctor of philosophy degree from Columbia University in 1932. He served on the commission on inter-racial co-operation for two years and is now one of its directors He was also assistant to the director of the Phelps-Stokes foundation in New York. Mr. Foreman is the author of "Environmental Factors in Negro Elementary Education."

It is believed that his knowledge of negro problems gained from his extensive experience and travel in the interests of the Rosenwald Fund brought about his appointment to the responsible position in the interior department.

Mr. Foreman spent the last year in Russia studying the situation and conditions there for the Rosenwald Fund. He returned to New York August 15 with his bride, the former Miss Marie Fraser, of Canada, whom he married in Geneva just prior to sailing for America.

objection was made personally to Clark Foreman, of Atlanta, but "to the idea of a white adviser for Negroes." The association said there were "a number of colored men who have as great training as the appointee and far richer experience who could fill this post to the satisfaction of the administration and colored people."

Colored Adviser Urged Upon Ickes

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People tonight made public a telegram sent to Secretary Harold L. Ickes protesting against the appointment of a white man to the department of the interior as adviser on the economic status of the Negro.

The telegram, signed by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, said no

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BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—No group is having a more difficult experience in emerging from industrial depression than the American Negro and, at the same time, the Negro occupies a position which might well be pivotal in hastening the return of complete prosperity.

These are findings of the Julius Rosenwald fund, established for the betterment of the Negro in America along educational and general sociological lines. The fund has been much concerned with the plight of Negroes throughout the depression and has found them subject to the most adverse difficulties, although having a remarkable capacity to support hardships.

It has been found that there has been no conscious race discrimination against the Negro in the steps taken toward recovery but only a drifting, gravitational effect. Relief agencies have been almost wholly in the hands of white persons and they have thought first of the needs of impoverished and harassed members of their own race. The circumstance that the Negro, especially in the South, is unobtrusive and uninsistent has tended to leave him out of many relief programs.

Negroes themselves, through the medium of their own organizations have done much relief work but their resources have been lean and their abilities, especially when unaided by public grants, meager. Nevertheless, they have survived the hardships of the depression in a manner regarded by the authorities as remarkable but now face the fiercest competition in recovering, side by side with white persons, the degree of prosperity which they enjoyed prior to 1930.

A study of the Negro's situation in the economic setup covering the 40 year period from 1890 to approximately the beginning of the depression reveals to what extent he had made a place for himself in many walks of American life. In 1890 no less than 87 per cent. of the entire Negro population was engaged in agriculture and in domestic service. In the South the freed Negro worked his small patch of land which he either had acquired or occupied on a tenant or share cropping basis with the aid of his own children and a mule. He might raise a bale of cotton which was his cash crop and a few odds and ends of vegetables, a few pigs and chickens for his own sustenance. His social position was rather low in the scale and his educational facilities almost absent. At that time his migration northward was sporadic.

Development of Purchasing Power.

Negroes had service employment in both the South and in other sections at low wages. Only 13 per cent. of the entire American Negro population was to be found in mechanical pursuits, professional work and miscellaneous endeavor. It was rare to find a Negro engaged in independent trade.

In only 40 years the Negro made such advances that the beginning of the depression found 34.7 per cent. of the race in this country engaged in pursuits other than agriculture and domestic service. The professions had been entered with doctors, dentists, lawyers and a great many clergymen in most sections of the country. The first really important migration which succeeded in moving the center of Negro population northward and eastward did not come until the World war. In that period the keen demand for mechanics resulted in the employment in Northern factories, shipyards and other plants at good wages of thousands of men and women who had not earlier been away from the cotton fields.

It was in this period that the rise of the great Negro cities occurred—Harlem of New York which ranks as the most populous Negro community in the world and the First ward of Chicago, probably the second largest. Not only were Negroes able to get into professions, ministering not only to their own race but in the North to some extent to white people, but they were given opportunities to get into trade. The period developed a few Negro millionaires and a large number who had amassed substantial competences.

How rapidly this mushroom development would have continued had the depression not supervened is a matter for conjecture. It probably would have gone on apace with a constantly increasing political strength being grasped by the larger communities. But when unemployment developed it found the Negro vulnerable. From the purely human point of view he could, indeed, undergo with much fortitude and a minimum of spiritual inconvenience, the hardships entailed. Removed so short a distance in time from a relatively primitive existence the exigencies of hard times were easier to bear than for many white persons. Nevertheless, on the other side of the picture, the Negro had had less time in which to establish himself. He had less economic strength and background. His savings were less.

Hard Hit by Depression.

From the point of view of the race the Negro was especially hard hit by the unemployment because his numbers still remained chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits and in domestic service and these two fields were perhaps the hardest hit of any in the country. Prices of agricultural products descended to a minimum and farmers, already overproduced, were not offering even part time employment for help in fields already producing too much. Personal servants were among the first luxuries dispensed with by white people feeling the pinch of the times. So as a group the Negro was sorely tried by the phenomenon of the times.

For the most part investigations of the Rosenwald fund and of other agencies have found that relief was equally available to Negroes and whites. In a few places the standard and quality of the relief was lower for the Negro race but some measure of relief was present. There was no wholesale racial discrimination. It is true, of course, that in many thousands of cases the natural diffidence of the Negro, especially the Southern Negro, has held him back from applying for aid which he could have obtained.

The Rosenwald fund trustees now are expressing some fear lest race discrimination be practiced in the matter of re-employment. They would like to see some provisions written into the NRA codes providing for equal treatment in re-employment. It is feared that unless the utmost care is taken the rush of competition for jobs will tend to eddy the Negro into a backwater of unemployment which will postpone his rehabilitation pending development of a changed labor market. It was in a short labor market that the Negro obtained his big advance before and he might, conceivably, have to wait for another such cycle.

Those interested in Negro welfare point out that it would be the part of wisdom to include the Negro in recovery, especially in re-established purchasing power as rapidly as possible. It is asserted that perhaps the greatest undeveloped market for American goods now existing is to be found in the 12,000,000 Negroes, provided they can be given back their jobs and placed in funds to buy

Clark Foreman Is Appointed To Interior Department Post

Clark Foreman, son of Robert L. Foreman, prominent Atlantan, and a nephew of Clark Howell, editor of The Constitution, Monday was appointed as adviser to the department of the interior on the economic status of negroes, it was announced by Secretary Ickes.

His duties will include keeping the secretary of the department of the interior advised of the manner and extent to which negroes are sharing in results of the operation of the national industrial recovery act.

Mr. Foreman's appointment came as a surprise to his father and Mr. Howell, neither knowing of his selection nor that he was even being considered for the post until press services brought the news.

For the last three years Mr. Foreman has been assistant secretary of the Rosenwald Fund which was founded by Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, with the stipulation that the entire amount of $25,000,000 be spent in 25 years. Mr. Foreman has acted as agent for the fund in the south, the money being used to aid schools and libraries for both the white and negro races.

Mr. Foreman was graduated from the University of Georgia with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1921 He received his doctor of philosophy degree from Columbia University in 1932. He served on the commission on inter-racial co-operation for two years and is now one of its directors He was also assistant to the director of the Phelps-Stokes foundation in New York. Mr. Foreman is the author of "Environmental Factors in Negro Elementary Education."

It is believed that his knowledge of negro problems gained from his extensive experience and travel in the interests of the Rosenwald Fund brought about his appointment to the responsible position in the interior department.

Mr. Foreman spent the last year in Russia studying the situation and conditions there for the Rosenwald Fund. He returned to New York August 15 with his bride, the former Miss Marie Fraser, of Canada, whom he married in Geneva just prior to sailing for America.

objection was made personally to Clark Foreman, of Atlanta, but "to the idea of a white adviser for Negroes." The association said there were "a number of colored men who have as great training as the appointee and far richer experience who could fill this post to the satisfaction of the administration and colored people."

Colored Adviser Urged Upon Ickes

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People tonight made public a telegram sent to Secretary Harold L. Ickes protesting against the appointment of a white man to the department of the interior as adviser on the economic status of the Negro.

The telegram, signed by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, said no

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Fair Play for Negro Miners Sought at the NRA Hearings

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, of Negro Industrial League, Makes Appeal at Hearings on Codes; Supported by Church and Fraternal Leaders

Capital News Service

Backed by a united group of church and fraternal leaders and speaking for the thousands of Negro coal miners, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of research of the Negro Industrial League, delivered a striking appeal for fair play to Negro soft coal miners at the hearings on the code of fair competition for the bituminous coal industry held at the Department of Commerce Building here last week.

Dr. Weaver, who as representative of the Negro Industrial League made a similar appeal for Negro lumber workers recently, stated at the outset of his remarks that the statement of the Negro Industrial League had been endorsed by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the A.M.E. Zion Church, with a membership of more than one million and a quarter Negro citizens.

In addition he announced that the statement he presented to Deputy Administrator Simpson, white, had the endorsement of outstanding Negro leaders. The brief presented was prepared by the Negro Industrial League in association with Dr. George E. Haynes, Race Relations secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America, and Miss Mary Van Kleeck, white, of the Russell Sage Foundation of New York City.

An analysis of the sharp discriminations in wages and hours of labor practiced in regions where Negro coal miners predominated was made by Dr. Weaver.

Moton's Telegram Creates Sensation

One of the most significant portions of the Negro Industrial League's statement at the hearings was contained in a telegram from Major Robert Russa Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, read by Dr. Weaver as a part of his statement. The Moton telegram, sent to Miss Nannie Burroughs, who worked with others in securing a united front for the soft coal hearings, read as follows:

"You may quote me as feeling that there should be no discrimination on the ground of color. Neither the country nor the Negro can afford to ask or approve of less pay for equal service. To do so would antagonize white labor and lead to serious labor and racial outbreaks. In such a case, the Negro would in the last analysis be the loser."

The telegram, from so outstanding a Negro leader, caused a round of approval from white labor leaders, many of whom pledged the Negro Industrial League their support in the fight being waged for equal treatment of Negro labor. John L. Lewis, white, head of the United Mine Workers of America, assured League Representatives of his support in their fight.

Oppose All Low Wage Rates

Low wage rates of 25 and 30 cents an hour proposed by the Alabama coal mine barons, came in for harsh criticism by Dr. Weaver. "The fact," said the speaker, "that one of the lowest hourly wage rates offered here comes from the Alabama Mining Institute group, where 53 per cent of the labor in the coal industry is Negro, would seem to indicate, as has been so forcefully stated by Secretary of Labor Perkins, in her discussion of the steel code, that the reason for these low wages is the predominance of Negro labor in those areas."

Dr. Weaver pointed out that the difference in wages proposed to be paid Northern and Western miners on one side and Southern miners, mainly Negro on the other, would result in virtual wage slavery for the 44,000 Negro miners in Southern states. He declared that the line as to wages had been drawn so as to include the largest number of the total Negro miners in low wage areas, while white miners with few exceptions had been guaranteed much higher wages.

He also stressed the need for the elimination of the company union provisions in the codes submitted. Speaking on this point he said:

Pleads for Safeguards

"Finally, the codes proposed contain objectionable provisions for the regulation of labor. The right to bargain collectively has been recognized explicitly in Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act. That these safeguards to labor be not impaired by such ambiguous provisions as those contained in Article III of the code submitted by the Northern Coal Control Association and other groups is of much importance to Negro labor.

"Reports of the United States Coal Commission indicate that those areas in which organization of mine labor, and consequently the strength of collective bargaining power, were at lowest ebb were those very sections where Negro coal miners predominated. It is, therefore, intensely important that those areas be free from any restrictions in their right to organize and bargain as a group for wages and labor conditions. A failure to achieve this will make it even more difficult for 44,000 Negro miners to improve their economic condition."

Many Violations of NRA Code Are Reported in the South

Colored Discharged and Whites Hired—Minimum Wage Too Much for Negroes; Colored Member of Advisory Board Considered

NEW YORK.—Negro labor in many sections of the South is being tricked out of the benefits of the National Recovery Act, according to information received daily by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The most widespread practice is the firing of Negroes and the hiring of whites in their places because "the minimum wage is too much money for Negroes."

Memphis business men are firing Negroes on a wholesale scale, according to the Memphis branch of the N.A.A.C.P., holding that $14 a week is more than a Negro should have.

In certain sections of North Carolina where Negroes form about 73 per cent of the workers in tobacco industries, the minimum wages are withheld from them, the N.A. A. C. P. is advised.

In one county in Georgia, where 45 per cent of the population is colored, 300 Negroes who had been receiving 50 cents a day on public work were fired when the NRA agreement specified their minimum wage should be 30 cents an hour. Negroes in this county are being re-employed as farm labor, which is outside the NRA regulation, at 35 to 75 cents a day, it is reported. Nevertheless, the whites in the county expect a return of prosperity despite the lack of purchasing power among half the population of the county.

$6 a Week

In Birmingham, Ala., 2,000 retail grocers have drawn up a code which provides a minimum wage of $6 a week for "Negro porters and delivery boys."

In Arkansas white farmers are reported as sending their sons to the Civilian Conservation camps where they receive $30 a month and hiring Negroes to do the farm work at $10 and $15 a month.

At Washington, industrial leaders continue to submit codes for approval which either state plainly a lower wage for Negroes or hide it under a North-and-South wage scale.

At the hearing on the soft coal mining agreement a basic wage scale of $4 a day in the South and $5 a day in the North was proposed. John L. Lewis, mine union president, urged one scale for all.

Meanwhile no provision has been made for much needed improvement in the fortunes of domestic workers.

Members of the Labor Advisory board are reported as being sympathetic to the appointment of a Negro member and such an appointment is being considered by NRA executives, but no action has been taken to date.

Northern Va. Daily
Front Royal, Va.
AUG 5 1933

DANGER TO YOUNG NEGRO WORKERS

(Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch)

Unless the Ledger-Dispatch misinterprets the application in one of its features of the President's blanket re-employment code, its effect will, or may, be seriously harmful to many members of a group which can least stand further economic pressure. That group is composed of negro workers, more especially young negro workers.

Many of these young negroes are now employed in various capacities in which they do not earn so much as $14 a week. Whether it is or is not economically unjust that they do not earn more than $8 or $10 a week, here in the South or elsewhere, is not a subject for debate at this time. The fact is that they do not, and the further fact is that because they earn less than that they can and do, in many cases obtain and retain employment.

Now: If employers of pretty much every sort must pay at least $14 a week in such a city as Norfolk, say, is it not fairly certain that in scores or hundreds of cases they will employ white youths?

Special reference is made to youths, for the reason that, we take it, employers will continue to prefer mature, experienced, physically powerful negro men as truck drivers and in like positions. But as between negro youths, many of them without other than primary education, and white youths of say, from 18 to 21 years of age, with high school and, some of them, even secondary college education—all of them, white and colored, anxious for work—what chance will the colored boys have if all must be paid not less than $14 a week?

If there are more boys than there are jobs and if the average employer would rather have a white boy than a colored boy, if their wages are precisely the same, even the President cannot direct that jobs be equally divided between white and colored.

Knoxville, Tenn., News-Sentinel
August 23, 1933

PROTEST WHITE ADVISER

Negroes Say One of Own Race Should Be Appointed

By Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 23. — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today made public a telegram sent to Secretary Harold L. Ickes, protesting against the appointment of a white man, to the Department of the Interior, as adviser on the economic status of the negro.

The telegram, signed by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, said no objection was made personally to Clark Foreman of Atlanta, but "to the idea of a white adviser for negroes."

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General.

REFORESTATION ARMY RECRUITS OFF TO CAMP

Recruits of the Philadelphia, Pa., reforestation army shown lined up at North Philadelphia station shortly before leaving for Fort Hoyle to begin work on the government forestry program. The work of allotting to the various states their quota of the 250,000 jobs available is under the direction of W. Frank Persons. Relief agencies under the direction of state officials seek out, Mr. Fechner said, men between the ages of 18 and 25, unmarried, of full American citizenship who are idle and who have asked for work. On their application blanks these men are asked the amount of the allotment they expect to make to their families out of the $30 monthly "cash allowance" which they will receive. Preference is given to those men promising the largest allotments, and Mr. Fechner said any worker ought to be able to send back at least $23 a month to his family, since his board and lodging are provided to him. No color line is drawn in the recruits as is shown in the photo. —Acme Photo.

Many Negroes Being Sent To Forest Camps

Citizens Support Plea of Armstrong Association to Labor Secretary

A fine group of young Negro men was included in the first contingents of unemployed men sent to Fort Hoyle and Camp Meade, Maryland, from Philadelphia, to serve in President Roosevelt's reforestation army. The exodus started last Friday. Detachments are being dispatched to the camps as fast as the men receive the endorsement of the Philadelphia County Relief Board and pass the physical examination at the 103rd Regiment Armory at Broad and Callowhill sts.

Thomas W. Harris, 19, 763 S. 15th st., was the first Negro to be selected. He left for Fort Hoyle with 32 other white and colored men last Friday. No discrimination whatever is being practiced in selecting the men, those who fail to make the grade are rejected for physical or mental reasons only.

PLACING DESERVING MEN

Miss Dorothy Kahn, one of the directors of the relief board, informed the TRIBUNE that every effort is being made to give deserving men an opportunity to be placed. She spoke highly of the creditable showing of young Negro applicants and said it was impossible to determine how many of them have been sent to the camps to date as no record is being kept as to race or nationality. However, a considerable number of the finest in Negro manhood in the city has passed the pyhsical examination and are slated for employment in the forests.

The men will receive $30.00 per month and must leave at least $5.00 per week to their dependents. They will be paid twice monthly and must sign up to serve for not less than six months.

Philadelphia's quota is placed at 3,000 and every effort is being made by local leaders and organizations to see that the Negro employed is placed in proportion to his needs for immediate relief and employment.

Wayne L. Hopkins, of the Armstrong Association has called the attention of local leaders and organizations of both races to the need for justice and fair play in the matter of employment of Negroes, and have requested them to use their influence in seeing that the Negro is not discriminated against in employment sponsored by the Federal Government.

As a result of this overture, an encouraging response has been made. Several communications have been dispatched to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, calling her attention to the plight of unemployed Negroes and the urgency of placing them on payrolls through which Negro family life might be saved from further disintegration.

Among those who have pledged support to Mr. Hopkins and are co-operating with the Armstrong Association are: John T. Emlen, president of the Board of the Association; Dr. E. A. E. Palmquist, executive secretary of the Philadelphia Federation of Churches; E. Washington Rhodes, editor, the Philadelphia TRIBUNE; Dr. John M. Marquess, Exalted Ruler, Quaker City Lodge of Elks No. 720; Attorney Herbert E. Millen, president local branch of the N. A. A. C. P.; Eustace Gay, Managing Editor, Philadelphia TRIBUNE; J. Rodman Paul of the firm of Biddle, Paul, Dawson and Yocum, Counsellors at Law and Proctors in Admiralty, and Everett S. Elwood, executive secretary and treasurer, National Board of Medical Examiners.

The ages of the applicants range from 18 to 25. Only those who have dependents are being selected. To enlist the applicant must have registered with the County Relief Board for food orders. No new registrations are being taken for the forest camps until those already registered have been disposed of.

Although enlistment is for six months volunteers may withdraw upon obtaining another job. Fifty camps for 200 men each are to be established in Pennsylvania. The State's quota in the reforestation army is about 25,000 men. There are 300,000 acres of national forest in the State.

MANY NEGROES RECRUITED FOR FORESTRY JOBS

Scores Of Negroes Among Those Receiving Help In Government Jobs Relief Project

(Picture On Page Five)

Scores of Negroes are among the hundreds of recruits being accepted here for the National Reforestation program provided for by a recent measure of the National Govenment. This information was given an Argus reporter Tuesday by Peter Kasius, official of the Provident Association. The plan is one of the movements for relief from the depression started by President Roosevelt. Representative Oscar DePriest succeeded in getting a clause into the act which declares against discrimination based on race, creed or color. The N. A. A. C. P. has taken an interest in seeing that this provision of the bill is carried out.

To Be Like Army

There will be a contingent of 25,000 men given the Government relief jobs in the Western States. They must be between 18 and 25 years of age and have dependents. The men will receive $1 a day and their board, lodging, clothing, etc.

Plans call for the recruits to pass a physical examination, not as rigid as that required for entering the army. They will then be sent to army post (Jefferson Barracks here) for two weeks of conditioning. After this they are sent to one of the large areas where the forestry conservation program is to be conducted. Those from this vicinity are expected to be sent to the Great Smoky Mountain Park in North Carolina and Tennessee or to Hot Springs, Ark.

To Provide Months Of Work

Qualifications require that the recruits for the Forestry Conservation Corps be unemployed, unmarried men, who are willing to assign from $22 to $25 of their $30 monthly pay to dependants. Forest projects that will require more than a million men months of work to complete, have been outlined. The areas in which the work is to be conducted are scattered from coast to coast.

It is reported that of the 900 men to be sent to the Forestry Conservation Corps from St Louis, 350 will be colored citizens.

CONTEND FOR CITY JOBS IN PHILADELPHIA

Colored Citizens Bracing To Stop Loss of Ground. Judge Henry and Asst. Dist. Atty. Rhodes in for Battle.

PHILADELPHIA— (ANP) — From all indications it is evident that local citizens are looking forward to the efforts of at least four men prominent in city affairs to bring them out of the morass. They are: Major R. R. Wright, Sr., Atty. Raymond Pace Alexander, Editor Rhodes, and Floyd Logan, all of whom are working in an effort to stem the flow of jobs away from the Negro, and to influence the city administration to give the Negroes "better breaks."

Seek Municipal Jobs

In an effort to secure representation in the employment list at the City Education Building, a Committee of citizens from the League went to the City hall last Monday to face the City School board with their demands for the employement of Negroes in that branch of the city's administration. Efforts are also being made to force the city to employ colored girls in the City Library along the Parkway, where only white girls are now employed.

Meanwhile in the City of Philadelphia proper, a noticeable lag, and lack of co-operation on the part of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has slackened interest in civic aggressiveness of local citizens, who admit that the town needs a reform. And with the death of Julian St. George White, executive secretary of the branch, the name of Floyd Logan has been suggested as a successor, with many local people believing that Mr. Logan will inject a new spirit into the organization.

Facing A Fight

Among these the name of Judge Henry stands out prominently, with a general opinion prevailing that a white magistrate will succeed the affable and efficient Negro jurist. This fact is causing colored citizens much alarm, as they come to Judge Henry's defense, with praises as to his high competence and remarkable judgment and efficiency. Yet it appears that the handwriting on the wall. Ass't. U. S. District Attorney E. Washington Rhodes, is also expected to be replaced by a white man.

Out in West Philadelphia the citizens are wondering as to just what Boxing Commissioner Robert J. (Bob) Nelson is going to do, and what attitude he will take towards the situation.

WATERBURY CONN. AMER
MAY 4, 1933

Who Wants Such Work as Mexicans Do?

A recent inspection of 83 California labor camps disclosed to C. M. Goethe, president of the Immigration Study commission, as he reported in a communication to the editor of this newspaper yesterday, that of 2,622 men employed, 1,063 were of foreign birth. Of these 1,063 aliens, 45 per cent were Mexicans and Asiatics—chiefly, no doubt, Japanese and Filipinos.

"Meanwhile," Mr. Goethe observed, "Americans were begging for jobs at a daily wage of 75 cents."

In the existing economic circumstances of the United States, many Americans, perhaps, would welcome the chance to get jobs at 75 cents a day—even such jobs as Mexicans and assorted Asiatics are doing in the California labor camps. What Mr. Goethe and his commission have in mind, however, we take it, is not the immediate situation but a long range view of the position of American labor in years to come. In this regard, Mr. Goethe pointed out that, due to the considerably greater fecundity of Mexicans, those of the present generation will have 729 great-grandchildren, compared to only 27 for a similar number of contemporary Americans.

It becomes relevant, then, to observe that such labor as Mexicans, Asiatics and—in the "deep" South—low-caste Negroes are assigned to perform is of a kind, or kinds, which self-respecting white American workmen would and ordinarily do consider beneath them, as free American citizens. In general, it is a kind of elementary manual labor that involves wallowing in mud and slime.

Possibly the application of a quota system to check, if it can be done effectively, the immigration of Mexicans in such numbers that they may compete with native Americans in the factories and mills would be desirable; but in ordinary circumstances there will be no American competition with Mexicans for jobs in such fields as the California labor camps. Yet those jobs are essential, according to their kind, and must be done by somebody.

In other words, American enterprise must always have available a fairly considerable number of Mexicans, or others of similar type, to do them.

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 19 1933

IN DEFENSE OF THE HUMBLE.

Not from the Northeast but from the South has come the first strong note of concern over what may happen to Negro labor under certain operations of the National Recovery Administration. The Norfolk Virginia-Pilot and its colleague The Ledger-Dispatch of that city have pointed out a real danger to "low-skilled or unskilled" Negroes in reports of labor displacements in the South under the minimum wage and hours sections of the President's Agreement. To these poor folk, say the Norfolk newspapers, the Blue Eagle may be a predatory bird instead of a feathered messenger of happiness.

A Norfolk restaurant, obliged to raise its minimum wage under the code—a wage that had been acceptable to Negro workers—dismissed them and employed Caucasians in their place. The newspaper fears that thousands of Negroes, engaged as porters, janitors, elevator men, messengers, drivers and the like, will be ousted throughout the country by employers who hire Negroes at present because they can get them cheaper. These employers would prefer white labor. The newspaper calls for an appeal to the sense of justice of persons disposed so to displace their help.

If in the pre-code days [says The Virginian-Pilot] an employer made use of Negro workers because he could hire them at low wages, there is a moral obligation on him to retain their services now that a national code requires that they be paid a little more money. It would be a grim and tragic commentary on the national recovery effort if a business and industrial regimentation directed to lifting the people out of depression should operate to plunge the most depressed of them in a worse depression still.

With this humanitarian and just sentiment all fair-minded employers will agree. We feel certain also that, while there may be no "statutory way to arrest this threatened displacement," General JOHNSON and the President himself will take notice of the plight of these humble ones and protect them under the great discretionary powers of enforcement in the NRA. And Northerners who do not believe that the Southern white is often the Negro's best friend may reflect upon the fact that from the South, where the Negro is most at home and best understood, comes this first appeal for his protection under the New Deal.

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

The Blue Eagle and Jim-Crow

By KELLY MILLER

From the earliest times the eagle has been regarded as a noble bird—vigorous of wing, strong of beak and talons, piercing of eye and dauntless of courage. The eagle has been adopted as the symbol of many a state.. The Roman Eagle symbolized the courage and valor of that mighty empire. This same bird symbolizes the freedom of the American spirit and is stamped upon our almighty Dollar.

The apostles of the industrial recovery have adopted the Blue Eagle as symbolic of the New Deal. No nobler or more fitting symbol could have been adopted, if the spirit of the N. R. A. is to be characterized by the qualities of this noble bird. May he spread his protecting wings over the new industrial regime, insuring justice, fair play and equal opportunity for all.

Birth of Jim Crow

Jim-Crow was born in a stable yard in Louisville, Ky., in 1811. A travelling comedian, looking out of his hotel window, saw a stable boy cutting up characteristic antics terminating in the refrain: "Turn around and jump about, and jump, I'm Jim Crow." James Crow was the performer's bona fide name.

The comedian was struck with the possibilities of the performance and the refrain. The act was incorporated in his repertoire and was performed throughout the country with great applause. It made a hit which immortalized an unknown Negro, and gave a nomenclature calculated to stigmatize his race with the stamp of lasting inferiority.

From such an origin arose the jim-crow policy of the American people in dealing with the race of that simple souled Louisville buffoon. Today we have jim-crow schools, jim-crow churches, jim-crow cars, jim-crow sections of the city, and in a word jim-crowism stamps every feature of life where the two races operate separately. I suppose that there might be a jim-crow Heaven and a jim-crow hell, if racial distinctions survive the grave, according to the desire of those who profiteer in race prejudice.

Mortal Enemies

Jim-crow is a ghastly, gaunt, ungainly bird which befouls the aims and ideals of the American Eagle. His spirit is cowardly; his croak is gruesome. Jim-crow and eagle are mortal enemies. They cannot thrive on the same atmosphere. The eagle must destroy jim-crow or have his dominion poluted with cowardice, injustice and the slavish spirit. The two are so deeply contrasted in nature and spirit that they cannot exercise joint dominion.

The spirit of these emblematic birds finds concrete illustration in the N. R. A. which the present administration has set up to promote recovery and to lift the nation out of the slough of depression. Fortunately indeed may the nation consider itself that the chief executive who has necessarily been clothed with dictatorial power, has nothing of the jim-crow spirit in his background or traditions. The blue eagle well characterizes the spirit of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Equal opportunity for all; special favor for none, was the keynote of his campaign and is the avowed policy of his administration. But jim-crow is an ugly fact whose existence cannot be ignored, any more than we can ignore the existence of any other form of evil. According to the Roosevelt intention, the N. R. A. must be operated without regard to race, creed, or color. But the Blue Eagle meets Jim-Crow in the way, who insists that every program shall bear the taint of race and the stigma of color.

Blue Eagle Challenged

Jim-Crow stands defiantly athwart the Blue Eagle's path, and stubbornly disputes the right of way. Blue Eagle must triumph or Jim-Crow must give way or be forced out of the way. President Roosevelt has laid down broad, general principles in the Blue Eagle spirit. He has put the immediate administration of the recovery act in the hands of three of his most liberal minded and patriotic cabinet members. Secretaries Ickes and Perkins are known for their undeviating devotion to the blue eagle ideals. Secretary Roper, though technically a Southerner where jim-crowism flourishes like a green bay tree, is also known for his liberal and generous spirit and his loyalty to the standards of the nobler bird despite provincial drawbacks.

All those who are in any way charged with N. R. A. administration have been instructed, we prefer to believe, that jim-crow must be pushed aside and his former dominion reduced to a minimum, while the Blue Eagle asserts his imperial right of way.

The immemorial victims of jim-crowism should rally around the standard of the Blue Eagle and uphold the hands of the N. R. A. administration and hold up the hand of Roosevelt and his subordinates as Aaron upheld the faltering hands of Moses. The N. R. A. should be nailed over every door post.

Blue Eagle and Jim-Crow, Jim-crow and Blue Eagle—these two birds which bid to typify the American spirit. Compare them—there is no comparison. There is only contrast. Jim-Crow must give way; the Eagle must exert his undisputed sway over all the land and over the peoples thereof.

CRUMBLING ECONOMIC FOUNDATION OF BLACK AMERICA IS BLOTTED OUT IN "NEW DEAL"

SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT RULE LOST IN ROOSEVELT'S DELAY OF ACTION ON NRA JIM CROWISM

Cotton Code Kills 15000 Negro Jobs

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—(ANP)—Six months of the Roosevelt "New Deal" has almost completely changed the economic front of the nation. Skipper Roosevelt found the Ship of State almost a-foundered in the waters of economic depression. He heard the call for action and proceeded forthwith to set the vessel in motion. Nobody yet knows where the intrepid Skipper is headed, flying the banner of NIRA. White America, made despondent by inaction, as indicated by increasing unemployment, has welcomed the change. Black America, identical in hopes and aspirations and loyalties, has joined White America in hoping for the best. Whatever may be the destination of Skipper Roosevelt and his "brain trust" all classes of citizens join in hoping for the best.

Crumbles Economic Foundation

Six months of the Roosevelt "New Deal" has almost completely obliterated whatever economic foundation there was to the life of Black America. When a new skipper was called to command the Ship of State, the Negro, like all his fellow citizens, despaired for a better day. "Hewer of wood and drawer of water," he was caught in the hold of the vessel which was set in motion by the Skipper Roosevelt without warning to him nor thought of him. Roosevelt has put boldly out to sea, but the Negro is not on deck. He is in the dark bottom of the ship, screaming to make his voice heard.

"Help us or we perish!" his strongest voices cry without success.

Brusquely Roosevelt stepped upon the foundering Ship of State and set it in motion. Even those upon the decks knew not his intentions. Congress met and the National Industry Recovery Act, be later known as NIRA or RA, was born. But those upon e decks could at least now see to that the course charted held some ight prospect for them. They uld follow the new program with eir eye.

Since emancipation as a chattel slave, the Negro has sought to ignore the economic distinctions in American life which have forced him into the mold of an unequal citizen. Looking not backward, he has sought and hoped to catch up by 'inchin' along." He has never once thought of losing the footing already gained.

Expected Security In Government Rule

Negro leadership had its back turned when action was begun in speedily pushing the recovery program. Its chair was snatched. Eight months ago, it would have been impossible to cause either Negro leaders or workers to admit that within so short a time the half loaf upon which the Negro fed by public sanction might become a crumb under government fiat.

The cotton textile code was the tocsin of alarm. It had been hoped that government partnership with industry would create a situation in which the Negro might sell his la- or as he does to the postoffice nd other government departments. n fact, there was a tendency to elcome the turn of things, to rust to the government at Washngton to take proper care of all its citizens. But disillusionment came with public announcement of the cotton code. Uncle Sam took care of his white workers, but 15,000 blacks were left out in the cold.

"I'll get around to that later," Mr. Roosevelt expressly announced.

One Code After Another

Rapidly, action was speeded toward the other codes, lumber,

steel, coal, etc., in which large numbers of Negroes are employed in the south.

Two young men, alert and intelligent, had sighted the danger afar off. They were John Davis, Harvard law graduate, and Robert Weaver, a doctor of philosophy. They were in Washington, close to the scene of action. With Davis as the planner and Weaver as the painstaking statistician, the two men leaped into a situation which had not been generally recognized and formed the National Negro Industrial League. Acting boldly upon their own initiative, they entered the code hearings and battled for the race. They made their ces heard and won friends, but ne, they were not strong ugh.

They battled against age-encrust- prejudice. The found the lead- rs of southern industry in Wash- ington demanding that they be allowed to pay Negro laborers less than whites. They insisted upon a wage differential throughout the south. Davis and Weaver told the committee that it cost as much to live in Birmingham as in Pittsburgh and that if the Negro was paid a lower wage, he could not be as good a purchaser, that if that were so, the end of the recovery program, to stimulate industry, would be defeated. But they spoke upon a majority of deaf ears. In the codes so far adopted, government sanction has been given to lower wages for Negroes.

The Negro press awoke to the impending danger soon after Davis and Weaver. A Washington news agency compiled the following headlines from Negro newspapers indicating the spirit of editors and reporters:

"NRA—'No Recovery A'Tall'."

"New Kind of Slavery Lurks in the New Industrial Code."

"South Seeks Dual Standard in New Code."

"Connivery of White South Deprives Negroes of NRA Benefits.

"North Carolina Workers Un easy Under NRA Displacements.'

"Fight Against NRA Discrimi nation Rages."

"NRA Should Stand for 'Negr Recovery Also.'"

South Wants To Keep Exploitation Prices

Davis and Weaver had seen th Negro completely overlooked in th cotton textile code and discriminat ed against under the lumber, stee and laundry codes. They sent ou a clarion call for help. All th power of the race must be mar shaled. From the Federal Counci of Churches came Dr. George E Haynes to sit in with them at th code hearings. Word reached th National Urban League and the Na tional Association for the Advance ment of Colored People in thei New York headquarters, neither o which organizations had been prepared to step into the shifting scene in Washington. Conferences had been held by both organizations with big mugwugs in Washington, but these conferences had availed naught.

These groups now rallied to protest and shifted their gears to work on details. The N. A. A. C. P. gathered evidence on instances of discrimination and placed responsibility on Recovery program officials. It was reported that Memphis employers were discharging Negroes by wholesale because they were not "worth $14 a week." In one county in Georgia, the population of which is 40 per cent Negro, 300 Negroes were fired who had been receiving 50 cents a day because the code requirement for the type of public construction work they were doing was 30 cents an hour. In Birmingham, white retail grocers drew up a code of $6 a week for "Negro porters and delivery boys." In Arkansas white farmers sent their sons to the Civilian conservation camps where they received $30 a month and set Negroes to work for $10 and $15 a month.

Appoint White Adviser

Both the N. A. A. C. P. and the National Urban League demanded that a Negro be appointed to guard the interests of Negro workers. This demand became insistent. Dr. Haynes, Mr. Davis and Dr. Weaver proceeded in their plan to enlist all racial resources in the fight, aided by whatever support might be obtained from white agencies. There were two results.

First, the astonishing announcement was made that a young white man, Clark Foreman, nephew of the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, had been appointed an advisor on conditions among Negroes. Second, a joint committee for Negro economic welfare was set up. It represents the following organizations: The African Methodist Episcopal church, through Bisho E. D. W. Jones; the African Meth odist Episcopal Zion church through Dr. Charles Wesley; th Baptist church, through Dr. L. K Williams; the N. A. A. C. P through Atty. Wm. H. Hastie; th National Bar Association, throug Atty. Frank W. Adams; the Y. W C. A., through Mrs. Myra Colso Callis, and the Elks, through J Finley Wilson. Dr. Haynes is chai man of this Joint Committee; Jo Davis, secretary, Dr. Weaver, tec nical advisor, and J. Finley W son, chairman of the finance co mittee.

Announcement of the oppoi ment of Foreman, a southern wh man, to speak for Negroes v greeted by undisguised condem tion. The N. A. A. C. P. sent sharp blast to Washington and N gro newspapers, even those of dependent and of Democratic le ing, expressed extreme umbr because of the act. After Fo man was appointed, it was learn that the Rosenwald Fund intere had been behind him, although Rosenwald Fund has not been the job in Washington to prot Negroes against discrimination the codes.

Foreman has gone to work spite protests and announcem was made this week that Miss cia Pitts, Chicago colored girl, been appointed secretary to h thus making him one of the v few white southern gentlemen v have colored secretaries.

Roper Calls a Committee

Thursday, Friday and Saturd a week ago, a new kind of com tee called by Secretary Roper vened in Washington to bolster fight for Negroes. The chair was Robert L. Varn, Pittsb editor and lawyer, who is now assistant attorney general. members of the committee, w competent, seemed to have b picked with an eye to Roose supporters.

This committee charged that Negro was being discrimin against under the codes in North as well as the South.

White southerners seem to become active to set up a diffe tial in wages for black and workers long before the Negro pected such an effort would made. Their position seemed so reasonable to them that an approach was made to Negroes in the South to support white employers in establishing such codes. The Chamber of Commerce of Montgomery, Ala., sought to get Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute to endorse the program of white laundry workers for lower wages for Negroes and, without seeing him, circulated the report that he agreed that Negroes should receive a different wage from whites. As soon as Dr. Moton heard of the report he repudiated it.

Negroes Rally To N. R. A.

From scores of cities in the south have come the reports of valiant efforts of Negro consumers to bolter the NRA program and each such report is accompanied by another instance where Negro workers are deprived of the benefits of the codes.

Julian Harris, white Georgian, wrote in the New York Times for Sept. 10: "If the Blue Eagle of the NRA had been looking a few days ago over the shoulder of a Negro employe of a manufacturing company in a great southern city he would have seen the Negro draw from his pay envelope a pink sheet bearing this message:

"To all colored employes:

"The wages you are paid now are more than this company can pay and stay in business unless each worker produces more. While we pay more per hour than we paid in 1929, our competitors in the north pay their white help only 70 per cent what they paid them in 1929.

"If the 'false friends' of the colored people do not stop their propaganda about paying the same wages to colored and white employes this company will be forced to move the factory to a section where the minimum wage will produce the greatest production.

"This company does not base wages on color but entirely on efficiency. We pay twice as much wages to some white employes as to others because they are twice as efficient.

"Our records show that the efficiency of colored help is only 50 per cent of that of white help in similar plants in the north and the manufacturing company has lost a quarter million dollars in finding that out.

Efficiency At 6c to 13c Per Hour

"Stop your 'friends' from talking you out of your job."

"It should be said, first," Mr. Harris concludes, "that the Negro employes of this company receive from 6 to 13 cents an hour for

SOUTH IS WARNED ON MINIMUM WAGE

Public Works Administrator Tells Five States to Drop Race Discrimination.

URGED TO HASTEN PLANS

Unless Applications Are Filed Soon, Money May Be Allotted to Federal Projects.

By JULIAN HARRIS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Sept. 21.—In a concise statement, emphasized by the thud of his fist, Colonel H. Waite, Deputy Administrator of Public Works, notified representatives of the advisory boards of five Southern States yesterday that the minimum wage was obligatory and applied to both whites and Negroes.

Previous to the meeting, which was in camera, several members of the advisory boards said that sub-divisions of their States were pro-

testing the minimum wage. These members asserted that objection to the minimum wage was based on the fact that labor, especially Negro workers, could be obtained more cheaply, and that cities and counties did not feel they should be forced to pay higher wages on the public works projects.

It was when he emerged from the conference and was questioned on this point that Colonel Waite banged his fist heftily and asserted emphatically:

"Will Be No Exceptions."

"All labor—white, black, or brown—is going to get 40 cents an hour and a 30-hour week. That is final. There will be no exceptions."

By way of explanation, Colonel Waite reminded his hearers that the object of the public works bill is not only to provide more employment but to increase wages; and these purposes the administration intends to carry out.

"With the week's work limited to thirty hours," continued Colonel Waite, "the common laborer will receive only $12 a week, but double shifts can be employed, thus increasing twofold the amount of men required to complete a project. The 30 per cent gift clause in the loans to States and municipalities was placed in the bill to provide for this increase in labor costs. In reality, the borrowing city or State will be paying about the same wages that prevail, for the government, through the gift, shoulders the increased cost in order that additional men can be employed."

States Urged to Hurry.

The boards of the five Southern States represented in the meeting were urged by Colonel Waite to speed up approval of their various projects as the administration plans to pass on them by the first of the year. It is, he said, the intention of the Public Works Administrator to have at least $1,800,000,000 awarded to the States by that time, in addition to the $1,500,000,000 for Federal projects.

"Unless the States get their applications into Washington in time," warned Colonel Waite, "the resulting surplus will go to Federal projects."

In this connection, Colonel Waite expressed the belief that the situation in Georgia, as well as in other States with constitutional restriction on their borrowing power, is serious. Several schemes to circumvent these restrictions in order to make loans legally to such States have been suggested but were not

Colonel Waite told the board members that after an air tour of 6,000 miles he felt certain the administration's program will be successful. He added that he had been impressed by the membership of the various State boards.

General.

Labor—1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Negro Removal Act?

Judging from the complaints coming from all sections of the country, and particularly from the South, regarding the displacement of Negro workers and the discrimination against them under N.R.A., one will be inclined to feel that there is some virtue in the designation which has been given the Recovery Act by some of its critics. Is N.R.A. in fact the "Negro Removal Act?"

A Ringing Declaration

The statement of Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, taking a positive stand against any discrimination under N. R.A. and declaring for equal wages and equal opportunities for Negroes in the South, is forceful, logical and timely. The statement is printed in full in this edition and The Richmond Planet recommends its careful perusal.

Dr. Moton has properly sensed the need of the times. Negroes should recognize the fact that casualties are inevitable in any crusade for justice and progress. They must be willing to pay the price, if the color cloud is to be lifted and the bane of American Jim-Crowism removed from the race. Dr. Moton by this ringing declaration in favor of equal rights and opportunities for all Americans, regardless of the cost, has joined the "Take-It-Standing-Up Battalion."

No Black Code, No White Code; NRA Code Is for All, Administration Tells South

General Hugh S. Johnson, NRA chief, and his staff of officials are determined that the Negro workers get a fair deal under the industrial codes. This was proved Sept. 28 when the general and one of his deputies told southern industrialists, bent upon establishing lower wage scales for Negroes, "You'll submit to codes which deal fairly with Negro labor or your states will get no federal money."

Speaking to a group of southern lumbermen at the capitol in Washington, Gen. Johnson said, "I'm keeping my eye on you lumbermen. I intend to make some investigations of my own and if this new wage scale isn't right, up it goes again."

To help General Johnson ascertain whether the wage scale is right, Mrs. Mabel Byrd, Negro economist of the University of Chicago, has been placed in the NRA division of economics for the purpose of observing the possible exploitation of Negro workers in all codes.

At the same time that the general was dealing with the nonconformers in the capital H. H. Wait, deputy administrator of the public works administration, openly and forcefully was telling industrialists from five southern states assembled in Atlanta that no exceptions would be made in the wages of Negroes.

"Federal money will go into the states only on this condition: that all labor—white, black and brown—is going to get 40 cents an hour and a 30-hour week. That's final. There will be no exceptions."

Negroes and the NRA

Authentic news reports from the South tell of discriminations against Negro workers by employers who have signed the President's unemployment agreement and are displaying the Blue Eagle. In a number of instances, where it has been necessary to increase the minimum rate of pay, Negroes have been discharged and whites hired in their places.

This is a shameful thing and the tendency should be fought tooth and nail. Negroes cannot afford to stand helplessly by while bread and meat are being taken from them. Happily, forces are at work to combat this trend, which fortunately is not as widespread as was at first believed.

This matter of discrimination against Negro workers is not one with which the National Recovery Administration has much power to deal, so long as employers otherwise live up to the letter of the agreements they have signed. Determined pressure on the Administration by aroused Negroes everywhere, however, will bring desired attention to the evils of discrimination.

So far as has been learned, flagrant cases of discrimination have been confined largely to the South. It was not to be expected that the South, NRA or no NRA, would change its traditional attitude over night. After all, the days of miracles are past. Elsewhere in the country Negroes, along with other workers, are benefiting from the upturn in business and employment that has come with the functioning of the NRA. In factories, mines, stores and on public works Negroes, along with white workers, are being benefited. As the sweep of re-employment continues toward prosperity, and when the administration awakes to its responsibility to the Negro worker, discrimination will lessen.

In the meantime, Negroes everywhere should organize as consumers and producers to bring to bear the necessary political pressure and to strike back at employers who are still afflicted with Negrophobia. After all, no one will do as much for us as we can do for ourselves.—Pittsburgh Courier.

HOW NRA AFFECTS THE NEGRO WOMEN

Many Bosses Will Not Give Them NRA Wages

New York, Oct. 2—In Memphis, Tenn., a factory employed Negro women at $4.50 per week, 83-4 hours a day. Many of these women had been with the concern for several years and there had been no complaint about their work. When the code was established under the NRA, wages are increased to $12 and the hours reduced to 8. But the boss could not think of paying that much money to Negro workers, so all the Negro women were promptly fired and white women hired in their places. This is what Negro workers can expect from the blue buzzard. And this is being done not only in Memphis, but all over the country. The new deal means more unemployment for the Negro masses.

The code for laundry workers in the South is 14 cents an hour. The bosses give an excuse for this outrage that if they have to pay more wages they will be forced to discharge the Negro laundry workers and hire white women for the job. They further state that if they did this, the Negro women would take in washing for such low pay that it would take customers waay from the laundry. These are the plain bare facts; first, of the terrible discrimination practiced at all times, against the Negro workers, men and women; and second, they prove that the code spells more misery for the overburdened Negro working women.

In New York city, Negro and white laundry workers, mostly women, put up a splendid fight against the outrageous conditions in the industry. In Chicago, Negro and white dressmakers won a battle for better wages and hours because they united in working class solidarity.

In St. Louis two thousand Negro and white women nut pickers gave a brilliant example of solidarity and won their demands. When the white and Negro workers in the southern factories learn their lesson they will realize that only through organization and strike will they be able to better their conditions. No help will come in any other way.

UNFAIRNESS OF PROPOSED HOTEL CODE CITED IN LENGTHY BRIEF SUBMITTED BY NEGRO GROUP

SCALE OUTLINED BY INDUSTRY WOULD PROVIDE SCANT $339.04 PER YEAR

Bishop Jones Is Spokesman For White House Protestants Representing Multitude Of Bell-Hops, Maids and Waiters

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—(By T. W. Anderson for the (ANP)—Swiftly following up the attack launched against discrimination against Negroes under the NRA codes, the Joint Committee on National Recovery, with Bishop E. W. D. Jones of the A. M. E. Z church acting as spokesman, fashe the proposed code of fair competi tion for the Hotel industry, in the hearing held here last Monday morning before Deputy Adminis rator A. D. Whitesides, in the cau us room of the New House Build ng.

The Joint Committee protested he acceptance of the proposed ode on the claims that the scale of both wages and hours tended to work hardships upon Negro em ployes who would fall within the ange of the code, and that the in ended stretching of employment o include additional workers would ot be realized under the code as t stood when presented to the hear ng.

Bishop Jones, in a 15-page brief ntered the depositions of the Com nittee to show that the scale was njurious to the welfare of Negro workers, and cited statistics to sup port his contentions.

Under the proposed code hours f work will be 54 for males and 8 for females. The Committee ontended for hours of 48 for nales and 40 for females. The wage scale under the proposed cale would be 28 cents per hour or "such employes, as do not fall nder the classification of bellman, orters, waiters, waitresses, hotel arber shop employes, and hotel eauty shop employes." Thus the minimum wage is for only a small ercentage of hotel employes.

This same minimum provides for wages of $15.12 per week for work ers in cities of 500,000 or over for males, and $12.62 per week for females. From these sums must be deducted $2.50 per week for meals, leaving the males a yearly income of $656.24 per year, for 54 hours per week, and females $518.96 per year for 48 hours of work. The obvious unfairness of such a scale is clear.

In cities like Washington, which has permitted a 20 per cent reduction of wages from the standard scale on account of location in "the southern area," the wage scale would go like this:

For males: $11.66 per week for 54 hours, $608.32 per year, less $130 per year for meals, leaving $476.32 upon which a male worker must provide himself with all other necessities. For females less the meal reduction, $339.04 per year is left.

The Joint Committee pointed out that in other spots in the "southern area" workers in other fields received greater considerations, and cited the cotton textile industry. In this industry the workers were given a minimum of $12.00 per week, after industry had argued that workers employed in mill vilyages were privileged to cheaper rents, lower food production costs, and other things, and that a twelve dollar per week minimum would be fair. The Committee through Bishop Jones called the Administrator's attention to this fact, and showed him that the minimum for cotton textile workers, with these extenuating circumstances was over $3.00 per week higher than the minimum for females under the proposed hotel code; in spite of the fact that they did not have any of the advantages of low rents, cheap food costs, or other features cited for the textile workers. Washington, D. C., was shown to be higher in living costs than the majority of the other regions of the southern area, and higher than most of the highly urbanized areas, not allowed 20 per cent reductions from the standard. Other states allowed 20 per cent reductions were: Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. States allowed 10 per cent reductions were: Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Kentucky.

The request of the Joint Committee was that the hour scale be changed to 48 for males, and 40 for females, and that a mimimum of not less than 35 cents per hour be paid for these workers. These would include cooks. etc.

For the other groups which employ more than the average number of workers, the Committee proposed certain modifications in the suggested scales. oFr this group includes bellmen, porters, waiters, waitresses, hotel barber shop employes and hotel beauty shop employes. This group totals more than two-thirds of the total employes in the hotel industry. The wage scale suggested for these workers would be based, by comparison, upon what they received in 1929. The Joint Committee argued that there was no accurate measure by which the individual wage paid each employe in 1929 could be computed, and urged modifications of this proposal.

The Joint Committee on National Recovery, formerly known as the Negro Industrial League, is functioning under the sponsorship of the several outstanding national bodies and organizations which have endorsed it. These include:

The Negro Industrial League, N. A. A. C. P., Public Affairs Committee of the National Y. W. C. A., Race Relations Department, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Inc., National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., A. M. E. Church, A. M. E. Zion Church, I. B. P. O. Elks of the World, Women's Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention, National Negro Business League, National Negro Bar Association, National Association of Technicians, and the National Federation of Colored Catholics.

The organization recently changed its name to the present title, and is headed by Dr. George E. Haynes, chairman, John Prescott Davis, executive secretary; Nannie H. Burroughs, treasurer, and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, technical adviser, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Among the more important things accomplished by the organization are the findings which they have so effectively presented to the NRA officials in the hearings on the codes affecting the following industries and trades: textile, steel, coal, iron, lumber, fertilizer, laundry, cleaning, and dyeing. There are other codes to be presented, and the Committee is prepared to present its briefs at each hearing in the defense of the rights of the under-privileged Negro workers, and to fight for elimination of discrimination in these industries.

The Committee has found that various methods are being used to discriminate, or take advantage of Negro workers. Among these can be listed the following:

By excluding from wage and scale hours benefits certain classes of labor, said classes being those almost wholly manned by Negro common laborer, for instance textiles.

By establishing a minimum wage and hours provision by geographical districts and setting low wages for those districts where the majority of the laborers are Negroes. Examples are found in the iron and steel, coal and lumber industries.

By establishing outright low wages for so-called "Negro jobs," or where Negroes represent practically the total labor supply. Example, the fertilizer industry, where Negroes comprise 84 per cent of the total labor supply, with a wage scale set at 25 cents per hour. Laundry industry, wages set for the south, that is, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Texas, are 22½ cents per hour, and 14 cents per hour for the rest of the south. However, this laundry code is temporary, and Secretary Davis advised the Associated Negro Press that it would be fought by the Joint Committee.

Another way in which the Negro suffers discrimination is found in the industries in which white and colored labor are about equal in the south, in which the codes provide that those persons getting 30 cents in 1929 will get 30 cents under the NRA, but those who got more than 30 cents will get 40 cents per hour under the NRA. This results in Negroes who always got less than whites in 1929 getting only 30, while whites working at their side get 40 cents, just because they got more than 30 in 1929.

Examples of this are found in the structural clay products industry.

In order to fight these discriminations, the Joint Committee is bending every effort to see that Negroes get a fair deal under the codes, and the Committee has specifically requested that the Administrator of the National Recovery Administration order code preparers, who present codes, to include in their code plans, clauses to state that it will be an offense to discriminate against any person on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The insertion of such a clause will insure the Negro workers against such discriminations as being fired by employers to avaid paying a higher wage to Negroes.

Some 682 codes are in the process of study by the NRA, including those which have already been approved by General Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator of the Act.

NEGRO ORGANIZERS URGED AT A.F.L. CONVO

Separate Pay Scales Under NRA Scored

(Other Story Page 3)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution calling upon the American Federation of Labor to engage and volunteer Negro labor organizers to help carry on the nationwide campaign to organize the wage earners under the National Recovery Act, was presented to the 53rd convention of the American Federation of Labor by A. Philip Randolph, national president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car porters.

The resolution was referred to the executive council for consideration to determine the extent to which the funds of the Federation would justify employing Negro labor organizers.

The reaction of the delegates to the demand for Negro labor organizers was unusually enthusiastis and provoked widespread comment. Randolph was requested to give aid himself, and permit the organizers of the Brotherhood to aid different groups in getting colored workers together.

Mr. Randolph also denounced discrimination practiced against Negro workers under the NRA.

He charged that the attempt on the part of certain employers to set up the claim of Negro workers' productive inefficiency is an unsound and indefensible subterfuge to conceal their desire for cheap labor, black or white, and to screen

NEGRO ORGANIZERS URGED AT A.F.L. CONVO

(Continued From Page One)

their greed fo rprofit, and their lack of scientific managerial ability.

Randolph's speech before the convention was on the occasion of the adoption of a resolution condemning proposed separate wage scales for Negroes under the NRA.

According to information received from headquarters of the convention William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and Mr. Randolph, will hold a conference with Hon. Joseph B. Eastman, federal coordinator of trans portation, on the case of the Pullman porters under the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act.

This conference was scheduled to be held during, or immediately after, the convention in Washington.

A resolution dealing with the problem of the Pullman porters to eliminate the Pullman Company Union was introduced by Mr. Randolph. M. T. Webster, chairman of the general executive board was expected to join the Sleeping Car Porters' delegation before the convention closed.

Labor – 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Georgia.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
October 18, 1933

Voting With Mr. Johnstone

In the discussion between Governor Talmadge and Alan Johnstone, federal regional relief administrator, we vote with Johnstone. The point was made by Johnstone that it is the South's "psychology of poverty that makes it afraid to pay real wages for real work," and that it is an incidental aim of the recovery program to eliminate that condition.

Governor Talmadge made the usual argument of the Southerner—that good wages for Negroes would mean that Negroes wouldn't work.

We think as a general rule, that is true. Time was when in order to keep the average Negro "on the job" he had to be as near starvation as possible. If he got a dollar or two ahead, he would lay off the best job until he spent that money. It may be so now. But the Negro is susceptible to all the changes and appetites which the white man is heir to. In the olden days, when all a man could do in the evenings was to sit before a fire and read or doze, the white man did that about as much as the Negro. Except if the Negro had any extra money in the morning when he woke up, he wouldn't get up. The white man would, to try to get more money—greedy, maybe.

Nowadays the auto and the victrola, the facilities for sports and pleasure and the time to enjoy them, are as much a part of the Negro's life as they are of the white man. If the Negro can get the money his appetites and ambitions will grow. He is the world's greatest imitator, and whatever he does wrong is pretty apt to be because of the example set him. If he has a good example in thrift and energy and efficiency, as he used to have when he was at his master's elbow day and night, he turns out to be a pretty good sort of a man. Turn back the pages of history a little bit.

Of course, Governor Talmadge has the popular attitude. It is to hold the Negro down in order to make him work—to keep him poor. And Southerners are willing to keep themselves and their kind and section down and poor in order to keep the Negro that way.

Of course, there are disadvantages and arguments in plenty against paying a relief worker 30 cents an hour out of the public funds when a real worker gets only 40 cents a day. But we ought to be using our ingenuity to get the 40-cent per day man off that wage, into a higher and better realm, instead of trying to drag the 30-cent per hour man down to the 40 cents per day level. Nobody can profit or make progress with human beings working for just enough to keep them alive—for just enough so they will have to steal to make ends meet, and then get on the chain gang, at a cost to the taxpayers of $1.77 per day as in Bibb county. Think of paying $1.77 per day for the work of a convict, and paying 40c per day to a free man!

The farmer cannot make his crops with labor at any such price as 30c per hour, it is claimed. And he can't. Admitted.

But this 40-cents per day labor is what is causing overproduction of crops and the impoverishment of the farmer the government is spending billions to try to overcome. If labor went up to where the farmer could not hire it, the production of cotton and corn and other commodities would be reduced automatically. One man on the farm couldn't overproduce and cause a ruinous surplus. But with hundreds of men working for nothing, is there any wonder that the surplus of crops produced by all this low-wage labor becomes a burden to the world?

The difficulties are many in this readjustment program. But out of it we hope there may come a wage scale for Southern people that is just as good as that of any other section of this country. We are tired of seeing Southern people, white and black, get only the wage given horses and mules—just enough corn and fodder to keep them alive and a stable to stay in. If the NRA had no other object than this, it would be sufficient justification for our enthusiasm over it.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Johnstone is a native of Newberry, S. C., and that he has the slant about Southern poverty and the necessity for its cure that we have.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

AUG 25 1933

COLORED GEORGIANS WANT "NEW DEAL"

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 24 (AP). — A plea for inclusion of colored persons "without discrimination in the President's new deal" went forth here today after a mass meeting where it was charged there had been instances of replacement of competent colored workers by whites as a result of the higher wage scales provided by the NRA. At their gathering yesterday, the colored people adopted resolutions condemning as "unjust and in violation" of the national recovery program any such displacements.

Labor—1930

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Georgia

Moultrie, Ga., Observer
August 29, 1933

The Average Income

Georgia is a state of poor people. The average income is low and that means that the average scale of living is low. Let any man drive through Massachusetts or Ohio for a few days and then return to drive through Georgia for two or three days. The difference is easily seen. We have the mark of poverty along every road side and in the outlying districts of every city. It is seen in the character of the homes and it is seen in the faces o fthe people. If you are not prosperous you can hardly look prosperous.

Low wages and low prices for farm products have kept our state poor. Every man, ambitious to see his state prosperous, should wish for better prices for cotton, tobacco, hogs, etc. And he should long to see higher wages paid. The masses will never be raised until these things come to pass.

The race question is unfortunate. More unfortunate for the whites, maybe, than for the colored. The presence of a million negroes in this state receiving very low wages and incomes serves to lower our average. The negro labor controls the price of ail common labor. The white laborer can never get fair pay until the negro gets better pay. Employers will take the cheapest labor they can get. We canot have one price for negro labor and another for the same class of white labor even if we desired it. The Macon Telegraph is taking a very sensible if unpopular position in regard to this. In lifting our state we must necessarily lift the negro. There is no way around it. The Telegraph said recently:

"With the inauguration of the $14 per week minimum wage scale, complaint is made that in many instances employers who have heretofore used negro labor with apparent satisfaction are now discharging these and substituting white people. Thus it is demonstrated that such employers have been using negro labor solely because it was cheaper, and that if now, a price high enough to secure white labor has to be paid, the shift will be made.

"Of course, this upon the surface appears to be manifestly unfair. It at least is not in keeping with the spirit of helpfulness that is supposed to permeate the entire recovery effort.

But at the same time it demonstrates very conclusively what has been often said in these columns—that the low wages for which the negro has had to work because of his generally inferior service, real or imaginary, have been the means of keeping not only the negro in the depths of poverty, but have also kept the white man down there with him.

"And if the negro in this new deal is not lifted to the higher level of better pay and living conditions, he will pull the entire structure down to his level, eventually if not at once. Eleven million people in the Southern country is too large a population to ignore and shunt out of the stream of better conditions, to admit of any hope to have those better conditions continue. If the negro cannot get $14 per week he has got to have a job at less than that, for he must live. And when he takes a job for less than that, immediately the entire structure of the new deal for the Southern working-man is jeopardized."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
August 24, 1933

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Anonymous Phone Calls to Atlanta Employers Are Reported

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Mr. Mitchell revealed that in connection with the NRA a number of employers have been called on the telephone by impersonators who warned that "the Federal Government was about to check them up."

"Two cases reported to us," Mr. Mitchell said Thursday, "reported that the operator of a barber shop was called and warned to stick to the provisions of the code or undergo investigation by the Federal Government; and in another case, some one who said he was Mr. Broadnax, issued a similar warning to a department store here."

Mitchell said that all who receive such calls should satisfy themselves of the authenticity of the communication by calling his office or that of Mr. Broadnax.

Continuing, Mr. Mitchell said that "impersonating a federal officer is a federal offense, and if we do not obtain information about it the case will be turned over to the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice for tracing down and prosecution."

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"This was so obviously a contradiction to the previous ruling that I wired Washington for an interpretation, and received the reply that it is impossible for trade associations or Chambers of Commerce to approve stays of temporarily approved codes."

Mr. Mitchell said he would call the secretary of the Food Dealers' Association here to inform him of the conflict in rulings.

"This interpretation is highly important now that we have so many temporarily approved codes," Mr. Mtichell said.

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They heard Mayor Key, Robert F. Maddox, chairman of the Atlanta NRA committee; Robert Troutman, who will direct the canvass along with Duncan Peek, Jaycee president, tell of plans for bringing Atlanta 100 per cent under the NRA by means of the canvass.

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"First business men are being asked to participate on faith, but if that is not sufficient, then they should come into the present program through fear, if for nothing else. For fifteen years trade organizations have been operating under fair trade practice agreements which were fine during fair business weather, but when the pinch of hard times came these agreements were of no value because there was no enforcing provision.

"Only some method such as the NRA proposal, fostered by the President, who has the power to make it work, will bring a restoration of normal purchasing power."

Cards Available

Mrs. Max Land, chairman of the women's NRA division, announced [illegible] that pledge cards for individual Blue Eagle consumers Thursday are available at the Chamber of Commerce; and in order to guard against unauthorized distribution of the insignia, heads of the women's organizations are being required to register at headquarters, giving the organization's name and the place and date of meeting.

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Congressman Robert Ramspeck, a co-chairman of the Atlanta NRA campaign committee, and Mrs. Oscar Palmour, vice chairman of the women's division, will speak on various phases of the NRA.

A resolution indorsing the NRA movement, and pledges to sign all citizens of the West End area with Blue Eagle consumers' cards will be considered at the meeting. A crowd of 300 is expected.

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negroes adopted resolutions condemning as "unjust and in violation" of the national recovery program, any such displacements. Speakers pointed out that "increased unemployment among negroes will simply add to the number who are to be maintained in idleness by the taxpayers."

Equal pay for equal services for all was urged and the negroes pledge full co-operation to the President, declaring they would "remind employers that the blue eagle is intended by the President to protect and help all citizens alike without regard to race, sex or religion."

Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald

Aug. 11, 1933

LAUNDRY PETITION HERE IS EXPLAINED

Say Main Objective Is to Provide Proper Sanitary Regulations

In a statement to The Banner-Herald today, the Industrial Laundry and Dry Cleaning company Inc., and Jackson's Laundry, point out that the object of the petition submitted by them to city council last week is to prescribe regulations for proper sanitation where clothes are laundered.

The Banner-Herald, reporting the petition, stated that collars are wrapped in cellophane by the modern launderies. This, the statement says, is not correct, but the brown paper used in wrapping laundry packages provides plenty of protection against germs, it is declared.

The statement follows:

"Some time ago we presented to the city council of Athens a petition which was quoted in full in the August 7th issue of the Athens Banner-Herald under a news item entitled 'Launderies Would Regulate Private Wash Women Here.'

"In the first paragraph of this news item it was stated that we were criticizing the Negro 'Mammy,' and went on to say that the criticism was made by the modern 'down-town' launderies that wrapped your collars in 'cellophane.' In the first place we do not wrap our collars or anything else in cellophane, but we will guarantee that although they are wrapped in ordinary brown paper, that they are clean, sanitary and free from germs when they leave our place.

"We believe further that if there ever was a time in the history of our country when all people should pull together it is now, and although we realize that the city council tabled our petition as they have tabled many another petition in the past, we still believe that the people of Athens are still interested in fair play, and we know that they are interseted in their health.

"It has come to our attention that there is a laundry business being operated outside the city of Athens; this business employing some twelve persons and calling for and delivering laundry in the city of Athens. However, up to the time our petition above referred to was filed with the council, this concern had not paid one dime in taxes and licenses to the city of Athens. Yet, we are required to pay taxes and licenses and we are required to meet every other requirement of the city of Athens, the county of Clarke and the state of Georgia in the conduct of our business. More than this we have recently been required to meet the requirements of the United States government, which we have done.

"We employ some fifty persons in our businesses and these people make their homes in this city. A portion of them are Negroes.

"We seem to have been misunderstood when we filed our petition with the city council of Athens, but if you will re-read our petition you will see that the same deals primarily with the idea of sanitation and cleanliness, which our customers are entitled to have for the protection of themselves and the members of their families. We believe that the people of Athens are interested in sanitation and are entitle to know the facts in the case, and we hope and trust that the council of the city of Athens, who are supposed to represent the people and who are certainly elected by them are likewise interested. In closing we wish to leave this one fact to your good judgment, and that is that we contend that sanitation and cleanliness does not depend upon and is not influenced by starched collars wrapped in celophane.

"INDUSTRIAL LAUNDRY AND
AND DRY CLEANING CO., Inc.
"JACKSON'S LAUNDRY."

Every negro porter, probably get drunk if he dollars per week and work time, is talking about what he is going to do when they "rises the pay." When they do he will probably be replaced by some worthy fellow who really wants to work.—The Thomasville Times-Enterprise.

Savannah, Ga., Press

Aug. 15, 1933

COLORED CITIZENS HEAR NRA EXPLAINED

Enthusiastic Meeting Was Held Last Night.

Representative negro citizens overflowed the auditorium of Carnegie Library, colored, on East Henry street, last night, as they gathered to listen to their own leaders explain the details of President Roosevelt's national recovery program. The audience was so large at the opening hour that additional seats had to be brought to the auditorium.

William McKelvey and L. B. Toomer, well-known in real estate matters in the city, explained at some length the provisions of the bill creating the Home Loan Corporation. The local organization, headed by J. H. Calais, was termed an efficient and painstaking body, and the speakers urged those home owners who are in trouble to take their cases to the local office at once. The speakers paid compliment to Messrs. Calais, Atkinson, Cook, Granger and others of the local board.

In a prolonged discussion led by T. J. Hopkins, Jr., local licensed electrician, a clear explanation was given of the NRA codes for business as employing large numbers of people, the wage scales and working hours and the regulations governing the operations of competitive businesses.

Attorney William Jackson appealed to the masses to register for citizenship responsibility and to prepare themselves for participation in the affairs of government.

Dr. J. W. Jamerson and Dr. E. J. Smith spoke at some length of the poor housing and sanitation in negro neighborhoods in congested areas. These speakers asked that the sanitation committee of the Colored Citizens Council include in its report to Mayor Gamble some recommendations for street, yard and sewerage improvement in dilapidated tenements in negro districts, as a health and sanitary measure.

Revs. J. H. Brown, S. T. Redd, Prof. W. D. Donnerly, W. W. Hill and others spoke at length suggesting various ways by which the colored people could help themselves, and many valuable ideas were advanced.

The big subject of the evening was the report on the proposed recreation center for which the Colored Citizens Council is working under the program of Savannah and Chatham county for public improvements under federal aid. It was fully discussed by J. F. Andrews of the council's executive committee, who told that the Mayor and chairman of the county commissioners were pleased with the proposed improvement for colored people. Andrews told that plans and specifications for the comprehensive health and recreation center were fully developed, a probable site belonging to the city had already been selected and architect's drawings by Percy Sugden had been made, the plans adaptable to the site proposed. The plant would cost approximately $40,000. The speakers said a plan had been worked out whereby the center would be self-sustaining and would be made to pay the interest on the loan of money which would be used to establish it.

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A Norfolk restaurant, obliged to raise its minimum wage under the code—a wage that had been acceptable to negro workers—dismissed them and employed Caucasians in their place. The paper fears that thousands of negroes, engaged as porters, janitors, elevator men, messengers, drivers and the like, will be ousted throughout the country by employers who hire negroes at present because they can get them cheaper. These employers would prefer white labor. The newspaper calls for an appeal to the sense of justice of persons disposed so to displace their help.

If the pre-code days (says the Virginian-Pilot) an employer made use of negro workers because he could hire them at low wages, there is a moral obligation on him to retain their services now that a national code requires that they be paid a little more money. It would be a grim and tragic commentary on the national recovery effort if a business and industrial regimentation directed to lifting the people out of depression should operate to plunge the most distressed of them in a worse depression still.

With this humanitarian and just sentiment all fair-minded employers will agree. We fell certain also that, while there may be no "statutory way to arrest this threatened displacement," General Johnson and the president himself will take notice of the plight of these humble ones and protect them under the great discretionary powers of enforcement in the NRA. And northerners who do not believe that the southern white is often the negro's best friend may reflect upon the fact that from the south, where the negro is most at home and best understood, comes this first appeal for his protection under the new deal.

Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald

Aug. 7, 1933

Launderies Would Regulate Private Wash Women Here

The Negro "Mammies" who wash your clothes in their back yard, boiling them in a wash pot and hanging them on clothes lines, and iron them with irons heated in buckets of charcoal, are being criticized by the modern down town launderies that wrap your starched collars in celloplane.

A petition asking that the "army of private Negro washerwomen in Athens" be regulated in regard to sanitation and taxes was introduced at city council meeting Friday night by the Industrial Laundry and Jackson's Laundry. It was tabled.

"We are regulated by the city and required to live up to certain sanitary standards," the launderies said. "We are required to pay special taxes to the city and return business assets for city advalorem taxes. By signing the NRA code we are shortening our hours and raising the pay of our employes. We are glad to conform to the taxes, and we heartily endorse the present administration in its efforts to restore economic confidence.

"We take every precaution with your clothes and household goods as to cleanliness and sanitation. We protect the health of our patrons. Our employes are examined to be certain no contagious diseases will be spread, and have discharged employes who are not well.

"In contrast to our attention to cleanliness and sanitation, is the utter disregard of both of these important items by the army of private Negro washerwomen. They pay no taxes, city, county, nor state, nor a special license. They laundry clothes under conditions far from sanitary in a great many instances, and keep the clothes after laundred in their houses until called for. They laundry clothes in many instaces in close proximity to open toilets. Clothes laundried under such unsanitary conditions are responsible for many diseases and death. We believe that such epidemics as typhoid fever, diptheria, etc., have started by germs of disease on wearing apparel and other laundry laundered by Negro waherwomen.

"This petition is not actuated by selfish motives. It is not fair for us to be regulated, and the Negro women not. Council should enforce such regulations as sanitation, cleanliness, licenses, and taxes on these Negro women to protect the citizens of Athens.

"It will be a precendent for action in other cities. The health of the citizens should be protected by the city, state and national government."

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DISCRIMINATION CHARGED
Negroes Appeal For Equal Rights Under NRA Program

negroes adopted resolutions condemning as "unjust and in violation" of the national recovery program, any such displacements. Speakers pointed out that "increased unemployment among negroes will simply add to the number who are to be maintained in idleness by the taxpayers."

Equal pay for equal services for all was urged and the negroes pledge full co-operation to the President, declaring they would "remind employers that the blue eagle is intended by the President to protect and help all citizens alike without regard to race, sex or religion."

Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald

Aug. 11, 1933

LAUNDRY PETITION HERE IS EXPLAINED

Say Main Objective Is to Provide Proper Sanitary Regulations

In a statement to The Banner-Herald today, the Industrial Laundry and Dry Cleaning company Inc., and Jackson's Laundry, point out that the object of the petition submitted by them to city council last week is to prescribe regulations for proper sanitation where clothes are laundered.

The Banner-Herald, reporting the petition, stated that collars are wrapped in cellophane by the modern launderies. This, the statement says, is not correct, but the brown paper used in wrapping laundry packages provides plenty of protection against germs, it is declared.

The statement follows:

"Some time ago we presented to the city council of Athens a petition which was quoted in full in the August 7th issue of the Athens Banner-Herald under a news item entitled 'Launderies Would Regulate Private Wash Women Here.'

"In the first paragraph of this news item it was stated that we were criticizing the Negro 'Mammy,' and went on to say that the criticism was made by the modern 'down-town' launderies that wrapped your collars in 'cellophane.' In the first place we do not wrap our collars or anything else in cellophane, but we will guarantee that although they are wrapped in ordinary brown paper, that they are clean, sanitary and free from germs when they leave our place.

"We believe further that if there ever was a time in the history of our country when all people should pull together it is now, and although we realize that the city council tabled our petition as they have tabled many another petition in the past, we still believe that the people of Athens are still interested in fair play, and we know that they are interseted in their health.

"It has come to our attention that there is a laundry business being operated outside the city of Athens; this business employing some twelve persons and calling for and delivering laundry in the city of Athens. However, up to the time our petition above referred to was filed with the council, this concern had not paid one dime in taxes and licenses to the city of Athens. Yet, we are required to pay taxes and licenses and we are required to meet every other requirement of the city of Athens, the county of Clarke and the state of Georgia in the conduct of our business. More than this we have recently been required to meet the requirements of the United States government, which we have done.

"We employ some fifty persons in our businesses and these people make their homes in this city. A portion of them are Negroes.

"We seem to have been misunderstood when we filed our petition with the city council of Athens, but if you will re-read our petition you will see that the same deals primarily with the idea of sanitation and cleanliness, which our customers are entitled to have for the protection of themselves and the members of their families. We believe that the people of Athens are interested in sanitation and are entitle to know the facts in the case, and we hope and trust that the council of the city of Athens, who are supposed to represent the people and who are certainly elected by them are likewise interested.

In closing we wish to leave this one fact to your good judgment, and that is that we contend that sanitation and cleanliness does not depend upon and is not influenced by starched collars wrapped in celophane.

"INDUSTRIAL LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING CO., Inc.
"JACKSON'S LAUNDRY."

Every negro porter, probably get drunk if he dollars per week and work time, is talking about what he is going to do when they "rises the pay." When they do he will probably be replaced by some worthy fellow who really wants to work.—The Thomasville Times-Enterprise.

Savannah, Ga., Press

Aug. 15, 1933

COLORED CITIZENS HEAR NRA EXPLAINED

Enthusiastic Meeting Was Held Last Night.

Representative negro citizens overflowed the auditorium of Carnegie Library, colored, on East Henry street, last night, as they gathered to listen to their own leaders explain the details of President Roosevelt's national recovery program. The audience was so large at the opening hour that additional seats had to be brought to the auditorium.

William McKelvey and L. B. Toomer, well-known in real estate matters in the city, explained at some length the provisions of the bill creating the Home Loan Corporation. The local organization, headed by J. H. Calais, was termed an efficient and painstaking body, and the speakers urged those home owners who are in trouble to take their cases to the local office at once. The speakers paid compliment to Messrs. Calais, Atkinson, Cook, Granger and others of the local board.

In a prolonged discussion led by T. J. Hopkins, Jr., local licensed electrician, a clear explanation was given of the NRA codes for business as employing large numbers of people, the wage scales and working hours and the regulations governing the operations of competitive businesses.

Attorney William Jackson appealed to the masses to register for citizenship responsibility and to prepare themselves for participation in the affairs of government.

Dr. J. W. Jamerson and Dr. E. J. Smith spoke at some length of the poor housing and sanitation in negro neighborhoods in congested areas. These speakers asked that the sanitation committee of the Colored Citizens Council include in its report to Mayor Gamble some recommendations for street, yard and sewerage improvement in dilapidated tenements in negro districts, as a health and sanitary measure.

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Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald

Aug. 7, 1933

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DISCRIMINATION CHARGED

Negroes Appeal For Equal Rights Under NRA Program

ATLANTA—(AP)—A plea for inclusion of "Negroes without discrimination in the president's new deal" of the national recovery program

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Labor - 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Georgia

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
August 26, 1933

NEGROES GO BLUE EAGLE

e colored people of Columbu shown their full accord with th ciples of the NRA. The meeting Wednesday night at the cour se had an attendance of severa usand, which makes it in numbe rs, one of the largest ever held in ne city.

While addresses were given by white speakers who were accorded carefu hearing and enthusiastic approval the colored audience rang their ful notes of patriotic support to the Blue Eagle when speakers of their own col or sounded the battle cry for th NRA.

There has always existed an ad mirable cooperation between th white and colored races in Columbus Many will remember the unity of ain which prevailed here during th World war.

Columbus negroes have loyal and sincere leaders of their own and these have the good will and respect of the white leaders. Dr. M. L. Taylor, an outstanding leader gives much of his time to his race and he enjoys high respect among the whites. He had an important place in the program of the gathering.

The meeting was a demonstration of the solidarity of our colored people in a good cause. They represent a large buying power in the trade of the city, and their loyalty to the Blue Eagle will be a factor in putting over the recovery movement in this section.

Some negro workers have been inconvenience in the changes the business codes have brought about, but it is reasonably certain that this can only be temporary. With the revival of business displaced negroes will again become a part of the city's business life and will probably be better situated than before.

The negroes of Columbus have shown a commendable spirit in so unanimously joining the whites in the work of glorifying the Blue Eagle

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
August 27, 1933

Action For The Negro

Regardless of what one's theories and ideals may be as to a $13.50 minimum wage for the Negro under the blanket code, if he is any sort of a friend to these people, he will not wish that they pay too high a price for the advance in wage, nor that the increase be so large in some instances that it will deprive those workers of their jobs.

The first consideration is that all these workers must live, and to live they must have jobs.

The National Recovery Administration in Washington is taking cognizance of the situation, as indicated in the action that it has taken to save the positions of the female colored help employed in the laundries.

Instead of $13.50 a week, the laundry code was written to give them $9.

To indicate how much of an increase this in itself is, we must note that when the laundries drew up their code proposals to submit to General Johnson, they fixed the wages of this female help at $6.30 a week—14 cents per hour for a 45-hour week—which was 86 per cent. greater than the pay that had been maintaining.

This arrangement was at first approved by NRA, but later it was changed to 20 cents an hour by the Recovery administration.

In setting the wage scale for such help at $9 a week instead of $13.50, we have here the recognition that a wage differential for certain types of Negro manual labor is necessary for the welfare of the laborer himself. The jump in wages contemplated under the minimum was far too large to be practical or acceptable and to be accommodated.

Solution of the general problem may be nearer than expected. It will be an excellent thing for the South as well as the colored race itself when this comes about and if it is solved without too much delay.

Atlanta, Ga., Journal of Labor
September 8, 1933

A VERY UNWISE DISCRIMINATION

Organized Labor is not tied up in any way with the effort to modify the N.R.A. Code to discriminate against negro labor. The American labor union movement is not a racial one. The interests of the worker are not racial. Wisely the organization has taken the high position always that the rights of the worker are not to be modified or denied on account of color.

To establish a differential whereby the minimum would be reduced would not be in the interest of races nor would it be in keeping with the spirit of the N.R.A. Here and there a white man might get a job that a negro had been filling, but such instances would be rare. If any white workers have an idea that they would profit by such a rule let them remember that such a differential would work both ways. Under the present rule some claim that white people are displacing negroes. Do we have any assurance if the differential should be established that negroes would not displace white people? As to the employment situation, giving one person a job by putting another person out of work is not helping any at all.

The spirit of the N.R.A. is one of co-operation, of live and let live. To modify the situation in any respect would be to jeopardize the whole program. Naturally, no plan can be perfect. One of the fine characteristics of President Roosevelt is that he will change his mind, if necessary. We feel sure that if the code is working any hardship on any group—we know of none—the authorities in Washington will be glad to give same the consideration it deserves. To begin making changes, however, along racial lines is unwise.

St. Louis Argus
9-22-33

SHOW US, MR. FOREMAN

Protests, and many, continue to come from the colored people throughout the country against the appointment of Clark Foreman of Atlanta as Economic Advisor on Negroes in the Interior Department. Since the barrage of protests come from the Negroes, we would like to know just who is behind Mr. Foreman or just who believes that he is fitted for the job. Without a whole lot of wild speculation on the subject, we would like to put the matter square up to Mr. Foreman and ask if he, himself, thinks he is fitted for the job and if so, why? It will not take a great deal to show us. All we ask Mr. Foreman to do is to write a letter to the Atlanta Constitution, the paper of which his uncle is editor, and state his position on the Negro as to how the latter should be treated under the N. R. A. Let this statement be made fairly and squarely, without evasion or reservation, and insist that the same be printed in the said newspaper.

St. Louis Argus

Journal of Labor
9-22-33

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 3, 1933

5,490 NEW JO REVEALED HERE IN NRA SURVEY

Wage Increases Amount to $418,593 Monthly; 532 More Firms Sign.

Atlanta's record of 5,490 new jobs and wage increases totaling $418,593 a month is proudly exhibited to the city's toilers on their annual national holiday with the close of the week's block canvass of firms under the banner of the Blue Eagle.

The canvass report also shows that 532 firms were brought under the NRA as a result of the activities of the army of Junior Chamber of Commerce workers who visited 5,076 Atlanta firms employing 43,130 workers.

The 939 firms which for various reasons had declined to sign the President's re-employment agreement will be called on again by the workers Tuesday and Wednesday with prospects that the majority will then sign.

Figures given do not include the reports on industrial or mercantile establishments in Hapeville and East Point. The Hapeville report shows that 60 employers were called on and that all but four had already signed. These signed up, making a 100 per cent showing for the community. Pay rolls increased $1,160.

EAST POINT UNANIMOUS

East Point merchants were reported as unanimously under the Blue Eagle with a check-up of industries scheduled this week. Thirteen employers were signed up by canvassers and the total pay rolls increase in East Point was given as $2,101.

The report does not include figures on establishments in Atlanta operated by negroes. The Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce is conducting its own canvass upon which no report has been made.

Robert F. Maddox, general chairman of the Atlanta NRA organization, Saturday praised the block canvass of Atlanta business concerns with its resultant enlistments under the Blue Eagle as a success.

"Added purchasing power due to increased employment and wages is bound to have a stimulating effect upon business in this city," Mr. Maddox declared.

Plans for a house-to-house canvass of Atlanta's 60,000 homes this week to supplement the work of women's organizations in signing up members of the NRA "Consumers' Clubs," were made Saturday at a conference of the executive committee of the women's division of the Blue Eagle campaign organization.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 10 1933

SOUTH IS FIGHTING EQUAL NEGRO PAY

Pink Slips to Workers Tell Them They Are Less Efficient.

MUST PRODUCE MORE

Warned Against 'False Friends' as Communists Take Up Their Cause.

By JULIAN HARRIS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 6.—If the Blue Eagle of the NRA had been looking a few days ago over the shoulder of a Negro employe of a manufacturing company in a great Southern city he would have seen the Negro draw from his pay envelope a pink sheet bearing this message:

To all colored employes:

The wages you are paid now are more than this company can pay and stay in business unless each worker produces more. While we pay more per hour than we paid you in 1929, our competitors in the North pay their white help only 70 per cent what they paid them in 1929.

If the "false friends" of the colored people do not stop their propaganda about paying the same wages to colored and white employes this company will be forced to move the factory to a section where the minimum wage will produce the greatest production.

This company does not base wages on color but entirely on efficiency. We pay twice as much wages to some white employes as to others because they are twice as efficient.

Our records show that the efficiency of colored help is only 50 per cent of that of white help in similar plants in the north and the manufacturing company has lost a quarter million dollars in finding that out.

Stop your "friends" from talking you out of your job.

Six Cents an Hour.

It should be said, first, that the Negro employes of this company receive from 6 to 13 cents an hour for eight hours daily and five days a week; second, that it displays the now familiar emblem of the Blue Eagle.

Further, it is only fair to record that a great many—perhaps a majority—of Southerners are attempting to give the Negro a square deal. And some of those who are trying to adhere closely to NRA requirements are finding conditions difficult.

There are also many honest and fair-minded Southerners who believe that a sane solution of the NRA wage problem in the South would be to establish a differential. They point out that among whites the women workers usually receive lower wages than men, and that since for so many years the Negro has received less than the white worker it is unwise to make a change as sweeping as that inaugurated under the Blue Eagle. None asserts that such a condition represents justice, but is a course which, according to many, wisdom seems to dictate.

Communists Make Trouble.

Meanwhile, alleged Communists have done the Negro a disservice by attempting to stir the race to impatient action when there is need for conference and patience. The South moves slowly.

As an earnest of the South's desire to be both just and realistic one has only to read the editorials in leading newspapers. Only a few days ago The Macon Telegraph, under the caption, "It Is a Business Proposition," urged Georgians "to see to it that Negroes are given as good a break as any one else gets in the readjustment of wages."

It is certain that "pink slips" of the type of the one quoted are rare. And if injustice is being done the Negro it is equally true that among white workers there exists unfairness which only time can cure. Perhaps it is too much to hope for either immediate or perfect justice under a plan which in itself is startling in its newness.

Albany, Ga. Herald
August 24, 1933

WORTH-WHILE STUDY.

That the economic status of Negroes is to be given careful and helpful study by the Roosevelt administration was indicated Tuesday, when it was announced that Clark Foreman, for the last three years assistant secretary for the Rosenwald Fund, had been appointed adviser to the Department of the Interior on that subject. Mr. Foreman is a nephew of Clark Howell, editor and general manager of the Atlanta Constitution. He spent last year in Russia, studying conditions for the Rosenwald Fund, founded by Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, who stipulated that the entire amount of $25,000,000 be spent in twenty-five years. Mr. Foreman has been agent for the fund in the South, the money being used to aid schools and libraries for the white and Negro races.

The proposed study of the economic status of the Negro, if carefully worked out, ought to be of great beenfit to the Negro race in the South, and to the section and the nation as a whole. The prosperity of any section is largely dependent on the well-being of the mass of the people of that section. If the Negroes of the South can be made more prosperous, whether it be by education, through the operation of the NRA, or by any other honorable means that can be devised and put into successful operation, in the same proportion the South as a whole will be more prosperous.

There can be no useful end gained by keeping the Negro down, and nobody who is anybody in the South wants to do this. The efforts of the Roosevelt administration to improve the condition of all classes of the nation's population deserve the hearty co-operation of all patriotic and loyal Americans, and this is one of its many-sided activities along these lines.

AN UNUSUAL RECORD.

The Woman's Guild of St. Luke's Episcopal church operates a restaurant for the benefit of the many church charities. It was 12 years old last week, and the women of this organization deserve unlimited praise for their allegiance to the promotion of this undertaking for more than a decade.

Not only does the revenue from the delectable luncheons add to the charity fund, but pleasant social contacts are made by those patronizing the restaurant. All of the work is voluntary and is done by members of the guild. A feeling of friendliness pervades the inviting atmosphere, and there is always a friendly greeting extended to those crossing the portals.

St. Luke's restaurant opened 12 years ago on September 15, 1921 with Mrs. C. B. Wilmer as the prime mover in the inauguration of this medium to raise funds for church activities. It was first housed in the little parish house in the rear of the church, but its present location is next door to Kamper's on Peachtree street, near Linden street.

Mrs. H. N. Hurt has been the treasurer and hostess of the restaurant ever since its opening day, and she holds the remarkable record of never having missed a day on duty. For ten years Mrs. J. S. Rankin has been the manager, and the same faithful colored woman has prepared and cooked the meals for 12 years. A special committee of women from the guild is appointed to serve at the restaurant daily, therefore willing hands and smiling countenances greet the public.

In addition to charity work sustained by the guild, through the funds derived from the restaurant, the guild has contributed substantially to the support of the church. Through this medium the sum of $10,000 went toward the erection of the parish house; the Wilmer chapel was built, and $2,500 was applied to the rectory. The Woman's Guild recently put up the limestone altar as a memorial to Bishop John W. Beckwith, who was bishop of Georgia.

Mrs. W. A. Fuller is the incumbent president of the guild and the past presidents are Mesdames C. B. Howard, Joseph H. Williams, Phil L'Engle, Robert Sterrett and E. E. Dallis. The attractive green furniture and comfortable chairs, the gay flowered curtains at the windows, the graceful ferns placed here and there in the restaurant, create a pleasing and homey feeling.

The 12-year record of this guild restaurant is both unusual and unique and stands as an inspiring example of what can be accomplished by a determined group of earnest and able women.

Macon, Ga. News
September 13, 1933

NEGROES BACKING PROGRAM OF NRA

But Group Is Alarmed at Displacement of Some as Violation of Purpose

A touch of alarm tinged the resolution by which Macon Negroes, at a mass meeting held recently at their First Baptist church, announced their co-operation with the government in its NRA program.

While the final paragraph of the resolution called upon all Macon Negroes to trade with "those firms or individuals that are observing the code in letter and spirit," other paragraphs protested displacement of Negro labor and discrimination against Negroes in the matter of wages.

"We view with alarm," one sentence reads, "the replacement of Negroes by some employers."

Their contention is that since the benefits of the code belong to all wage earners, regardless of race, color or creed, and since wages, food and other commodities cost the same to all, denial to the Negro of "equal wages for identical work flounts the program of the administration and defeats the purpose of the NRA which is to reduce unemployment and increase the purchasing power of the masses."

All Negro workers are urged to be patient and punctual and to render efficient service, thereby giving no employer reasonable grounds for complaint or displacement. The resolutions were signed by L. J. May, C. W. Dyer, A. W. Barrow, C. H. Douglass and W. C. Lee.

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Georgia
6

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
September 23, 1933

Negroes Outwit Sawmill Owner Who Tried To Recover NRA Pay

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Sept. 22.—How a south Georgia sawmill operator tried to figure out a way to even the score with some of his negro laborers under the new NRA regulations which gives them shorter hours and increased wages, but was outwitted quite unwittingly by the negroes, is being told here.

To offset the increased wages, it is said, the sawmill operator had informed his laborers he was going to charge them 90 cents a day to transport them by truck from town to the mill and back each day. All who were not willing to agree to this could quit, they were advised, so the story goes. However, all agreed to the plan.

The following morning when the trucks went around to the various negro houses to get them, several of the negroes came out with their bedding, cooking utensils and other of their worldly possessions, and piled them in the truck. The trip to the scene of the mill operations was made. The day's work over the negroes were told to get ready to go back to town.

But at this juncture the negroes informed the boss they had come prepared to spend the week and would make only one trip a week, thereby saving the extra transportation costs. Instead of getting $5.40 per week transportation fee, the operator could only realize 90 cents.

Now he will have to start figuring all over again.

PUB. WORK CHIEF BANGS FIST AT DIXIE WHITES

Afro-American

Tells Them All Laborers Must Get Same Minimum Pay.

9-30-33

WANTED TO PAY LOWER WAGES

Baltimore

ATLANTA, Ga. — "All labor,— white, black, or brown—is going to get 40 cents an hour and a 30-hour week. That is final. There will be no exceptions."

With this assertion and a significant bang upon the desk before him, Colonel H. N. Waite, Deputy Administrator of the Public Works, put a crimp in plans of Dixie whites to work our laborers on public works projects as cheaply as they could get them.

Deputy Administrator Waite left nothing to be misunderstood in talking to representatives of five Southern states who had protested to him against paying colored workers the same minimum wages and limiting their hours to 30 hours per week.

Must Raise Wages

The Southerners stated that our workers could be secured at much cheaper wages than the minimum set by the Government. Cities and counties, they said, did not feel that they should pay colored workers higher wages than they had been accustomed to paying them on these public works projects.

The minimum wage to which the whites objected was $12 weekly. Colonel Waite reminded them that the object of the public works bill was not only to provide more employment but to increase wages. By the first of the year he expects to have awarded the various states a sum in excess of $1,800,000,000. Cites and counties are to make appropriations supplementing this fund. In addition the Federal projects would require $1,500,000,000.

Orangeburg S.C.
Democrat
Sept. 14, 1933

PAY OF NEGRO N.R.A. PROBLEM

Atlanta Factory Warns Workers They May Lose Jobs

(From The New York Times)

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 6.—If the Blue Eagle of the NRA had been looking a few days ago over the shoulder of a Negro employe of a manufacturing company in a great Southern city he would have seen the Negro draw from his pay envelope a pink sheet bearing this message:

To all colored employes:

The wages you are paid now are more than this company can pay and stay in business unless each worker produces more. While we pay more per hour than we paid you in 1929, our competitors in the North pay their white help only 70 per cent what they paid them in 1929.

If the "false friends" of the colored eople do not stop their propaganda about paying the same wages to colored and white employes this company will be forced to move the factory to a section where the minimum wage will produce the greatest production.

This company does not base wages on color but entirely on efficiency. We pay twice as much wages to some white employes as to others because they are twice as efficient.

Our records show that the efficiency of colored help is only 50 per cent of that of white help in similar plants in the north and the manufacturing company has lost a quarter million dollars in finding that out.

Stop your "friends" from talking you out of your job.

It should be said first, that the Negro employes of this company receive from 6 to 13 cents an hour for eight hours daily and five days a week; second, that it displays the now familiar emblem of the Blue Eagle.

Further, it is only fair to record that a great many—perhaps a majority—of Southerners are attempting to give the Negro a square deal. And some of those who are trying to adhere closely to NRA requirements are finding conditions difficult.

There are also many honest and fair-minded Southerners who believe that a sane solution of the NRA wage problem in the South would be to establish a differential. They point out that among whites the women workers usually receive lower wages than men and that since for so many years the Negro has received less than the white worker it is unwise to make a change as sweeping as that inaugurated under the Blue Eagle. None asserts that such a condition represents justice, but it is a course which, according to many, wisdom seems to dictate.

Communists Make Trouble

Meanwhile, alleged Communists have done the Negro a disservice by attempting to stir the race to impatient action when there is need for conference and patience. The South moves slowly.

As an earnest of the South's desire to be both just and realistic one has only to read the editorials in leading newspapers. Only a few days ago the Macon Telegraph, under the caption, "It Is A Business Proposition," urged the Georgians "to see to it that Negroes are given as good a break as anyone else gets in the readjustment of wages."

It is certain that "pink slips" of the type of the one quoted are rare. And if injustice is being done the Negro it is equally true that among white workers there exists unfairness which only time can cure. Perhaps it is too much to hope for either immediate or perfect justice under a plan which in itself is startling in its newness.

FOUNTAIN LAUDS NRA MOVEMENT

Telegraph

Negroes to Benefit, Bishop Declares as A. M. E. Church Conference Meets at Cairo

10-5-33

By REV. DAVID NORRIS

CAIRO, Ga., Oct. 4.—The South Georgia conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church opened today in Bethel church here with Bishop W. A. Fountain presiding. Ministers and laymen from many towns in south Georgia were present. Rev. J. E. Rease, pastor of the St. Thomas church of Thomasville, preached the opening sermon.

The conference was organized with the following officers being elected: Revs. H. E. Davis, J. S. Brooking, and G. C. Thomas, secretaries; Revs. J. B. Brown, T. B. Bivins, O. A. Flowers and J. W. Fulgent, marshals. Those representing general departments of the church are: Revs. C. A. Wingfield, W. O. P. Sherman, J. A. Hadley and J. H. Hall.

Macon, Ga.

Bishop Fountain stressed the need of better prepared pastors to lead the forces of the church, saying that "the zero hour for the A. M. E. church in Georgia is here and must go over the top spiritually and financially. I am persuaded that the church is compromising a little too much with the world. The old-time love feast should be continued in order that the church should keep its place."

He said that America should be proud that it has a blessing in having in the White House at Washington, a president who loves the nation.

Urges Revivals

Better and larger revivals should be held each year in every church. Full co-operation should be given the administration forces in making the NRA a success. The Negro race will be benefited in the end, because the principal is right, he concluded.

The conference roll call showed the following seeking admission: Eugene Birch, James Green, James Moore, J. H. Brown, George Curry and Henry R. Alexander.

Laymen presented to conference to represent the laymen department were C. R. Jenkins, J. R. Oliver, Sam Williams, W. M. Dreskil, Richard Hopkins, C. H. Shannon, Love Maddox and J. A. Jordon.

Ministers present from conferences of the state were: Macon, Revs. M. A. Fountain, T. J. Davis, J. N. Miller, E. Griggs and T. W. Evans; Georgia, Revs. W. O. P. Sherman, D. W. Stevens, C. P. Hobbs, L. A. Townsley, F. Moore, M. T. Robinson and H. T. Johnson.

Group Presented

Revs. G. B. Lancaster, E. J. Odum, J. D. Stringer, F. M. Johnson, were presented to the conference by the bishop.

Revs. G. H. Dunn, I. G. Glass, A. R. Easter, D. W. Morgan, H. E. Davis and E. Lowery, the presiding elders of the conference, made reports during the first day's afternoon session. Committees to report at this session will include the condition of the churches' interest from every angle.

The conference institute will open Thursday morning. President W. A. Fountain, dean Charles L. Hill, Rev. A. W. White and Rev. J. E. Reese will speak on problem confronting the present-day church. Pastors will read their reports at that session. Those who have reported 100 per cent for the year are Revs. G. C. Thomas, of Fitzgerald, and A. W. White, of Quitman.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
October 31, 1933

NEGROES AND NRA

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Of the high-minded aims and good intentions of our vigorous president and his close and liberal associates there can be no reasonable doubt. And whether we agree with all the legislation and efforts to relieve a miserable situation or not, sensible men of all classes realize this is no time for "rocking the boat", but rather when every one should pull more than his own weight—a time for hanging together lest we all be hanged separately. This certainly represents my own attitude. At the same time certain memories persist and a few disturbing questions arise.

I am unable to forget how, during a recent administration, we made an effort to "bootstrap" ourselves into prosperity by "pegging" the price of cotton and wheat and now corn; and as Mr. Ethridge wrote about his venture of going to war "To make the world safe for democracy", "Now just look at the —— thing".

Just as I was never able to understand how "pegging" prices a few years ago could bring us prosperity, just so I am unable—perhaps I am too dumb—to see how the destruction of cotton will get us out of our dilemma. I can't help questioning if plenty is ever a real calamity or only made to appear such by man's muddling selfishness and greed. Viewed in the light of the present day worldwide poverty and misery is there really any surplus stock of cotton, wheat or any of the other necessities of life? It is entirely possible that we may have too much gold, too many automobiles, radios and gewgaws of one kind or another, but it would be difficult to convince the starved, half naked and poorly housed millions of the world that there is any surplus of food, clothing or decent shelter. Think for a moment how many bales of cotton it would take to give reasonably decent clothing, to say nothing of bedding and other household necessities, for even halfway decent living standards to the poverty-stricken millions here in our Southland who do not have enough food to sus-

tain them properly, just ask our doctors or consult the health records on the spread of pellagra—essentially a disease of starvation.

However, the great concern of thoughtful Negroes is that with the "coding" and price raising of the "new deal" our group, already the farthest down economically and educationally should find ourselves in even worse condition than at present. While a limited number of Negroes here and there will profit by the working codes as indicated in your editorials, it is too often the case that when there is an increase in pay the job is given to the white man. It is well known that in the South the great masses of Negroes are engaged in agriculture, domestic service, odd jobs and seasonal work of various kinds and, unfortunately for us, perhaps, it would not be otherwise, workers in none of these lines are protected under the blanket code. It is well known that large numbers, probably the great majority, of farm laborers and domestics have received little or no increase in pay while the corn meal, side meat, cheap lard compounds, molasses and low grades of flour on which they live have in recent weeks advanced from 25 to 100 per cent. Under such conditions unless there is a generous response to your fine public appeals to include the humblest worker in the "new deal" we may expect an increase in the poverty, and misery of this group.

It does seem a little strange that some provision could not have been made in the textile code to cover the Negroes engaged in that industry. But this group, estimated as high as 14,000, may still be worked as many hours and at as low wages as their necessity compels them to accept.

Thoughtful Negroes are concerned also, especially here in Georgia, about the education of their children. Already at the very bottom of the educational ladder, unless something is done to improve the Negro schools Georgia must, if possible, sink still lower, not because the Negroes wish to have it so, but because they are powerless to prevent it. Under our "new deal" we understand delivery boys are to receive $14—or perhaps it is $14.50 per week. Last year many Negroes taught school in Georgia for less than $20 per month with a five months term.

Increase of pay and higher price levels will naturally bring higher standards of living, a higher average of intelligence and more exacting requirements for service and thoughtful Negroes are wondering how these requirements can be met unless Negro workers receive higher wages and better opportunities for training than our public schools now provide.

Is there not, indeed, a very real danger that with the greater and greater disparity in opportunities for training between Negroes and whites there shall become a fixed gulf so wide between the two groups as to be disastrous not only to the South but to the whole?

Now, I understand full well how apparently out of step this letter is with the spirit of the day and efforts to lift us all out of our present slough of despond, but when thoughtful Negroes note that groups of counties which send thousands of Negro youths over seas to help "make the world safe for democracy" could only find a few dozen—the number so small as to be negligible—fit for the reforestation service especially when so many were anxious to go when they note that Negro workers are not protected under the textile code and that there is no provision for an increase of pay of farm laborers and domestics where the great bulk of Negroes are employed, is it strange that thoughtful Negroes are deeply concerned?

Although this letter is already too long I cannot close it without expressing a word of sincere appreciation for the upstanding position and your vigorous advocacy of a square deal toward the Negro worker in this whole matter.

You are eminently correct in your thought that if given the means and opportunity Negroes will become assets in every way that the whites of like rank are to community. They will be good customers not only on Poplar street and one block of Mulberry street but of the best stores on Cherry street all the way from "Stretch-your-eyes"—Sterchi's to Cotton avenue.

Fort Valley. H. A. HUNT.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
November 10, 1933

NEGROES AND GOOD WAGES

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Reading The Macon Telegraph of October 18, I came across a piece headed "Voting With Mr. Johnson" in a discussion between Mr. Johnson and the governor. The governor's argument that good wages for Negroes would mean Negroes wouldn't work is about as sad a mistake as the southerner could make. I wonder if he doesn't know that the Negro is just like the white. The more they get the more they want.

I am a Negro woman just over my thirties and I have been watching these two races to see the difference in them and the only difference I have found is in their color.

Negroes want the same things the whites want and the Negro is willing to work for his. If Negroes were paid good wages they would wake up in the morning just rearing to go to their jobs. Where if paid 40 cents a day he wouldn't care whether he got to his job on time or not and if he did try his best to do 40 cents worth of work. Negroes love the whites and they rejoice with them in their success. They like to see the whites grow wealthy and they sympathize with them in their downfall, though the whites may not know it. We, the Negroes, had rather live on a wealthy family place than on some common land-owner, for he isn't able to pay for his work being done. We desire to see the whites rich and would help them to get rich if only they would help us to have plenty of changes of clothes and changes of diets. I have no idea that any of the whites know anything about being hungry and did not want what he had for it was the same old thing, meat and bread. We made a joke of it one day and said we will have a change anyhow, we will have bread and meat for the next meal instead of meat and bread.

In the piece I read it said Negroes wouldn't get up when they woke up if they had a dollar or two ahead unless at the door of starvation. Well, whites wouldn't work for what they are willing to pay Negroes either unless they were at the door of starvation. The Bible says do unto others as you would have them do unto you and most of Negroes will treat whites lots better than they will us. Whites come to us and though it may be a tramp we will give him the best we have. It may be poor, but it's our best.

We two races are here together and we believe this is our home because we were born here. A house divided against itself can't stand. Satan divided against himself can't stand and I believe a state divided against itself won't prosper.

A COLORED READER.

Voting With Mr. Johnstone

In the discussion between Governor Talmadge and Alan Johnstone, federal regional relief administrator, we vote with Johnstone. The point was made by Johnstone that it is the South's "psychology of poverty that makes it afraid to pay [illegible] wages for real work," and that it is an incidental aim of the recovery program to eliminate that condition.

Governor Talmadge made the usual argument of the Southerner—that good wages for Negroes would mean that Negroes wouldn't work.

We think as a general rule, that is true. Time was when in order to keep the average Negro "on the job" he had to be as near starvation as possible. If he got a dollar or two ahead, he would lay on the best job until he spent that money. It may be so now. But the Negro is susceptible to all the changes and appetites which the white man is heir to. In the olden days, when all a man could do in the evenings was to sit before a fire and read or doze, the white man did that about as much as the Negro. Except if the Negro had any extra money in the morning when he woke up, he wouldn't get up. The white man would, to try to get more money—greedy, maybe.

Nowadays the auto and the victrola, the facilities for sports and pleasure and the time to enjoy them, are as much a part of the Negro's life as they are of the white man. If the Negro can get the money his appetites and ambitions will grow. He is the world's greatest imitator, and whatever he does wrong is pretty apt to be because of the example set him. If he has a good example in thrift and energy and efficiency, as he used to have when he was at his master's elbow day and night, he turns out to be a pretty good sort of a man. Turn back the pages of history a little bit.

Of course, Governor Talmadge has the popular attitude. It is to hold the Negro down in order to make him work—to keep him poor. And Southerners are willing to keep themselves and their kind and section down and poor in order to keep the Negro that way.

Of course, there are disadvantages and arguments in plenty against paying a relief worker 30 cents an hour out of the public funds when a real worker gets only 40 cents a day. But we ought to be using our ingenuity to get the 40-cent per day man off that wage, into a higher and better realm, instead of trying to drag the 30-cent per hour man down to the 40 cents per day level. Nobody can profit or make progress with human beings working for just enough to keep them alive—for just enough so they will have to steal to make ends meet, and then get on the chain gang, at a cost to the taxpayers of $1.77 per day as in Bibb county. Think of paying $1.77 per day for the work of a convict, and paying 40c per day to a free man!

The farmer cannot make his crops with labor at any such price as 30c per hour, it is claimed. And he can't. Admitted.

But this 40-cents per day labor is what is causing overproduction of crops and the impoverishment of the farmer the government is spending billions to try to overcome. If labor went up to where the farmer could not hire it, the production of cotton and corn and other commodities would be reduced automatically. One man on the farm couldn't overproduce and cause a ruinous surplus. But with hundreds of men working for nothing, is there any wonder that the surplus of crops produced by all this low-wage labor becomes a burden to the world?

The difficulties are many in this readjustment program. But out of it we hope there may come a wage scale for Southern people that is just as good as that of any other section of this country. We are tired of seeing Southern people, white and black, get only the wage given horses and mules—just enough corn and fodder to keep them alive and a stable to stay in. If the NRA had no other object than this, it would be sufficient justification for our enthusiasm over it.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Johnstone is a native of Newberry, S. C., and that he has the slant about Southern poverty and the necessity for its cure that we have.

Georgia

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Atlanta (Ga. Constitution)
August 27, 1933

W. W. ALEXANDER CITES NEGRO'S PLACE IN NRA

Interracial Leader Says Lower Wage Code Would Be Unjust to Race.

W. W. Alexander, executive director of the commission on interracial co-operation, Saturday said efforts to write into the NRA code a lower wage scale for negroes constitutes a threat to the president's program and to the wage and living standards of the white working people.

The proposal, which he said had been advanced by certain employers, was not only an injustice to both white and negro labor, but was economically unsound and predicted it would be opposed by southern leaders.

"Employers of labor who are urging a lower wage level for negroes under the code of the NRA are offering a dangerous proposal," Mr. Alexander said. "If put into effect, it would undermine the president's program of economic recovery in the south, and at the same time would cut the economic foundations from under the feet of white working men. Negroes, pressed to accept and even to ask for such a differential, are vigorously and, I think, quite properly objecting. They are unwilling to be put in the role of 'scabs,' undercutting the white man's wage and standard of living.

"They maintain soundly that in case of equal work and equal efficiency, justice demands equal wages. They point also to the practical fact that negroes have to pay just as much for the necessities of life as white people do. To force them to a lower level than the minimum set by the NRA can mean only that lower living standards than those contemplated by the code. This would inevitably play into the hands of unscrupulous employers eager to sidestep their obligations in this crisis. It would constitute also a limitation of the negro's purchasing power, which would cripple the whole program of recovery in the south. There can be no economic recovery for the south that does not include the negro. The wiser economic leaders will not acquiesce in a plan so obviously unsound."

Columbus (Ga.) Ledger
August 24, 1933

"We Love Mr. Roosevelt!"

It was especially fitting and impressive that when the colored folk of Columbus met last night to learn of the NRA that has come down from Washington to somewhat change their lives, and give loyal support to it because the white people in this community said it was good and they were always loyal to their white people, that they expressed their sentiments and feeling primarily in song.

If the authors of "Porgy," "Going Home," "The Green Pastures" and other plays about the Southern Negro that have thrilled New York, could have been present last night as the large group that packed into the courtroom sang in chorus, "Father, I Stretch My Arms to Thee," coming as it did out of the soul of a race of people who knew they were again facing a sort of crisis in their lives, they might have been inspired to write a new masterpiece.

As one speaker last night brought out, faith has been the great and victorious asset in the temperament and make-up of this people, along with a deep element of patience, hope and the ability to wait for a better day. They have had to stand on that when the winds blew hard against the frail shanty and the syrup and meat were low.

But, as their leader, Dr. Taylor, told them last night, in happily framed remarks, and the best of humor, "you never heard of a Negro starving to death in Columbus, did you?" And he added that "these white folks of ours are not going to let any of us starve and when we get hungry they are going to give us something to eat, and it'll cost so much to feed us who are out of work that they'll put us back to work, and that's all we want."

So, humor and song characterized in large the Negroes' part in the meeting last night, and a strong, sincere pledge of loyalty from out of simple, earnest hearts. And it is true that the Negro generally sings and laughs his way out of trouble; he sets an example there. But really, the most impressive part of the meeting last evening was the religious fervor put into it by this race among us. God is king, their spokesmen said, the lord of all, today as yesterday, and tomorrow; he is creator of all and guide of all things. His will will come about. A serene faith held sway, whose vibrations could be felt. And then they sang: "I've moaned. Lord, when you wanted me to moan; I've sung when you wanted me to sing; I've prayed when you want me to pray."

In their own characteristic way, therefore, they gave themselves over to the theme come down from Washington. They talked about Old Glory, and the blood they had spilled for it; about the record of their people on the firing line in every war, their loyalty to the principles for which the country and its people stand. "We've never let Old Glory drag yet," they said. "And now we've got another eagle to support, and we are going to support it!"

That's the way they fell in line for the President's plan. "We love Mr. Roosevelt," they said. "We all love Mr. Roosevelt!" And that settled it.

Griffin, Ga. News
August 24, 1933

1,500 NEGROES PLEDGE AID TO NRA PROGRAM

Enthusiastic Meeting Is Held at Mt. Zion Baptist Church

More than fifteen hundred negro citizens of Griffin pledged their full support to the NRA program in this city by raising their hands following a mass meeting held at Mt. Zion Baptist church last night. The "show of hands" was called for by Prof. A. Z. Kelsey, in charge of the colored NRA work in Griffin.

The church auditorium was packed and jammed with negroes who came to hear of the NRA program from four speakers detailed there by the local NRA speakers' bureau. More than three hundred were unable to get in the church and stood outside during the speaking.

Prof. Kelsey presided. He introduced the speakers, each of whom touched on a different phase of the recovery program. Quimby Melton, editor of THE NEWS, the first speaker, likened the present campaign to the World War and urged all citizens, "rich and poor, prominent and humble, white and black" to back "the greatest leader America has ever had." At the same time he warned against "false prophets who would attempt to mislead colored people by making them all sorts of promises." He urged patience on the part of all and predicted "a day when every man who wants a job will get one."

Wannamaker Speaks

Prof. George W. Wannamaker, superintendent of schools, was the second speaker. He stressed the hope that every citizen of Griffin would make every sacrifice necessary to keep their children in school. He praised Griffin teachers for "sticking on their jobs in face of big cuts in salaries due to a reduced school budget."

Prof. Wannamaker complimented the audience on "turning out in such numbers, which shows that you as a race are solidly behind the recovery program."

When Judge A. K. Maddox, of the City Court, was introduced here was a ripple of laughter when he said, "Some of you have seen me before. But my jurisdiction as Judge of the City Court does not extend to a colored church so you need not get nervous."

Judge Maddox made a ringing talk, asking full aid from the colored people, saying they had their part to play just as much as any other group of citizens.

He stressed the point that colored people should "support those merchants who are flying the Blue Eagle. To trade with others, those who will not cooperate is 'trading with the enemy' as much as it was to trade with the Germans in time of the World War."

Bramblett Speaks.

General Percy Bramblett, head of the NRA committee, was the last speaker and told the audience how the NRA would "help everyone." He explained how every citizen "white and black" will be asked to sign the consumer's card next week and urged everyone to sign the card "and then live up to it." His exposition of the recovery program was clear cut and practical.

Warns Against Buzzard.

At the close of his speech General Bramblett asked if anyone had any questions to ask.

John Crocket, colored undertaker, asked "General, if the Blue Eagle does not soar in victory, what sort of a bird can we then turn to?"

"That's easy. If the Blue Eagle flops our national bird will be a buzzard," the general shot back.

Singing of negro spirituals by a large choir added to the occasion.

OCALA, FLA.
EVENING STAR
AUG 25 1933
CONSIDER THE BLACKS

At a mass meeting held in Atlanta yesterday southern negroes made a plea for a "square deal" under the "new deal" program. It seems that one development of the NRA re-employment drive threatens to displace many colored workers.

At the Atlanta gathering it was pointed out that there have been a number of replacements of colored workers by whites as a result of the higher wage scales provided by the NRA. That is not an unexpected development. The negro

worker is the south's cheap labor in field, grove and on the highways. They have been working for as little as 75 cents a day up to $2 and $2.50, according to the class of work and their proficiency. Many positions held by colored workers would be coveted by whites at double the pay the colored man is accustomed to receive. If the NRA results in these faithful servitors of the south being thrown out of work, it will fail just to the degree in which it creates such displacements and consequent unemployment.

Equal pay for equal services for all was the plea that went out from the Atlanta mass meeting of colored people, and the speakers reminded employers that the "blue eagle is intended by the president to protect and help all citizens alike without regard to race, sex or religion." There is justice in their plea. The blue eagle's wings must be broad enough for all of Uncle Sam's citizens to find shelter thereunder. The re-employment drive is intended to reach all classes and all colors. There can be no discrimiantion, there should be none. The Atlanta darkies have brought up a pertinent thought in the statement that increasing unemployment among the [illegible]ored population will simply add to the numbe[illegible] to be maintained in idleness by the taxpayers.

The NRA program was designed to do away with unemployment among all creeds, classes and races.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
REPUBLICAN

AUG 29 1933

Negroes under NRA

The effect of the national recovery codes upon Negro workers, especially in the South, is causing anxiety among the friends of the Negro race. The reassuring aspect of the situation is that the facts are not being suppressed and that the legitimate grievance of displaced Negro wage-earners is being squarely placed before the national recovery administration.

A recent mass-meeting of Atlanta Negroes adopted resolutions pledging their support of the President's program but also called attention to the displacement of competent Negro workers by white workers in consequence of NRA's higher minimum wage and lower maximum hour scale. The worst paid lines of work hitherto have been almost monopolized in the South by Negroes; as the minimum wage rose and working hours decreased under NRA, unemployed whites began to be preferred by employers for those jobs. Race prejudice doubtless is a factor in this development and makes it harder to regulate.

While a wage differential in the codes would tend to safeguard Negroes in their jobs against the competition of the unemployed whites Negro leaders like Maj Moton of Tuskegee have favored parity in wages between the races, so far as codes are concerned. If wage differentials are excluded, the remaining resource is an appeal to the public for a square deal under the new deal. The Negro mass-meeting at Atlanta reminded white employers that "increased unemployment among Negroes will simply add to the number who are to be maintained in idleness by the taxpayers."

HERALD
Raleigh, N.C.

AUG 24 1933

Opposition to paying Negro workers the minimum wages set by the NIRA codes can only be characterized as stupidity. There can of course be no solidly-grounded and lasting recovery with great numbers of workers receiving mere existence wages, which is the situation existing in communities having large Negro populations. This is a fact which a great many white people do not seem to realize.

In one Georgia county, where 45 per cent of the people are colored, the whites are reported to be refusing to pay the Negroes the code minimum wages. Yet, as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People points out, they expect a return to prosperity despite the lack of purchasing power among nearly half the population of the county.

Savannah, Ga., News
August 31, 1933

BY OTHER EDITORS

Action For the Negro

Columbus, Ga., Ledger-Enquirer: Regardless of what one's theories and ideals may be as to a $13.50 minimum wage for the negro under the blanket code, if he is any sort of a friend to these people, he will not wish that they pay too high a price for the advance in wage, nor that the increase be so large in some instances that it will deprive those workers of their jobs.

The first consideration is that all these workers must live, and to live they must have jobs.

The National Recovery Administration in Washington is taking cognizance of the situation, as indicated in the action that it has taken to save the positions of the female colored help employed in the laundries.

Instead of $13.50 a week, the laundry code was written to give them $9.

To indicate how much of an increase this in itself is, we must note that when the laundries drew up their code proposals to submit to General Johnson, they fixed the wages of this female help at $6.30 a week—14 cents per hour for a 45-hour week—which was 86 per cent. greater than the pay that had been maintaining.

This arrangement was at first approved by NRA, but later it was changed to 20 cents an hour by the recovery administration.

In setting the wage scale for such help at $9 a week instead of $13.50, we have here the recognition that a wage differential for certain types of negro manual labor is necessary for the welfare of the laborer himself. The jump in wages contemplated under the minimum was far too large to be practical or acceptable and to be accommodated.

Solution of the general problem may be nearer than expected. It will be an excellent thing for the South as well as the colored race itself when this comes about and if it is solved without too much delay.

Vienna, Ga., News
August 31, 1933

THE AVERAGE INCOME

Georgia is a state of poor people. The average income is low and that means that the average scale of living is low. Let any man drive through Massachusetts or Ohio for a few days and then return to drive through Georgia for two or three days. The difference is easily seen. We have the mark of poverty along every roadside and in the outlying districts of every city. It is seen in the character of the homes and it is seen in the faces of the people. If you are not prosperous you can hardly look prosperous.

Low wages and low prices for farm products have kept our state poor. Every man, ambitious to see his state prosperous, should wish for better prices for cotton, tobacco, hogs, etc. And he should long to see higher wages paid. The masses will never be raised until these things come to pass.

The race question is unfortunate. More unfortunate for the whites, maybe, than for the colored. The presence of a million negroes in this state receiving very low wages and incomes serves to lower our average. The negro labor controls the price of all common labor. The white laborer can never get fair pay until the negro gets better pay. Employers will take the cheapest labor they can get. We cannot have one price for negro labor and another for the same class of white labor even if we desired it. The Macon Telegraph is taking a very sensible if unpopular position in regard to this. In lifting our state we must necessarily lift the negro. There is no way around it. The Telegraph said recently:

"With the inauguration of the $14 per week minimum wage scale, complaint is made that in many instances employers who have heretofore used negro labor with apparent satisfaction are now discharging these and substituting white people. Thus it is Demonstrated that such employer have been using negro labor solely because it was cheaper, and that if now, a price high enough to secure white labor has to be paid, the shift will be made.

"Of course, this upon the surface appears to be manifestly unfair. It at least is not in keeping with the spirit of helpfulness that is supposed to permeate the entire recovery effort.

But at the same time it demonstrates very conclusively what has been often said in these columns—that the low wages for which the negro has had to work because of his generally inferior service, real or imaginary, have been the means of keeping not only the negro in the depths of poverty, but have also kept the white man down there with him.

"And if the negro in this new deal is not lifted to the higher level or better pay and living conditions, he will pull the entire structure down to his level, eventually if not at once. Eleven million people in the Southern country is too large a population [illegible] ignore and shunt out of [illegible]stream of better conditions, to ad[illegible] of any hope to have those bet[illegible] conditions continue. If the ne[illegible] cannot get $14 per week he has [illegible] to have a job at less than that, [illegible] he must live. And when he take[illegible] job for less than that, immediat[illegible] the entire structure fo the new d[illegible] for the Southern working-man [illegible]eopardized."—Moultrie Observer

Labor—1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Georgia

6

Dr. Alexander Hits Lower Negro Wage

8-2-33

ATLANTA, Ga.—

Efforts to write into the code of the NRA a lower wage scale for Negroes constitute a threat to the president's program of economic recovery and also to the wage and living standards of white working people, according to a statement given to the press today by W. W. Alexander, executive director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. This proposal, which is being urged by certain employers of labor, is not only unjust to working people, white and colored, but is also economically unsound, according to Dr. Alexander, who predicts that the wiser economic leaders of the South will reject it. Dr. Alexander's statement follows in full:

"Employers of labor who are urging a lower wage level for Negroes under the code of the NRA are offering a dangerous proposal. If put into effect, it would undermine the president's program of economic recovery in the South, and at the same time would cut the economic foundations from under the feet of white working men. Negroes, pressed to accept and even to ask for such a differential, are vigorously and, I think, quite properly objecting. They are unwilling to be put in the role of 'scabs' undercutting the white man's wage and standard of living.

"They maintain soundly that in case of equal work and equal efficiency justice demands equal wages. They point also to the practial fact that Negroes have to pay just as much for the necessities of life as white people do. To force them to a lower level than the minimum set by the N.R.A. can mean only lower living standards than those contemplated by the code. This would inevitably play into the hands of unscrupulous eager to sidestep their obligations in this crisis. It would constitute also a limitatiou of the Negro's purchasing power which would cripple the whole program of recovery in the South. There can be no economic recovery for the South that does not include the Negro. The wiser economic leaders will not acquiesce in a plan so obviously unsound."

THE WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

Since the stirring speech of General Johnson here in Atlanta we have heard very little about that wage differential. Workers will recall the demand of certain groups of employers in the South that they be allowed to pay a wage of 30 per cent under that prescribed for workers in the north and east. Mr. Johnson's answer at the city auditorium was emphatic and seems to have been sufficient. No such differential would be allowed, he said. So far as he had been able to observe, southern labor was just as efficient as labor in any other section of the country, and, if it was not as efficient, certainly labor in the north was not responsible for it.

We are glad that the N. R. A. Chief had the courage to come into the South, to the very Gate City of the South, to announce his decision on this request. We trust that it serves to set at rest the cry we hear so much, the cry about the South's deserving special consideration. We excuse ourselves for being at the bottom of the list in education because of the negro. We attempt to justify our records for lawlessness on the same racial basis. Both of these have shown from time to time to be either without foundation or without any justification. Now we come along and ask that our employers be granted a thirty per cent advantage over Eastern employers in the guise of a wage differential. Let us hear no more such cries as befit only weaklings.

Farmer and His Labor

Since the NRA plan was first outlined farmers have declared they could not pay the wages required. So have some city employers of labor. The protest against this experiment of lifting up the workman has been loud and continuous, doubly emphasized by the tilt between Governor Talmadge and Administrator Hopkins.

But terror did not strike the protesters until Uncle Sam set up public works camps and offered $3.20 a day to the unemployed. The wage was a godsend to the poor who had been suffering for months because they were without food and clothes. To the merchants who had food and clothes for sale the new bloodstream of business brought a new hope, so that throughout this section Christmas is entirely different from any other Christmas in recent years. It was the first real break for Georgia and Georgia's poor. It was revolutionary, yes. The people had never before seen anything like it in government. There were abuses. Necessarily there were, and the government is imposed upon in some instances, because always some animals bite the hand that feeds them.

Some lines of business have not yet found a way to meet the requirements that the NRA imposes. It takes time and effort. It takes co-operation. The administration authorities have given ample evidence that they are ready to do their part of the co-operating. For instance, when they found that farmers in Florida and in Georgia would be unable to plant and cultivate their crops if labor could not be hired out of the unemployment camps at lower wages, announcement comes from Washington immediately that the relief work will cease in time to let the farmers have all of the help they want.

On some farms, men had gone almost two years without money. They were promised only pitiful earnings, 20 cents per day in instances, and in others they were told they were fortunate to get food and shelter and firewood. Some farmers and laborers did not get enough cash from their farm work to buy a plug of tobacco in a month. Most farmers with laborers in this class were glad to turn them loose and let them be unemployed, so the government could give them jobs at $3.20 a day.

Plants that were shut down in the industrial centers certainly cannot complain because their idle labor was given something to do at a good wage. Any person with employment was not eligible for the relief work, and was not given any unless deception was used.

The farm labor is now told that the relief work in Georgia will cease in February. Unless industry can absorb its help by that time, we will have an illustration of the claim that one class cannot suffer in this country without affecting others. But the government has done more difficult tasks than is here presented. A good guess is that agriculture and industry will get a chance to succeed better than at any time in the past.

Atlanta Ga Constitution

Aug. 5. 1933

FORTY C.C.C. WORKERS ARRESTED AT VIDALIA

Arrests Follow Street Fight Between Forestry Workers and Negroes.

VIDALIA, Ga., Aug. 4.—(AP)—Forty members of a conservation corps camp near Soperton were arrested here today and eight were jailed following a street battle between the workers and negroes last night in which a 15-year-old negro boy was injured.

The 32 other members of the corps were released because of the lack of jail facilities.

Reports to officers said the trouble started when the conservation corps members came here to attend a movie. After the performance the corps members started to board their truck to start back to the camp.

Someone tossed a missive that struck one of the forest workers. A group of negroes were standing by and the workers piled out of the trucks and gave chase. Things flew through the air and one of the negroes was struck in the head.

Beggars on Horseback

A good many stories come to The Telegraph from workers in government relief jobs who claim that apparent discrepancies develop in their pay—the rate is not right, or the hours are figured short, or something else is wrong. In instances when these workers have had the "audacity" to inquire of the paymaster, according to the information, they have been denied explanations and told that if they make any further inquiries they will be cut off entirely.

The Telegraph knows quite well that all kinds of rumors can get afloat, and most of them are without any justification whatever. But this particular story has come in from different sources and each time it is to the same effect—that if further inquiry is made as to rate or pay or hours paid for, the inquirer will be cut off from the job.

The Telegraph has made bold to reassure the inquirers and to tell them that there is a man in Washington who will see to it that if any intended and deliberate injustice is done, the one responsible for it will be cut off, and not the one who inquires as to his pay.

If these stories are true, it presents about as sickening and disheartening a revelation of human nature as one would want to find. The probability is that the paymasters on government work are about as much in need of jobs as those whose time and rate of pay they keep up with. They have known the fear and the despair of hungry wives and children, and the gaunt spectre that stalks daily with them as they tramp around looking for a job. Then when they get one, and have a little authority they become martinets, brutal in their attitude toward the same unfortunates who but yesterday they were proud to acknowledge as brothers in misfortune.

To give support to the rumors and reports that have come to The Telegraph as to the bullying by paymasters, there have appeared stories in newspapers from other cities where paymasters have been caught making deductions from the pay of the workers and inserting tickets for provisions furnished by organized service or other agencies. The worker knowing that he had received groceries and other supplies would accept the reduction without protest. And to think what a nice cover-up it is for the crooked paymaster to simply tell the unfortunate whose will is broken and who is afraid any way, that if he makes further inquiry he will be cut off entirely.

A man working for pay has a right to know the rate per hour, or to be given any other information he desires as to how results are arrived at. It isn't any kindness or courtesy on the part of the paymaster. That is what he is paid for. This is the kind of stuff that has made labor unions necessary, and which has disgusted every fair-minded man.

It has been The Telegraph's observation that all the bad names that attaches to Georgia on account of inhuman and unjust treatment in her chaingangs has been due to the elevation to position of guard and other authority men who were brutal in their attitude toward their less fortunate brethren—who thought the way to demonstrate their superiority was through brutality toward one who could not help himself. And the strange thing is that this sort of meanness is most rampant and pronounced in the man of the same class as those he oppresses.

Valdosta, Ga., Times
December 29, 1930

Negro Is Waging Battle For Work Against Machines

Spencer Oats, Lowndes county negro is 60 years old, totally blind and getting a little feeble, but for 14 years he has successfully waged a battle for manual labor against the aggression of machinery, at a nearby turpentine still.

Oats' job at the still is drawing water for one of the stills, and when his present employer, P. G. Williams, a well known naval stores operator bought the still at Briggston, near this city, 14 years ago, Spencer was drawing water for turpentine operations.

Williams, a progressive operator decided to put a pump to work drawing the water.

Oats immediately filed a complaint.

The work, he declared was his. He wanted to work for a living, and he declared that although he was then handicapped with blindness, he was thoroughly capable of drawing the water.

Williams listened with a sympathetic ear to the old negro's plea for a livelihood, and he ruled against the installation of the pump; o this day, Oats is to be found, during the hours of operation of the still, busily drawing water from a well, all day long, and he does perform the duty as well as any pump could.

Oats is married—to a blind wife—and together they have lived at the Briggston still for more than 35 years, Oats drawing water, and his wife feeling her way about the small home to provide for the wants of her "man."

They tend a small garden, in the rear of their home, and despite the blindness of both, they keep a garden that is the envy of more fortunate but less industrious neighbors of the settlement.

And Williams declares, Oats will have his job of drawing water for the still as long as he wants it, and is able to keep up the work.

LA GRANGE, GA.
NEWS

DEC 30 1933

Editorials

THEY GO TO WORK

If Monday, January 1, can be taken as a criterion for the entire New Year, then what a year it will be for LaGrange and Troup county. Seven hundred men, now out of employment, will march to work on new CWA projects here on the first day of the year. This will bring the total employed on all the CWA projects to about thirteen hundred men and women.

Four new projects, the airport with an appropriation of $72,000, nine county schools with a $25,000 appropriation, another school project $5,000 and Rosemont school gymnasium and rebuilding of Salem colored school school recently destroyed by fire $5,000 and $8,000 for improvements of streets in West Point brings the total money to be spent on the projects up to $115,000.00.

The splendid thing about this program is not that we are to have a first class airport, that streets are to be improved, nor even that the schools are to be made sightly and sanitary. The thing that brings rejoicing is that men out of work are going to work. We cannot all agree as to how the money will be raised to pay for the improvements, we may differ as to certain policies of the CWA administration—but to one proposition we nearly all agree—men and women out of work must be given employment. And with the first day of the new year we are seeing the accomplishment of that necessity, not only in Troup county but over the entire nation.

Columbus, Ga., News

Aug. 4. 1933

Wages of Colored Porters. Etc.

How will colored porters, messengers, etc., fare in the general and upward revision of wages?

The blanket code does not indicate that they are to be exempt from the minimum wage scale fixed for business as a whole, outside of those industries and commercial lines that have special codes of their own.

At the same time a good many employes are said to be making exceptions when they sign up for the N. R. A. This will of course all be threshed out. What they do will, or will not, stand.

In Atlanta numbers of employers fixed a salary for porters several dollars under the minimum and so noted in signing their wage agreement with the government.

It is said that the same treatment of the situation has been given in a number of instances in Columbus.

It was pointed out that to make they pay for this work unreasonably high really would militate against colored help, as the tendency would be to replace the negroes with white employes.

It is reported that the dangers of such a situation are fully understood by President Moton of Tuskegee Institute and that he is in Washington this week, seeking some modification, or ruling in this matter, that would give colored porters and messengers a reasonable wage raise and yet would not hoist their pay to the extent that their jobs would be endangered.

Managers of office buildings in Columbus asked themselves what they would do with janitors and elevator boys. Janitors are on duty more than eight hours, although their actual work probably is less than eight hours. It is understood that nothing at all has been done in this matter yet, and any chance in wage scale or hours of this class of employes is yet to be threshed out.

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Georgia

Thomasville, Ga., Says "We Have Received No Instructions For Registering Colored Men."

THOMASVILLE, Ga., May 11—(ANP)—Negroes here, applying for work with the reforestation employes under the Roosevelt plan, are being told: "We have as yet received no instructions for registering colored men for reforestation."

There are sixty-seven places available for young men from Thomas county, of which Thomasville is the county seat. Mrs. E. L. McKinnon, probation officer, who has charge of the relief work for the county, gives no other information than that quoted above. However, the reporter was present in her office when a bright young man (Negro) asked to be registered for the forest work. At the same time he heard the chief chairman refuse the request of a very old and decrepit Negro man for food for himself and family.

Neither county officials nor chamber of commerce principals could be reached to ascertain the employment and relief status of the Negro in Thomasville and Thomas county. When asked where do most Negroes working in that county derive their income, a very prominent Negro citizen replied: "They don't work. Most Negroes in Thomas County are hungry."

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
May 19, 1933

NEGROES IN FOREST CAMPS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Please publish this open letter to Governor Talmadge:

Honorable Governor:

In regard to the Reforestation act, Washington county was alloted a quota of 52 men. The local committee passes on applicants who registered for the said purpose and excluded all Negroes.

The Negroes of Washington county desire to know why none of the Negro boys or men out of a population of 14,000 Negroes are not fit to serve in the woods of the said state. We feel that if Negroes are fit to be used in the time of war, they ought to be amply able to give just service in time of peace, especially when we compose 3-5 of the population of the county. We further feel that at least 20 of these men should be Negroes. We humbly ask your assistance in measuring justice even though we are black. We are expecting a reply through acting.

Very respectfully yours,

A GROUP OF WASHINGTON COUNTY CITIZENS.

Tennille, Ga.

Savannah, Ga., News
June 10, 1933

FORESTRY CAMPS INCLUDE NEGROES

TOTAL REACHES 6,000

Governor Talmadge Recalls Discrimination Charge

The army headquarters at Atlanta announced yesterday that 178 negroes were among the approximately 6,000 Georgians now either in forestry camps or in army conditioning camps according to an Associated Press dispatch.

The negroes are housed in separate sections of the various army camps and will be assigned for work on separate projects, yet to be selected, the announcement from Fourth Corps Area headquarters said.

The announcement said that nearly 2,000 men already had been sent to forestry camps, and that about 4,000 others were in conditioning camps in this section.

Young white men in the camps were listed as follows: Fort Benning, 2,355; Fort Moultrie, 389; Fort Screven, 207; Fort McClellan, 614; Fort McPherson, 473.

The negroes are stationed as follows: Benning, 121; McClellan, 35, and McPherson, 22.

Gov. Talmadge yesterday recalled that Representative Oscar DePriest, negro Republican from Illinois, had recently attacked the administration of the Civilian Conservation Corps on a charge that negroes were being discriminated against.

In addition to the almost 6,000 men in the forestry army, 400 experienced woodsmen, living in or near forests, have been selected to help guide the reforestation work of the recruits. At relief administration headquarters in Atlanta, it was announced that Sam R. Broadbent and J. B. Byrne, supervisors of Cherokee and Nantahala National Forests, respectively, and State Forester R. M. Lufburrow, and their assistants, had selected the 400 woodsmen, who are being assigned to the forestry camps as they are established.

178 NEGROES TRAINING FOR FORESTRY CAMPS

6-10-33

Governor Talmadge said Friday that he has been informed by army authorities that there are 178 negroes among the 6,000 men in Georgia in training at the various military posts for forestry work in the civilian conservation corps.

The governor said that the negroes were being kept in separate sections of the army forts and that they undoubtedly would be placed in special forest camps when they were ready to be put to work.

Lake City, Fla., News
June 1, 1933

Negroes Examined for Forestry Work

Florence, May 30.—Eight Negroes of Florence county's allotment in the civilian conservation corps, will leave here Thursday for Columbia, where they will be examined for entrance to one of the conditioning camps, probably that at Fort Benning, Ga. A. W. Elliott, director of the county relief council, will take the party to Columbia.

The total allotment of 115 men for this county will be filled with this group. However, four more white youths will be sent later to fill that number of vacancies created by discharges and releases.

NEGRO FORESTRY GROUPS SEPARATE

They Are to Be Assigned to Projects in Area; Woodsmen Are Also Chosen

Telegraph

ATLANTA, June 9 (AP)—The army headquarters here announced today that 178 Negroes were among the approximately 6,000 Georgians now either in forestry camps or in army conditioning camps.

Georgia

The Negroes are housed in separate sections of the various army camps and will be assigned for work on separate projects, yet to be selected, the announcement from Fourth Corps area headquarters said.

The announcement said that nearly 2,000 men already had been sent to forestry camps, and that about 4,000 others were in conditioning camps in this section.

Young white men in the camps were listed as follows: Fort Benning 2,355; Fort Moultrie 389; Fort Screven 207; Fort McClellan 614; Fort McPherson 473.

The Negroes are stationed as follows: Benning 121; McClellan 35 and McPherson 22.

Protest Is Made

Governor Talmadge today recalled that Representative Oscar De Priest, Negro Republican from Illinois, had recently attacked the administration of the civilian conservation corps on a charge that Negroes were being discriminated against.

In addition to the almost 6,000 men in the forestry army, 400 experienced woodsmen, living in or near forests, have been selected to help guide the reforestation work of the recruits. At relief administration headquarters here, it was announced that Sam R. Broadbent and J. B. Byrne, supervisors of Cherokee and Nantahala National forests, respectively, and State Forester B. M. Lufburrow, and their assistants, had selected the 400 woodsmen, who are being assigned to the forestry camps as they are established.

LA GRANGE, GA.
NEWS

AUG 28 1933

NRA AND THE NEGRO

The most encouraging code that has come from NRA headquarters as far as the negro in concerned is the laundry code. This code recognizes that there must be a considerable differential in the wages payed this class of labor and that specified in the blanket code if the job of a negro is to be secure.

The minimum of $12 or $14 per week for all classes of labor is an ideal goal but conditions are not such that the action is practical. The negro worker must have work if he is to exist. High minimum wages help not at all if through them he loses his job. The laundry code sets 14 cents per hour as the minimum wage. This gives the laborers for this class of work a substantial increase and at the same time safeguards the jobs for the workers.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
August 5, 1933

Be Fair or Be Sorry

Announcement from Washington that no pressure will be exerted on employers to have them comply with the codes under two weeks should be received with reassurance by those who have been urged to sign up and get into action at once.

The local committee for Macon created a good deal of discussion yesterday by making an exception to the code, providing $8 per week for Negro porters, whereas the minimum is $12 prescribed for the lines passed on by the committee. This action by the local committee was probably a move in the interest of gradual adoption of the code and giving time to employers to arrange their affairs so they could meet its provisions entirely.

General Johnson's statement now that two weeks will be allowed for gradual adjustment, instead of making it immediate and mandatory, is in line with what the local committee did.

There are many complaints and rumors afloat that this one or that one is cheating, or "chiseling", as it is called; some of these complaints have to do with trusted and faithful employes being summarily discharged to gratify the pique of the employer, regardless of the justice of the situation. Such things are unthinkable, and it is hoped that those who may have been guilty of unfairness in any particular will revise their actions and do the fair and square thing. It will have to be done eventually, and it is a great deal better and finer to do it voluntarily.

Unfairness is what leads to organization among workers. Labor unions probably would not have been thought of if it had not been for the unfairness of employers that this was the only means of correcting. If unfairness is insisted upon in Macon, we may look for early organization of every class of labor. There is a case reported to The Telegraph of a girl who had been a faithful cashier in a business that worked her 72 hours per week for a small wage, and when she manifested some interest in the proposed shorter hours, she was discharged and reported as being told that there was no dissatisfaction with her work, but that she had shown too much interest in getting her hours reduced from 72 to 40. This will reach the local committee, and much publicity will be given the matter, of course. There is opportunity for a wrong to be righted, and while The Telegraph is not the big policeman in this business, it is here to tell the story, and no favors need be expected when it comes to keeping such stuff out of the paper. Crimes like that ought not to be committed.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
June 30, 1933

CLEANING UP CHICKAMAUGA PARK

—Times Staff Photo.

Above is shown a group of Negroes working in Chickamauga park as part of the reforestation program of President Roosevelt. The squad is from Fort Benning, Ga., where the men were conditioned before being sent to Fort Oglethorpe.

SUPPLANTING COLORED HELP

It is not an unusual occurrence nowadays for colored people to be displaced by white workers. In many cases these have been deliberate acts and no more pressure is brought to bear by prejudiced minds. In most of the hotels and restaurants in the country colored waiters were found. For some time an effort has been made to force them out, even as waiters on dining cars. In some cases business men have been threatened, if the places held by colored help were not given to whites. This economic situation is playing havoc with a large class of our people. In it all it is heartening to note an event of this kind:

Senator Carter Glass breezed into Washington last night at peace with all the world. His pet banking bill had become law. The worries of petty patronage he had shifted to the willing shoulders of his junior Senator, Harry F. Byrd. The hotel where he makes his home when in Washington was cool and inviting. His rooms were in order. The "regulars," as ever, were sincere in their greetings.

Twenty minutes later the peppery little Virginian was popping like a machine gun. In his absence from Washington a new manager had replaced the Negro waiters with white girls. Clerks and assistant managers buzzed about and sought to placate him. Not by a dern sight or good old Anglo-Saxon words to that affect. He'd lived in the place twenty-seven years. It was his home. He'd never intended to move. But, by gosh plus, no white girl would wait on him.

And the Senator had his colored waiter back. He is one among thousands who prefer the service of colored helps.

NRA Interpretations

Q. Should the wages of girls employed in wrapping soap by hand who were paid $6 per week of 55 hours in May, 1929, and whose pay was the same as of July 15, 1933, be increased to $12 per week of 40 hours at 30 cents per hour.

A. It is interpreted that these girls are factory employes and come under paragraph 1 and therefore a maximum of 35 hours a week (except for any six weeks between now and December 31, 1933, when 40 hours can be worked) and the minimum rate of pay for this class of labor is 30 cents an hour.

Q. Is it necessary in order to comply with the spirit of NRA for additional employes to be put on in an office that needs no additional help on account of the company having carried more employes than it actually needed through the depression rather than lay them off?

A. While it is one of the two main purposes of the agreement to put more people to work, in this case it is interpreted that it is not absolutely obligatory to take on additional employes.

Q. If the same office work can be done by the present number of employes working at the reduced hours is it necessary in order to comply with the act to employ others?

A. It is inferred from this question that the same situation exists as in question 5, and that the firm has been carrying more employes than it needed, and the answer to question 5 applies.

Q. Would a social club operated purely for social purposes and not for profit and which employs waiters who work for the most part only a few hours at night, come under the NRA?

A. Non-profit associations are classed as employes under the code. Waiters come under paragraph 2. These appear to be part-time workers and the following interpretation applies:

"The minimum wage for a part-time worker in an employment described in paragraph 2 of the agreement is a wage such that if the employe worked at that wage for a full week of 40 hours he would receive the minimum weekly wage prescribed for him by the agreement."

Q. A small negro barber shop now employs three barbers on commission basis, each barber averaging possibly $5 to $6 per week. The gross revenue of shop after allowing for business licenses, lights, material, rent, heat and other operating expenses, would hardly permit of more than one barber on a $14.50 wage scale, thereby forcing the complete closing of the shop, unemployment of the several persons now employed, and loss of tenant to landlord, which in turn deprives landlord of this revenue necessary to pay taxes and insurance on property. Is there any flexibility in code to prevent the extinction of such small businesses which provide a livelihood for a number of persons, but which are unable to carry a minimum load of $14.50 salary per person per week?

A. "A person who believes that some particular provisions in the agreement, because of peculiar circumstances, will create great and unavoidable hardship, should prepare a petition to NRA asking for a stay of this provision as to him. He should then submit this petition to the trade association of his industry, or if there is none, to the local Chamber of Commerce or similar representative organization designated by NRA for its approval. The written approval of the trade association or such other organization will be accepted by NRA as the basis for a temporary stay, without further investigation, pending decision by NRA. The petition must contain a promise to abide by NRA's decision, so that if NRA decides against the petitioner, he must give effect to the provision which was stayed, from the date of the decision of NRA."

Letters to The Telegraph

"I despise everything you say—and I will fight to the death for your right to say it."—Voltaire.

NEGROES AND NEW DEAL

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Well, it seems that the new conditions have broken upon us. It looks as though the depression will soon pass.

My group has born the burden heroically. They have worked for what they could get, shouldered the task with the employer and co-operated with the city and their white neighbors.

When a call was made by the Organized Service for laborers at sixty cents per day, there were hundreds of them to answer the call without complaining. This proves that they were too honorable to stand in the breadline.

A friend of mine stated a few days ago that during the depression reverses came into his business to the extent that he could not pay his servants in and around his home. But these servants remained there for months without pay. The thing that beats it all was that his cook carried this man the deeds on her little home and offered them to her employer to borrow money with which to run his business.

Some of our group are afraid now that the new conditions and the living wage that is being paid laborers will not only keep the unemployed from being hired but will cause those put out who took what they could get during the depression. Surely this is not true. My confidence in the business people of Macon and in the American citizenry will not allow me to believe that this will be done.

The thing that we need to do is to keep closed lips and do our full duty on the job as we have done heretofore and prove to our president and the flag that we are willing to co-operate and better the condition.

It seems that this whole condition is based upon righteousness and it is expected that righteousness will prevail throughout the whole scheme. If this is done it can not fail and the time will soon come when we all can sing, My Country 'Tis of Thee.

Macon, Ga. J. T. SAXON.

ATLANTA, GA.
GEORGIAN

AUG 25 1933

NRA Support Here Is Made City-Wide

Wholehearted approval of President Roosevelt's national recovery program came Friday from the Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce, which met Thursday night. The group appointed a committee to assist in signing negro business men and householders to agreements to support the act and adopted a resolution opposing any lowering of the present wage scale.

Occupation, Wages, et-

Negroes Demand Just Treatment

Telegraph

Should Receive Same Wages as Whites, They Say

8-24-33

ATLANTA, Aug. 23 (AP)—Negroes met in mass meeting here today and voiced a plea that advantages of the recovery program be accorded to all citizens alike, irrespective of color.

Some speakers contended that in some incidents competent Negro workers have been displaced by white men as result of the higher wage scales provided by the N. R. A. Speakers called attention to the fact that increased unemployment among Negroes will simply add to the number who are to be maintained in idleness by the tax payers."

An appeal was made to all "just and fair-minded white people" for inclusion of "Negroes without discrimination in the president's New Deal."

Macon, Ga.

Resolutions said the meeting "deplored as unjust and in violation of the spirit and letter of the N. R. A. The action of those employers who have displaced men and replaced them by others simply on the ground of race."

"We affirm our belief in and insist upon employers paying Negroes equal wages with whites for equal service performed, and condemn any attempt at disproportionate pay," resolution said.

The Negroes pledged their co-operation to the president and said they would "remind employers that the blue eagle is intended by the president to protect and help all citizens alike, without regard to race, sex or religion."

A NECESSARY DIFFERENTIAL.

The threat to negro labor under the NRA program of the absence of fair wage differentials for certain types of manual labor is cited by the New York Times in an editorial in which it comments on a warning voiced by the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot. The Times' editorial appears elsewhere on this page.

Atlanta Constitution
8-24-33
Atlanta, Ga.

The Norfolk paper points out that in the application in that city of the minimum wage agreement of the restaurant code, many negroes have been replaced by whites, making these negroes the victims, rather than beneficiaries, of the national recovery program.

Undoubtedly the lack of wage differentials, based on the difference in living costs between whites and negroes, would result in a wide increase in negro unemployment. This is so clearly true that the recovery administration has already evidenced its realization of the situation, as indicated in the laundry code recently agreed upon.

When the president's agreement for re-employment was submitted, wages for all manual labor were fixed at $13.50 a week minimum. When the laundry code was submitted by the laundries the wages for female colored help were fixed at 14 cents per hour for a 45-hour week, which was an increase of 86 per cent. This wage scale was first approved by the NRA, and subsequently revoked, the NRA offering 20 cents minimum, or $9 per week. It was pointed out that the president's agreement of $13.50 per week was prohibitive and would deprive colored women of this class of employment, and that white labor would be substituted.

The danger of the situation was recognized by the NRA administration and a differential in favor of manual labor of this type was allowed.

In view of the cheaper living conditions among the negroes, they are done no injustice by such differentials. Comparatively they can receive the same improvement in condition by a small wage increase that a larger increase would bring to white labor.

Unless such differentials are granted, the negro is certain to suffer, because many would lose employment if a common minimum wage for both white and negro labor was enforced.

That is a condition that the white people of the south do not wish to see and are certain to protest, for, after all, the negroes, as the New York Times comments, have no better friends than the white people among whom they live and who will not willingly see them done an injustice.

The national reconstruction act is sufficiently flexible to permit the warding off of this danger to the negro manual labor of the country, and the recovery administration will no doubt follow the precedent set in this respect in the laundry code.

SUPPORT OF NRA PLAN PLEDGED BY NEGROES

Plea for Equal Advantages Under Act Is Voiced at Mass Meeting.

Disturbed by the fear that negroes may be denied the benefits of the national recovery act through displacement of negroes on the one hand or a lower scale on the other, 1,200 Atlanta negroes gathered in mass meeting at Wheat Street Baptist church Tuesday night, pledged their support to the president's program and voiced a plea that its advantages be accorded to all citizens alike, irrespective of race.

Alleging that in some cases competent and satisfactory negro workers are beginning to be displaced by white men as a result of the higher wage scales provided by the NRA, they called attention to the fact that "increased unemployment among negroes will simply add to the number who are to be maintained in idleness by the taxpayers." An appeal was made for the support of all "just and fair-minded white people" in the effort to have negroes included without discrimination in the president's new deal.

Atlanta Constitution
8-24-33
Atlanta, Ga.

The meeting was called by the Atlanta Urban League and was presided over by Rev. W. J. Faulkner, pastor of First Congregational church. Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist church, acted as secretary. Both made brief addresses. The resolutions unanimously adopted by the meeting were as follows:

1. While an investigation has revealed that many employers have raised wages of negro employes to the NRA minimum, which is very encouraging, we deplore, however, as unjust and in violation of the spirit and letter of the NRA the action of those employers who have displaced men and replaced them by others simply on the ground of race.

2. We affirm our belief in and insist upon employers paying negroes equal wages with whites for equal service performed, and condemn any attempt at disproportionate pay.

3. We would call the attention of the Community Chest officials and others responsible for furnishing funds for relief to the fact that increased unemployment among negroes will simply add to the number of people who will have to be maintained in idleness by the taxpayers, which is a very short-sighted economic policy.

4. We call upon all employers to be fair to negro employes, and we, in turn, promise to be fair and faithful as workers. We would remind the employers that the blue eagle is intended by the president of the United States to protect and help all of its citizens alike, without regard to race, sex or religion.

5. We appeal to all just and fair-minded white people of our city and state to support us in our attempt to have the negro workers in the south, along with all workers, included in the president's new deal for America.

6. Finally, we reaffirm our loyalty as American citizens to the government of the United States, and we pledge our full and sincere co-operation to the president and his associates in their efforts to realize the greatest measure of economic security for all of the people.

Unfairness Begets Unfairness

With the inauguration of the $14 per week minimum wage scale, complaint is made that in many instances employers who have heretofore used Negro labor with apparent satisfaction are now discharging these and substituting white people. Thus it is demonstrated that such employers have been using Negro labor solely because it was cheaper, and that if now a price high enough to secure white labor has to be paid, the shift will be made.

Of course, this upon the surface appears to be manifestly unfair. It at least is not in keeping with the spirit of helpfulness that is supposed to permeate the entire recovery effort.

But at the same time it demonstrates very conclusively what has been often said in these columns—that the low wages for which the Negro has had to work because of his generally inferior service, real or imaginary, have been the means of keeping not only the Negro in the depths of poverty, but have also kept the white man down there with him.

And if the Negro in this new deal is not lifted to the higher level of better pay and living conditions, he will pull the entire structure down to his level, eventually if not at once. Eleven million people in the Southern country is too large a population to ignore and shunt out of the stream of better conditions, to admit of any hope to have those better conditions continue. If the Negro cannot get $14 per week he has got to have a job at less than that, for he must live. And when he takes a job for less than that, immediately the entire structure of the new deal for the Southern working-man is jeopardized.

The greatest possible impetus to unionization of labor has been created by this new deal, and labor unions have been favored by the administration in astounding fashion. If the Southern workers were unionized, now as they will be soon, anything as manifestly unfair as discharging a formerly satisfactory employe, whether he is white or black, simply because the wage scale had been changed, would not have been tolerated by the labor unions. Under their laws "priority" is one of their major tenets—that is, the man who is longest in the employ of an establishment shall be the last to be discharged.

Employers swear at the labor unions, and at the same time the employers make labor unions necessary, by indulging in manifest practices of unfairness. The government may

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do something about unfairness of all kinds, including the complaint herein discussed. But even if the government doesn't do anything about it, the fact may as well be faced that every scintilla of it makes unionization that much easier, and employers who indulge in it are simply sowing a wind that shall later become a whirlwind.

Of course, it behooves labor of all kinds, and especially Negro labor, to tighten up its belt, to determine to remove every possible cause of complaint, to develop punctuality, efficiency, reliability, to be given in exchange for the better minimum wage which affects so many advantageously. But in the meantime employers should watch their step. Labor unions are alert to capitalize every particle of the unfairness and gather a crop of members in every line that will make the employers wish for the good old days when their workers were docile, humble and submissive. Better to retain the old spirit of loyalty and devotion and co-operation, rather than be put upon the hard and fast schedule of exact measurement as to justice, time and service, with rules and regulations that are irksome and so often the cause of friction and distress.

FAIR PLAY URGED IN FIXING WAGES

Alexander Warns of Effort to Write Into Code Lower Scale For Negroes

ATLANTA, Aug. 26 (AP)—W. W. Alexander, executive director of the commission on interracial co-operation, today said efforts to write into the N. R. A. code a lower wage scale for Negroes constitutes a threat to the president's program and to the wage and living standards of the white working people.

The proposal, which he said had been advanced by certain employers, was not only an injustice to both white and Negro labor, but was economically unsound and predicted it would be opposed by southern leaders.

"Employers of labor who are urging a lower wage level for Negroes under the code of the N. R. A. are offering a dangerous proposal," Mr. Alexander said. "If put into effect, it would undermine the president's program of economic recovery in the south, and at the same time would cut the economic foundations from under the feet of white working men. Negroes, pressed to accept and even to ask for such a differential, are vigorously and, I think, quite properly objecting. They are unwilling to be put in the role of 'scabs,' undercutting the white mans wage and standard of living.

Would Slow Up Recovery

"They maintain soundly that in case of equal work and equal efficiency justice demands equal wages. They point also to the practical fact that Negroes have to pay just as much for the necessities of life as white people do. To force them to a lower level than the minimum set by the N. R. A. can mean only lower living standards than those contemplated by the code. This would inevitably play into the hands of unscrupulous employers eager to sidestep their obligations in this crisis. It would constitute also a limitation of the Negro's purchasing power which would cripple the whole program of recovery in the south. There can be no economic recovery for the south that does not include the Negro. The wiser economic leaders will not acquiesce in a plan so obviously unsound."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
August 25, 1933

NEGRO BUSINESS BODY PLEDGES NRA SUPPORT

Resolutions Oppose Lowering of Wage Minimums on Racial Lines.

Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting Wednesday night, pledged its support to the national industrial recovery code, appointed a committee to assist in signing up negro businessmen and householders and went on record as vigorously opposed to any lowering of the NRA wage standard along racial lines.

The resolution on the latter point was adopted unanimously after the suggestion had been made that an agreed wage level lower than that applying to white people was necessary for the protection of negroes. Replying to this suggestion members of the group maintained that there is no logical reason for such a differential in the case of equal work, since negroes have to pay just as much as white people for the necessities of life.

They pointed out further that there is nothing in the code to prevent employers from paying higher wages to white workers, if they choose, but that the code is supposed to set minimum subsistence wages for all alike, and that forcing negroes below that level can mean only a lowering of the minimum standard of living contemplated by the code. The resolutions, which were introduced by H. F. Murphy, of the Murphy Printing Company, were as follows:

"Resolved, that we, the Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce, pledge our whole-hearted co-operation in the prosecution of the president's plan for industrial recovery under the NRA, but emphatically reject any compromise which can result in racial discrimination in the payment of wages."

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
August 27, 1933

Negroes Ask for Advantages Under Recovery Program

ATLANTA, Aug. 23.—(A.P.)—Negroes met in mass meeting here today and voiced a plea that advantages of the recovery program be accorded to all citizens alike, irrespective of color.

Some speakers contended that in some incidents competent negro workers have been displaced by white men as result of the higher wage scales provided by the NRA. Speakers called attention to "the fact that increased unemployment among negroes will simply add to the number who are to be maintained in idleness by the taxpayers."

An appeal was made to all "just and fair-minded white people" for inclusion of "negroes without discrimination in the president's new deal."

Resolutions said the meeting "deplored as unjust and in violation of the spirit and letter of the NRA the action of those employers who have displaced men and replaced them by others simply on the ground of race."

"We affirm our belief in and insist upon employers paying negroes equal wages with whites for equal service performed, and condemn any attempt at disproportionate pay," a resolution said.

The negroes pledged their cooperation to the president and said they would "remind employers that the blue eagle is intended by the president to protect and help all citizens alike, without regard to race, [illegible] or religion."

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White, Negro NRA Wage Discrepancies Protested

ATLANTA, Aug. 26.—(AP)—Efforts to write a lower wage scale for negroes in the NRA code constitute a threat to President Roosevelt's program and wage and living standards of white workers, [illegible] executive director of the commission on interracial cooperation, said in a statement issued today.

He said the lower pay proposal for negroes has been advanced by certain employers. He branded it an injustice to white and negro labor, termed it economically unsound and predicted Southern leaders would oppose it.

"Employers of labor who are urging a lower wage level for negroes under the code of the NRA are offering a dangerous proposal," Mr. Alexander asserted.

"If put into effect, it would undermine the President's program for economic recovery in the South and at the same time would cut the economic foundations from under the feet of white working men.

"Negroes, pressed to accept and even to ask for such a differential, are vigorously and, I think, quite properly objecting. They are unwilling to be put in the role of 'scabs,' under-cutting the white man's wage and scale of living.

"They maintain soundly that in case of equal work and equal efficiency, justice demands equal wages. They point also to the practical fact that negroes have to pay just as much for the necessities of life as the white people do. To force them to a lower level than the minimum set by the NRA can mean only lower living standards than those contemplated by the code.

"This would inevitably play into the hands of unscrupulous employers eager to sidestep their obligations in this crisis. It would constitute also a limitation of the negro's purchasing power which would cripple the whole program of recovery in the South.

"There can be no economic recovery for the South that does not include the negro. The wiser economic leaders will not acquiesce in a plan so obviously unsound."

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

AUG 25 1933

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Labor - 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc

Columbus, Ga. Ledger
August 24, 1933

Negroes Of City Pledge To Cooperate With NRA

Crowd of Five Thousand Gather at Courthouse And Hear Speakers On Recovery.

One of the largest audiences ever to assemble in Columbus, estimated at between four and five thousand people listened patiently last night to a two-hour discussion of the national recovery act at the Muscogee courthouse at a meeting called by the educational committee of the local recovery organization for the negroes of the community.

With the gallery and courtroom packed and all standing room taken, several thousand people stood outside on the lawn or seated in cars receiving the addresses through a loud-speaker equipment. A large number of white people were present.

The speakers for the committee were Mrs. T. C. Hudson, chairman of the woman's division of the Recovery organization and also of the "buy now" committee; W. C. Jeffries, president of the Central Labor Union, and Nelson M. Shipp, editor of the Columbus Ledger.

Other speakers were Dr. M. L. Taylor, who presided, and Rev J. M. Brown, pastor of the First African church. Music was furnished by the Twenty-fourth Infantry band and Fort Benning Glee club.

The meeting opened impressively with the audience singing "Father I Stretch My Hands to Thee," following by a recitation in chorus of the Twenty-third psalm, led in these by Rev. A. E. Berry of Phenix City.

Faith and Cooperation

The emphatic keynotes of the meeting were faith, patience and cooperation.

In his remarks, Mr. Shipp. who was the first speaker, asserted that one of the most difficult problems of the Recovery code system that the south is experiencing is the complete adjustment of the negro workers to the code provisions. However, he said, the South has always met its responsibilities in regard to the colored race in its midst, and with a little time the Southern people will solve the present problem, which is causing some unemployment.

He asserted that it requires four years to master any thing of consequence, from a college education to a world war, and that now we have had four years of economic maladjustment and the time has come for mastery and victory.

The speaker declared that whereas back in 1917 the government called for a patriotic zeal that would cause men to shoulder a gun, lie in the trenches, wear gas masks and kill his fellow man, out of necessity, the government' call in 1933 is for a patriotism that will do things to make life sweeter and brighter for 120 millions of Americans.

"It is a new national patriotism we have never known before," he said, "but the four years from 1929 to 1933 have revealed to us the need for it, to build for us a rock of stability in our economic life that will insure for all the three possessions that every human being should have. They are self-respect, personal dignity and economic freedom, and these have been torn down badly in the last four years."

Mrs. Hudson Speaks

Mrs. Hudson, in her talk on the consumer's angle, drew the illustration of a great wheel with a giant man struggling under its rim trying to move the wheel forward. This man represented the manufacturer, he said, and behind him was another man, pushing him, and he was the merchant. Then the people behind him were the consumers, and unless they functioned, the wheel could not be pushed, she added.

The speaker stressed the need and necessity of all backing up those who are supporting the president's recovery program, declaring that a dollar spent in this direction was a dollar expended in the benefit of the cause, which was everybody's cause and upon which depended the welfare of all.

With a hundred million people in the country back of the President's plan, she said, then it will go over.

She praised the fine element of faith displayed in the past on part of the colored people, and stated that this was quite inspiring.

She did not think it really necessary to call upon the negroes of Columbus to co-operate in the NRA movement, she said, for they had always proved loyal in worthy endeavors and movements when they were needed.

Mrs. Hudson said the manufacturer and merchant were doing their best to put the big program over, but that they must have the sustained aid of the consuming and buying public, and all must back up the blue eagle.

Speaks for Labor

Mr. Jeffries told the gathering that the NRA was not brought by Santa Claus, but came as a business proposition. It is not a dole, he asserted but set up by the government to keep from resorting to the dole, and its purpose was to permit men to make an honest living.

He said the sacrifice was not entirely on the part of the general public or the workers, as the merchant and manufacturer also were struggling along to make a go of the Recovery program; in increasing wages and adding employes, they were necessarily experiencing some hardship. But the temporary disadvantage, he stated, would turn into an economic advantage with the continual increase in purchasing power as the code process went on.

Mr. Jeffries said that it behoored workers to see to it that they give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. He thought that some reclassification of workers would be brought about as result of the code and that there would now under the higher minimum wage be some elimination of those who lacked in efficiency.

He stated also that the negro would receive better wages and be lifted to a higher standard of living.

Negro Leaders Talk

Dr. Brown made a plea for co-operating, a working together and having one common aim and objective in the movement to end the economic situation. He said the colored people had stood by America and the flag from the days of the fight for independence from England, down through every war, and still "stand hard and fast" by this loyalty today.

He pointed out that there had never been a negro to attempt to assasinate the President. The red in the Old Glory, he stated, was put there in part by the blood of his people beginning with the struggle on Boston common, when a negro was the first to give his life for American independence.

Dr. Taylor declared that Columbus negroes were living among the best white people in the world and that the white folks were going to stick by the colored people to their utmost ability, and that the negroes were going to stick by the white folks.

His remarks throughout were answered by a chorus of assent from the audience. He said that although some were losing their jobs, they must must be willing to suffer, and that sooner or later the colored worker would be called back.

"Nobody in the world has got us beat as servants," he declared, and predicted that those who have lost their places would be restored to service or given new jobs before very long.

Sound equipment was donated by the Robinson Radio Service Co.

Recorder

AMERICUS
GA.
ISSUE OF
AUG 29 1933

NRA AND THE NEGRO

(The LaGrange News)

The most encouraging code that has come from NRA headquarters as far as the negro is concerned is the laundry code. This code recognizes that there must be a considerable differential in the wages payed this class of labor and that specified in the blanket code if the job of a negro is to be secure.

The minimum of $12 or $14 per week for all classes of labor is an ideal goal but conditions are not such that the action is practical. The negro worker must have work if he is to exist. High minimum wages help not at all if through them he loses his job. The laundry code sets 14 cents per hour as the minimum wage. This gives the laborers for this class of work a substantial increase and at the same time safeguards the jobs for

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
September 10, 1933

ATLANTA WOMEN REPORT SPLENDID RESULTS FOR NRA

Thousands Put to Work Fish Fry Ends Campaign for Volunteers

With reports Saturday of "splendid progress" made in the house-to-house canvass by the Atlanta NRA women's division canvassing army, total results of the block-to-block canvass after the reports of the clean-up campaign this week, reveal that Atlanta pay rolls have been increased $5,398,191 per year.

The figures show that 5,661 more persons have been given jobs by the total of 5,339 firms called upon, and that a total of 672 employers were persuaded to sign the President's reemployment agreement by NRA workers.

A total of 116 firms were called upon by Junior Chamber of Commerce canvassers in the clean-up campaign, which have added 132 new employes and hiked their monthly pay rolls $27,583.72.

Results to date of all firms called upon, which, it was pointed out by NRA officials, does not include employes for several large concerns, show that the total employment of the 5,339 firms called upon is 50,641 persons. There were 3,769 concerns already flying the Blue Eagle and 898 unsigned. Total increase in monthly pay rolls showed $449,849.27.

Fish Fry Winds Up Drive

The volunteer NRA canvassing army, which wound up their campaign at a fish fry Saturday afternoon at Lakewood Park, has finished its work, but a special committee will continue its calls and write letters to unsigned employers in the effort to sign them 100 per cent under the NRA

Officials at NRA headquarters Saturday said that most of the employers yet unsigned are expected to sign. Reasons advanced by many of the employers for not signnig included many who were awaiting the final draft of their code and many others which said they were going right to the post office to sign the agreement.

One card, however, showed a humorous twist. It stated that "my business is being operated at a deficit, and I, as manager, am drawing no salary. By remaining in business, I am helping the unemployment situation."

Mayor Key, Congressman Ramspeck and others made short talks at the fish fry at Lakewood Park given by Wiley Moore for the canvassing army. A large crowd attended the gathering.

Mrs. Max E. Land, chairman of the Atlanta NRA women's division, reporting fine progress in the house-to-house canvass, Saturday, said this work will be continued next week. No results have yet been tabulated, but it was reported that thousands of consumers have signed the pledges to support only NRA firms, and that a great spirit of co-operation is being shown.

Majors Check Up on Army

Mrs. Oscar Palmour, Mrs. W. P. Dunn, Mrs. James Brawner, Mrs. Winfrey Ramsey and Mrs. James Backman, the five colonels, were in touch with their majors, captains and lieutenants during the day, and checked up on activities in various sections of the city. Similar reports were received from Miss Allie Mann, who is working with the business and professional women.

Mrs. Palmour, who is in charge of the canvass in the suburban areas, announced Saturday that the final report on the sign-up of Blue Eagle consumer cards conducted by her group would be made Tuesday at 12 o'clock at a meeting at Rich's tea-room.

Atlanta garage operators have been notified that the permanent code of the National Automotive Maintenance Association will be submitted in Washington Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Johnnie Aikens, representing the Atlanta group, left Saturday for the national capital to attend the hearing.

The campaign among negro employers and consumers will be completed early next week, according to reports to campaign headquarters from Theodore Carlton, secretary of the negro Chamber of Commerce. It was reported Saturday that members of the Atlanta Colored Merchants' Association, comprising about forty retail stores, had expectations of reaching 100 per cent, as only a few units had failed to come in under the Blue Eagle.

Postmaster E. K. Large's office reported that twenty-two Atlanta employers Saturday filed certificates of compliance making the total to date 1017

N. Y. Wall St. Journal
(MORNING EDITION)

SEP 13 1933

Negro Workers in the South

Special to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

ATLANTA—Practically no complaints are heard here concerning discharge of negro employes and their replacement with white workers. Business men do not anticipate any substantial migration of negro employes eastward and there is no concrete evidence to bear out any charge of discrimination in wages paid negro and white employes under the NRA, except in a few, scattered sections. Many concerns, cooperating with the NRA, are doing what they can to retain their negro employes, feeling that the situation can best be met by appealing to Washington for exemption. This procedure has proved successful in a number of cases, especially as regards delivery boys.

Negroes Outwit Sawmill Owner Who Tried To Recover NRA Pay

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Sept. 22.—How a south Georgia sawmill operator tried to figure out a way to even the score with some of his negro laborers under the NRA regulations which gave them shorter hours and increased wages, but was outwitted quite unwittingly by the negroes, is being told here.

To offset the increased wages, it is said, the sawmill operator had informed his laborers he was going to charge them 90 cents a day to transport them by truck from town to the mill and back each day. All who were not willing to agree to this could quit, they were advised, so the story goes. However, all agreed to the plan.

The following morning when the trucks went around to the various negro houses to get them, several of the negroes came out with their bedding, cooking utensils and other of their worldly possessions, and piled them in the truck. The trip to the scene of the mill operations was made. The day's work over the negroes were told to get ready to go back to town.

But at this juncture the negroes informed the boss they had come prepared to spend the week and would make only one trip a week, thereby saving the extra transportation costs. Instead of getting $5.40 per week transportation fee, the operator could only realize 90 cents.

Now he will have to start figuring all over again.

NRA PAY TOO ALLURING FOR COTTON PICKERS

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 15.—(AP)—A scarcity of cotton pickers, brought on by higher NRA wages in the cities, has left fields of this section unpicked and farmers begging for laborers.

Miss Clarice Devereux, relief administrator, said since farm labor is exempt from the 30-cent-an-hour wage under the recovery program, many cotton pickers are quitting the farms in order to be eligible for relief work.

Cotton pickers are paid 40 cents to 50 cents a hundred pounds and few are able to pick more than 300 pounds in a day.

She said the relief rolls in Augusta would be watched for laborers who have deserted the farms and they will not be given relief work. She invited farmers who need pickers to list their names with her and those refused relief will be advised to return to the farms.

SOUTH IS TOLD PUBLIC WORKS LABORERS MUST RECEIVE FIXED MINIMUM WAGE

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 21.—The government's $3,000,000,000 for public works will be i nthe hands of federal and state agencies by January first, and no section is going to be permitted to pay labor less than the minimum wage fixed by federal authorities, according to a statement made here Wednesday by Col. H. M. Waite, deputy administrator.

The advisory boards of five Southern states met her for a conference with the Deputy Administrator, and heard him emphatically state that the South must meet the minimum wage of 40 cents per hour for 30 hours per week for common labor, regardless of prevailing prices for similar labor on private projects.

Before the executive session some of the advisory board members said subdivisions of their states were protesting the minimum wage because labor, especially Negroes, could be obtained chaper and cities and counties did not feel they should be forced to pay higher wages on the public works projects.

Coming from the conference Col. Waite banged his fists together and said, "White, black or brown, they are going to get 40 cents an hour for a 30-hour week. That is emphatic and final. There will be no exceptions."

He explained that the purpose behind the public works bill was to provide more employment and increase wages and the administration intended to carry it out.

Attending the conference were Henry T. McIntosh, editor of The Albany (Ga.) Herald and adviser for the ninth region; Ryburn Clay, Atlanta banker; Arthur Lucas, Atlanta, and Thomas J. Hamilton, editor of The Augusta Chronicle, board members for Georgia; Capt. J. L. M. Irby, engineer, and L. P. Slattery, Greenville, for South Carolina; Frederick I. Thompson, publisher of The Montgomery Journal; Milton H. Fies, Birmingham, and Meyer W. Aldridge, for Alabama; James E. Cotton, engineer, for Florida ,and Hugh White, chairman; R. Stansel, engineer, and Birney Imes, publisher of The Columbus Daily Commercial-Dispatch, for Mississippi.

SOUTH IS FIGHTING EQUAL NEGRO PAY

Pink Slips to Workers Tell Them They Are Less Efficient.

MUST PRODUCE MORE

Warned Against 'False Friends' as Communists Take Up Their Cause.

By JULIAN HARRIS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 6.—If the Blue Eagle of the NRA had been looking a few days ago over the shoulder of a Negro employe of a manufacturing company in a great Southern city he would have seen the Negro draw from his pay envelope a pink sheet bearing this message:

To all colored employes:

The wages you are paid now are more than this company can pay and stay in business unless each worker produces more. While we pay more per hour than we paid you in 1929, our competitors in the North pay their white help only 70 per cent what they paid them in 1929.

If the "false friends" of the colored people do not stop their propaganda about paying the same wages to colored and white employes this company will be forced to move the factory to a section where the minimum wage will produce the greatest production.

This company does not base wages on color but entirely on efficiency. We pay twice as much wages to some white employes as to others because they are twice as efficient.

Our records show that the efficiency of colored help is only 50 per cent of that of white help in similar plants in the north and the manufacturing company has lost a quarter million dollars in finding that out.

Stop your "friends" from talking you out of your job.

Six Cents an Hour.

It should be said, first, that the Negro employes of this company receive from 6 to 13 cents an hour for eight hours daily and five days a week; second, that it displays the now familiar emblem of the Blue Eagle.

Further, it is only fair to record that a great many—perhaps a majority—of Southerners are attempting to give the Negro a square deal. And some of those who are trying to adhere closely to NRA requirements are finding conditions difficult.

There are also many honest and fair-minded Southerners who believe that a sane solution of the NRA wage problem in the South would be to establish a differential. They point out that among whites the women workers usually receive lower wages than men, and that since for so many years the Negro has received less than the white worker it is unwise to make a change as sweeping as that inaugurated under the Blue Eagle. None asserts that such a condition represents justice, but is a course which, according to many, wisdom seems to dictate.

Communists Make Trouble.

Meanwhile, alleged Communists have done the Negro a disservice by attempting to stir the race to impatient action when there is need for conference and patience. The South moves slowly.

As an earnest of the South's desire to be both just and realistic one has only to read the editorials in leading newspapers. Only a few days ago The Macon Telegraph, under the caption, "It Is a Business Proposition," urged Georgians "to see to it that Negroes are given as good a break as any one else gets in the readjustment of wages."

It is certain that "pink slips" of the type of the one quoted are rare. And if injustice is being done the Negro it is equally true that among white workers there exists unfairness which only time can cure. Perhaps it is too much to hope for either immediate or perfect justice under a plan which in itself is startling in its newness.

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Georgia.

Negro Employment Conditions Unchanged, T. A. Hill Declares

Atlanta, Ga.

1-6-33

"Although there was the usual seasonal pick-up in the employment that marks the Christmas holiday season, there has been little change in the amount of unemployment or underemployment of Negroes throughout the country," is the opinion of T. Arnold Hill, New York, director of industrial relations department of the National Urban League, who left Atlanta Thursday after a three-day visit.

Recognized as one of the foremost authorities in the country on negro employment and industrial conditions, Director Hill was the guest of honor at a round-table discussion dinner at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. cafe. During his stay in Atlanta he visited such agencies as the Unemployment Relief Center, the Community Chest, Family Welfare and others. In addition to holding a number of conferences and interviews his schedule called for a lecture at Morris Brown University, a speech at Clark University; another address before the students at the Atlanta School of Social Work, a visit to the Booker T. Washington High school and the dinner at the Y at 6 p. m. Thursday's program included an address for the industrial groups of the Central Y. W. C. A. on Auburn avenue at 6 o'clock, lectures throughout the day and a visit to Atlanta University during the day.

Director Hill's visit to Atlanta was the first of a series of stop-overs in various southern cities that will consume the greater part of nine weeks and take him into various parts of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, with other trips to include Illinois, Minnesota and Ohio. This is the first time he has been as far south as Atlanta since 1928.

"While there has been a great increase in the amount of unemployment, both for white and colored people, and the last few years have noted the passing of such things as were generally known as 'negro jobs,' there has been a decided increase in the employment of negroes in merchandising phases of the country's life," said the director. He believes some of these jobs formerly relegated to the negro and considered "his" in addition to the performance of such personal services as table waiting and bell hopping, have been dignified and accepted as worthwhile means of employment by white men. He includes in this list such other occupations as lumber mills, porter jobs, garbage collecting and the like. Again, he believes machinery may be blamed for a number of these changes, the machines forcing skilled labor to become useless, while some unskilled jobs, with the addition of machinery have required skilled attention."

Director Hill, who was a member of President Hoover's unemployment commission and who is also serving with the United States department of labor, pointed out that there has been a definite trend towards certain types of occupations in the adaptation of the negro to his new economic situation. He stated that there was not only competition at the present time between white and colored workers, but between colored workers and colored workers. At one time, there was a demand for college trained negroes for some positions, but, as the number of college men increased, it became necessary for them to find other things to do as the field became overcrowded. One of the fields being turned to now is the relatively new field of social work, and this has become the second choice for many who formerly would have chosen school teaching as a vocation.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Wednesday, March 1, 1933

JOBLESS APPROVE NEGRO FARM PLAN

Labor Co-op Endorses Organized Service Scheme for Community Garden

A plan being considered by the Organized Service unemployment relief committee to start a community garden for Negroes was endorsed by the Macon Co-operative Labor organization in a meeting in Lackay's hall Tuesday night.

Officials of the labor organization reported progress in the self-help truck garden undertaken by the organization. This garden is located on a part of the city reserve on lower Poplar street.

On the suggestion of W. H. Williams, president, the organization adopted a resolution proposing that the Society for Organized Service assign a tract near the Dicky Clay company for use of Macon's unemployed Negroes in a garden similar to that being operated by members of the white organization. The unemployment relief committee of the society has the plan under consideration, it was said. Members of the relief committee are D. F. Bruce and W. H. Mitchell.

Rental Relief Proposed

The labor organization adopted another resolution urging real estate dealers to accept an arrangement for direct rental relief through house repair work.

"If any real estate man has a house that needs repair work, and will furnish the materials, we will furnish a man who will do the repairs for the privilege of living in the house," said Mr. Williams. "The agreement about how long he can get rent that way will depend on how much repair work needs to be done."

Mr. Williams reported that the land to be used in the community garden is being broken, and that planting will begin as soon as weather permits.

Business Week - N.Y.

MAR 2 9 1933

George Sees a Yellow Peril

Substitution of Filipinos and Japanese for Negroes as Pullman porters brings protests, even on the floor of the Senate.

THE pressure of changing times has shaken many a grand American tradition. Threatened now is the amiable George—that gleaming tower of ebony and bright ivory, the Pullman porter. Filipinos and Japanese are being employed by the Pullman Co. So far the "yellow perils" have displaced colored help principally on club cars. The porters claim that the campaign endangers all the car services. They have appealed to public sentiment and of late have acquired a champion in Congress.

Recently Senator Dill, Washington Democrat, rose from his seat in the nation's highest assembly and in behalf of the negro porters began a battle against foreign competition. Said the senator:

"For long years Negroes have been most satisfactory porters. This work they can properly do. We should by law protect them. I am told that the railroads are using 2 Filipinos or Japanese on Pullmans to do the work of one porter. It takes 2 because they are not physically as strong." "There ought to be a law," the Senator opined, and he introduced one.

Representatives of the porters declare the argument to be over wages and the right of the men to organize their own union, as opposed to the company union. The company union requires that its officers be employed porters—that is, men under the control of the Pullman Co. There is a fight before the federal courts of Illinois on this point. The independent organization is the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. It started in 1925, now is nation-wide. Officials of the union claim a membership of 7,000 out of the 9,000 porters now employed. In a bulletin, the Methodist Federation for Social Service has taken the part of the independent organization, pointing out that this union is endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, by the Railroad Brotherhoods and by associations for the improvement of the Negro race.

The porters' brotherhood asserts that about 500 Japanese and Filipinos have been put in jobs formerly held by Negroes. Many of these are on Pacific Coast runs. Here colored maids on swank trains have been replaced in some instances by Chinese women.

One factor that has retarded the placement of Orientals on regular sleeping cars is the biological handicap under which they labor. Most Japanese and Filipinos are of slight physique and low stature. Height is important in preparing upper berths. A good Negro porter thinks nothing of making up the 27 berths of a standard car in 55 minutes. It is charged that the substitute races can hardly accomplish the work in twice the time.

Depression Troubles

Present conditions have sharpened the points in dispute. Brotherhood officials charge that on many runs porters are being forced to work overtime, cutting down the number of jobs available; that in the instance of a run between New York and Montreal, 18 men have been displaced in this manner. It is admitted that the Pullman Co., like others, has its present difficulties but it is pointed out that available jobs might be spread to include as many workers as possible.

It is an old charge that the Pullman Co. expects the porters to obtain a large portion of their earnings in tips. During good times the tips of a porter working regularly on a good run average $58.15 per month. Minimum pay is $72.50 a month; 11,000 miles must be covered before overtime becomes operative. Men on irregular schedules make less, of course. Right now there are numbers on temporary assignments. If times were good, the porter's monthly wage from wages and tips ought to be around $130.50. But here are items to be deducted.

Job Costs

Says A. L. Totten, secretary and treasurer of the Porters' Brotherhood: "Out of his earnings the porter has accupational items he must pay. These amount to about $33 monthly. The porter must buy 2 suits annually. He must pay for all meals en route, and for sleeping quarters at the end of his run. Also he has to buy the polish and shoe shining equipment which he uses on travelers' shoes. The company takes out of each man's wages a monthly amount for accident, death, and health insurance. The benefits do not apply while the porter is on his car, nor do they continue if he loses his job."

The Negro porters and their allies claim that Japanese and other Orientals will work under conditions which caused protests and the formation of the brotherhood.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
September 6, 1933

ROME N.R.A. CAMPAIGN TAKEN TO NEGRO AREA

Chattanooga Times Special.

ROME, Ga., Sept. 5.—The N. R. A campaign in Rome is being extended to the colored population of this city. A colored committee has already been formed and two meetings held.

Chairman Patton, of the Rome N. R. A. committee, addressed the Negro leaders who pledged 100 per cent. support.

As a final phase of the local campaign, the committee is now starting a "buy-now" campaign for consumers.

International News

ECONOMY SPECIAL.—The New Haven's new diner on the "Bankers' Express" from Springfield to New York features bright decorations, waitresses, low prices.

NEW YORK
NEWS

MAR 30 1933

FOREST BILL PASSES, 250,000 JOBS ASSURED

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—A huge and willing House Democratic majority today floundered through a parliamentary maze, engineered by Republican opponents, but finally succeeded in passing President Roosevelt's bill designed to provide employment and conserve the forests.

Because gag rules temporarily had been thrown aside for the first time during House consideration of a Roosevelt measure, some amendments were inserted. This made impossible final Congressional action tonight, as the Senate must act on the changes.

Small Segment of Program.

While the House was talking about the forest conservation bill, the Senate got a foretaste of what is to happen tomorrow when it takes up the next step in Mr. Roosevelt's unemployment program—a plan to give $500,000,000 in relief grants to the States.

Senator Wagner (Dem., N. Y.) explained the bill and said: "It is but a small segment of the program necessary to bring us back to a better day."

Often in the House debate men-

Representative De Priest — Representative Byrns

Sponsor job bill amendments.

tion was made of the $500,000,000 bill and the billion-dollar public works program yet to come. But the snag on the reforestation measure was struck on something entirely different.

Strike Out Bill's "Heart."

Proceeding serenely, and voting down all amendments but those approved by their leaders, the Democrats heard the clerk read a paragraph making available for the forest conservation program moneys already appropriated for public works.

Beedy, a Maine Republican, held that paragraph was not in order since the bill had been handled by a legislative committee instead of the Appropriations Committee.

Lozier, a Missouri Democrat presiding, agreed, and in the ensuing turmoil what Bankhead (Dem., Ala.) called "the very heart of the bill" was stricken out.

Democratic leaders immediately forced a recess. They decided at first to delay passage until tomorrow. Then they had the Rules Committee meet and report out a resolution making the controverted paragraph in order despite anything parliamentarians might say.

The rule needed a two-thirds majority. It was adopted 189 to 91.

Had that paragraph been eliminated from the bill, it was explained on the floor, the President would have his program but no money to spend on it.

When the time came for final passage, Republicans remained content with their earlier victory, even though it was only temporary.

Only Three Amendments.

On a thunderous chorus of "ayes," and without even a standing vote, the bill was passed and sent back to the Senate. Unless the Senate approves the changes, a conference will be asked between the Senate and the House.

There were, however, only three amendments approved by the House. One was that restoring the money. It was offered by Ramspeck (Dem., Ga.) who had charge of the measure since Connery (Dem. Mass.), chairman of the House Labor committee, opposed it.

Another, led by De Priest (Rep. Ill.), specified that in the selection of workers for the conservation corps there should be no discrimination because of race, color, creed, or criminal records. De Priest is the only colored member of the House.

The third amendment was proposed by Representative Byrns of Tennessee, Democratic floor leader. It gives the President power to purchase all real property he chooses. The Senate would have limited these purchases to property contiguous to that already owned by the Government.

HERNDON MEETING TO BE HELD TODAY

5-1-33

Speakers To Discuss Case of Convicted Negro in Taft Hall.

Atlanta, Ga.

A meeting of citizens to discuss the case of Angelo Herndon, young negro convicted of inciting to insurrection, will be held at the city auditorium in Taft hall at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Herndon was sentenced to serve 20 years in prison after a trial in Fulton superior court.

The meeting was called by a committee of which Mrs. Mary Raoul Millis is chairman. She is a member of the socialist party and the group she heads is known as the "provisional committee for the defense of Angelo Herndon."

Other speakers scheduled to take part in the program include Professor Van Woodward, of Georgia Tech; Benjamin Davis, defense attorney for Herndon; Walter E. Washburn and the Rev. J. A. Martin, editor of Sunday school periodicals of the negro Methodist church.

Mrs. Millis invited the general public to attend the meeting.

Following is a "statement of facts in the Herndon case" as arranged by Geer & Davis, attorneys:

1. About the last of June, 1932, the city of Atlanta cut unemployment relief.
2. That the commissioners of Fulton county, Georgia, reduced unemployment relief.
3. That the unemployment committee of Atlanta issued pamphlets protesting any reduction and demanding that the relief be restored. P. O. Box 339 was assigned as reference.
4. Commissioner Hendrix, of Fulton county, published invitations for anyone starving in the city of Atlanta to come to his office and he would be glad to look into the matter.
5. One thousand white and colored unemployed went to Commissioner Hendrix's office at the Fulton county courthouse requesting relief and that no reduction in same be made; the next day Fulton county commissioners appropriated $6,000 for unemployment relief.
6. Angelo Herndon went to P. O. Box 339, Atlanta, to get mail, he was arrested at the postoffice, mail and literature found on his person was taken. The arresting officer carried Angelo Herndon to his room and there took possession of a suit case, found in his room, which contained literature, pamphlets and papers.
7. Herndon was held under arrest, without bond or any offense being charged against him, some ten days more or less.
8. Attorney O. C. Hancock sued out a writ of habeas corpus demanding that Herndon be given bond, indicted or released.
9. Geer & Davis, attorneys at law, offered their services to Herndon. Same was accepted.
10. Judge Virlyn Moore, on habeas corpus hearing, issued order demanding that Herndon be indicted by 2 o'clock p. m. the next day or released—and if true bill found, his bond be $3,000.
11. Indictment July 22, 1932, charging Herndon with attempting to incite insurrection, the solicitor-general's office fixed bond in the amount of $5,000.
12. Herndon case moved from trial calendar twice over objection of counsel.
13. Geer & Davis brought writ of habeas corpus, demanding that Herndon be released on the ground that indictment void—writ denied.
14. After argument against another continuance by Geer & Davis, bond reduced to $2,300.
15. Geer & Davis demand for trial.
16. Trial began January 18, 1933.
17. Angelo Herndon admitted that he was an organizer of the Unemployment Committee of Atlanta and led demonstration to the Fulton county courthouse demanding relief for the unemployed.
18. Angelo Herndon convicted and sentenced to the term of 18 to 20 years.
19. Motion for new trial made.

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
May 25, 1933

Negroes Will Be Examined For Forestry Work June 5

Negro men who are enrolled in the government reforestation program will be examined June 5 at the place of enrollment, 859 Zack street, officials of the Tampa emergency relief council announced yesterday. Enrollment began yesterday, and will continue today and tomorrow.

Hillsborough county's quota of negroes is 71, instead of 17 as previously announced through a typographical error. The total quota for the county is 313.

The white men who have been notified of acceptance for examination will be examined tomorrow in the recreation hall of the 116th field artillery and those accepted may go direct to conditioning camps without returning home.

Americus, Ga., Recorder
August 29, 1933

NRA AND THE NEGRO
(The LaGrange News)

The most encouraging code that has come from NRA headquarters as far as the negro is concerned is the laundry code. This code recognizes that there must be a considerable differential in the wages payed this class of labor and that specified in the blanket code if the job of a negro is to be secure.

The minimum of $12 or $14 per week for all classes of labor is an ideal goal but conditions are not such that the action is practical. The negro worker must have work if he is to exist. High minimum wages help not at all if through them he loses his job. The laundry code sets 14 cents per hour as the minimum wage. This gives the laborers for this class of work a substantial increase and at the same time safeguards the jobs for the workers

Illinois.

Labor – 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

NEGROES ARE GIVEN MENIAL JOBS AT FAIR

Call

Many Work For No Salaries; Get Percentage of Tips As Porters, Maids

1-11-33

CHICAGO.— (ANP)— A Century of Progress Exposition, placed at the back door of Negro Chicago, is such a stupendous undertaking, huge in its conception and daring in its construction and operation, that Negroes residing here cannot suppress a feeling of curiosity as to where they fit in or whether they are playing their full part in connection with the World Fair.

Kansas City, Mo.

Negroes are not playing their full part. They simply did not get together in time. Their million dollar bond issue, with interest, is behind this great exposition and 30 million people will have to pay admission before the enterprise breaks even. It is in no sense a sentimental or philanthropic project. Black America simply did not act quickly enough in pooling its resources to enable it to purchase the space to place on display an exhibition of the progress Negroes have made so that the races of man might saunter through the Exposition grounds and know at sight of the accomplishments of the race which made faster progress in 60 years than any other in history.

Urban League Exhibit

Negroes are not altogether lost. Some people will always take them along and sandwich them in. Sometimes they fit into very good pictures and sometimes into pictures not so good. Thus it is at the Fair.

One of the most impressive exhibits relating to the race is sponsored by the Urban League in the Hall of Social Sciences. The exhibit the left and right are panels illustrative of the conditions which form the work of the Urban League. The base is a map of the United States showing the extent of Urban League influence. Facts and figures are brought out on these panels which show at a glance the progress of the Negro race. Mr. Dawson's work is described as the most artistic in the Hall of Social Sciences.

Negro life is also fitted in commendably with exhibits in the Sears building, the cabin of Abraham Lincoln, where the chief greeter is Andrew Torrence, a lawyer at Fort Dearborn, and the De Saible cabin, commemorating Chicago's first citizen, a Negro.

Rosenwald Display

The Rosenwald fund, learning of the dearth of presentations affecting Negro life, has entered an exhibit which attracts the interest of many visitors. It is called "The Progress of Negro Education in the South" and through animated and electrically lighted maps shows the 5,300 Rosenwald schools and the counties and states in which they are located.

A model school house built to scale and with 24,000 pieces used in its construction is a feature of the exhibit. An animated projector shows the Negro Land Grant colleges, Tuskegee, Fisk, Howard, Hampton and all of the denominational schools. Comparisons are drawn by showing poorly equipped country school houses contrasted

(Continued on Page Three-A)

(Continued From Page One)

with the modern Rosenwald school. Diagrams show the libraries founded in various counties by the fund and pictures are presented of the demonstration wagons which take agricultural information from the schools like Tuskegee and Hampton to rural districts.

Howard university's moving pictures of activities at that school in which scenes in class rooms and campus life are shown is another attractive exhibit.

Although the exhibits for and by Negroes is sparce, the Negro finds employment with the Fair commissioners. It is estimated that more than 1,200 have menial jobs or are entertainers.

More than 500 colored men and women are said to be in the employ of the Brooks Contracting company which operates the comfort station concession. These men percentage of tips gathered. These washrooms are entered through a turnstile by depositing a five-cent piece.

Shine Shoes

The next largest number of Negroes is employed on the shoe shine stands in the various washrooms. There are from five to seven chairs in a room. The shoes are shined by machines, there being a seat for the customer and a seat for the bootblack. The cost is five cents. The bootblack whether man or woman, receives ten per cent of the cost of the shine and all his or her tips. Of the 175 bootblack now employed, 75 are girls. These stands are in only 41 washrooms at present. The number of employes will be increased when the stands are placed in the other rooms. Roy E. Steele, white, controls this concession, but as bootblack manager he has Lawrence Everett Carter. Carter came to town in April to line up his crew.

He claims a friendship with George Schuyler, says he has traveled in 41 states of the Union, and shows newspaper clippings to prove he is a writer, poet and playwright. Among his plays are "Green Apples," "Redeemed" and "Ghost of the Bayou." He expects the last-named to be used by the Gilpin players this season.

59 Entertainers

Duke Mills, white, is the backer of the Plantation show, for which 59 colored entertainers are employed. In this number are two 12-piece bands and six pages.

Walgreen's Drug corporation employs more than a score of Negroes at its exhibit as porters, dishwashers and counter men and a similar number is retained by the Tavern where southern home-cooking is featured.

Forty colored men and women are employed by the Pabst Blue Ribbon cafe and by the Showboat as diswashers and porters.

Eight colored men perform for the African Dip where balls are thrown at a target. If the target is struck, the man is dumped into a tank of water underneath.

D. C. Scott, an elderly man who induced Congressman De Priest to come to Chicago from Salina, Kas., and takes credit for making him, is the manager of a group of six porters employed by the Union Carbide and Carbon company. They are called supply men. Scott spent many years traveling in the theater and holds two tickets which he purchaed to the last World Fair.

In the freak shows, there is Prince Randyon, armless and legless who rolls himself albines, from Mississippi. These last belong to a family of 12 children, all the others being normal.

ALBANY, ORE.

DEMOCRAT-HERALD

JUL 14 1933

THE QUARTZVILLE DISTURBANCE

The disturbance in the Civilian Conservation Camp at Quartzville which put seven negroes in jail here and led to the investigation of several others is a denouement of a policy of isolating potential trouble makers that is to be expected. It must be remembered that the Chicago darkies, who constitute the camp, are not in the forest because they are expert woodsmen—for they are not—but because they can do a minimum amount of harm there. They were taken from Chicago, where, in a period of idleness, they might be influenced to do deeds of violence by designing agitators.

There is nothing vicious about these men. They are just ordinary men who, so long as conditions are to their liking, make no trouble. But it is possible that some of them have grown tired of the woods and are longing for the Chicago pavements. Quite likely the work of the forest is disagreeable to some of them and they are willing to stage a rumpus in order to be freed from it. So they staged an altercation on the slightest of pretexts.

This, we fancy, is about all there is to the matter. In the end most of the men will go back to the camp, where discipline is the first objective of the government officers. The thought is comforting that in the wilds of the Willamette forest disturbers of the peace do a minimum of damage.

Wage-Starved Girls Beaten by Police in Shop Strike

7-1-33 Chicago Defender

An investigation which brought into the picture a United States congressman, two aldermen, a University of Chicago professor, clergymen, business men and civic leaders got under way Saturday following publication in The Chicago Defender Friday of the suffering girl strikers at B. Sopkin & Sons apron factory had undergone at the hands of the police.

In an effort to reach some sort of agreement a conference was called by A. L. Foster of the Urban league with the approval of representatives of both the employer and the strikers.

The meeting held at the Urban league headquarters, 3631 Wabash Ave., was attended by Mrs. Amelia Sears, Cook county commissioner; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Rev. A. W. Ward, Mrs. Dieckman, of the Loop Y. W. C. A., a representative of The Chicago Defender and others. The group heard from Mr. Sopkin and also from the workers.

Hold Conference

The committee examined 150 pay envelopes and found the amount each girl had received ranged from $1.90 to $7.70. Sopkin, in reply, said the shop is losing money and he could afford to pay no more.

Fifteen hundred young women in the six Sopkin factories on the South side walked out last Monday morning and immediately began negotiations to escape what they termed inhuman working conditions and starvation wages.

The meeting at the Urban league ended about where it started, and on Monday of this week another conference was held at the Sopkin factory. Congressman Oscar DePriest, Aldermen William L. Dawson and R. R. Jackson, Miss Jennie Lawrence and Rev. J. C. Austin were present. The purpose of this conference was to effect a compromise and work out a wage and working scale which would be satisfactory to both sides. To this end the conferees toiled for several hours and finally drew up an agreement to be submitted to the workers at a meeting in the afternoon.

Some of the grievances complained of by the girls besides low wages and long working hours were charge for cashing checks and inadequate comfort facilities and dismissal of employees without just cause. The agreement reached by the committee is as follows:

Agreements as designated by Congressman DePriest, members of the girls employed by B. Sopkin & Sons, Inc., and members of the firms.

It is understood that a 50-hour maximum week shall be recognized pending legislation from Washington, which we understand will be forthcoming in the very near future.

On the above basis all girls earnings shall be increased by 15 per cent with the following stipulations:

Girls earning $5 a week will receive a minimum of $6.

Girls whose earnings on the present scale do not enable them to obtain $5 per week for their efforts will be replaced by competent operators whose efforts can be brought in accord with the majority of workers whose efforts have proved to be above the $5 scale.

B. Sopkin & Sons, Inc., will assume the charge of 5 cents payment to the Brinks Express company, who has previously entered this charge for the delivery of cash on weekly pay roll.

A committee of three composed of one appointed by the company, one selected by the workers, and one representing the city to act as an arbitration committee to investigate complaints, working conditions and to act as a court of appeal in case of the discharge of any employees pending the determination of all labor questions by the federal government. This committee will be empowered to judicate prices on various operations which the girls do not believe to be fair with other operations.

In the afternoon of Monday the congressman and his committee went to the Royal Circle hall, 51st St. and Michigan Ave., where more than 200 of the workers were assembled. The agreement was submitted and was immediately turned down flat.

Demand Ford's Presence

Mr. DePriest and Alderman Dawson addressed the assembly, but the workers demanded better terms than were contained in the report.

Efforts had been made to keep James W. Ford, vice presidential candidate on the Communist ticket at the last election, from attending the meeting. One of the first things the girls did, however, was to pass a resolution calling for his presence. He was allowed to enter the building and he mounted the platform. He also represented the workers at the Urban league meeting Saturday.

Mr. Sopkin has expressed his objection to the Needle Trades Industrial union, declaring it is an adjunct to the Communist party. He said he would be glad to deal with the organization if it were a part of the American Federation of Labor.

Police drove picketers away from the factory doors, but after The Chicago Defender story last week, they were allowed to return and picket peacefully as they had attempted to do beforehand.

Professor Is Jailed

Then on Monday Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, professor of English literature at the University of Chicago, and Thomas McKenna, secretary of the Civil Liberties committee, went to the strike scene and were arrested for disorderly conduct. The police said Lovett and McKenna advised strikers not to obey orders from the police, while the defendants assert they were at the scene to observe conditions.

Lovett and McKenna were scheduled to go to trial in Wabash Ave. court Tuesday, but when it was learned the police intended to stick to their stories, Attorney M. J. Myer, defense counsel, demanded jury trials. The cases were set for July 19. As late as Wednesday noon no agreement had been worked out and picket of the factories continued

CHICAGO, ILL.
POST

SEP 9 1933

CHICAGO FIRMS HIT IN CHARGES OF NEGRO GROUP

Discriminated Against in Hiring Under NRA, Washington Told.

BY H. B. GAUSS.
Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.—Complaints that Negroes in Chicago are being discriminated against in "hiring and firing" activities of employers under the NRA campaign today were being given consideration by a special advisory committee of the colored race, selected by Secretary of Commerce Roper to devise a program for wide participation not only in the Blue Eagle undertaking. but also in the Roosevelt new-deal program as a whole.

Preliminary meetings of the group which includes Dr. Mary F. Waring president National Association of Colored Women, and Harry H. Pace, president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago, have just been completed and the members appointed to subcommittees to study the various problems confronting them.

Specific recommendations for action are expected to be submitted to the secretary of commerce and NRA officials next week.

Ousted for White Men, Charge.

Although declining to give specific instances of such practices, delegates to the conference declared at the initial meeting that some employers in Chicago had taken advantage of the minimum-wage provisions of the NRA agreements to oust Negroes and employ white persons. Such procedure, they protested, was even more prevalent in the southern states. How to prevent this discrimination, and at the same time bring about increased participation of Negroes in the nationwide cooperative movement, is expected to constitute the first big task tackled by the advisory committee.

In addition to the immediate problem growing out of the Blue Eagle activities, however, the committee of ten of the racial leaders from Chicago and other metropolitan centers, under the chairmanship of Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, has been called upon to work out a comprehensive program for advancement of the business and social interests of the colored race under the Roosevelt administration.

Seek Federal Data.

One angle of this problem, to which a subcommittee will direct its efforts, is formulation of plans which will bring to business and industrial men among the Negroes the benefits of department of commerce activities. Up to this time, it was pointed out by members of the committee today, the statistics and information gathered by the department have been of value mainly to white industrialists.

The racial conference hopes to evolve a system whereby the material of the department can be made particularly applicable to business and industrial leaders of the Negro race. One plan under tentative discussion contemplates selection of committees made up of leaders in the racial group in each city, to which the government information could be transmitted for dissemination and interpretation as affecting the particular problems confronting them.

Committee to Be Permanent.

Under the preliminary plans mapped out for the committee, its members are expected to serve as a permanent organization, acting in an advisory capacity to the government officials in handling business, industrial and social problems of the racial group.

In addition to Vann and the two Chicagoans, the committee is composed of the Rev. Marshall A. Talley, Indianapolis; Benjamin F. Hubert, Savannah; Mrs. Helen W. Crossley, Dover, Del.; Eugene Kinkle Jones, executive secretary, National Urban League, New York; William H. Lewis, Boston, and S. David Houston and Garnet C. Wilkinson of Washington.

Labor-1933

Illinois

Occupation, Wages, etc.

SOUTH CENTER HEADS CONSUMER DRIVE IN CHICAGO

Negro American

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP) — The South Center department store the largest retail store in the United States, employing white and colored men and women on a basis of equality, was designated Wednesday to be the headquarters for the south side in the nation wide Consumers Drive launched by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson on last Monday.

9-8-33

The South Center was one of the first establishments in the entire city to agree to the terms of the so-called blanket code of President Roosevelt in the first week of August.

Negro American

Three days after the word had gone out from Washington, Superintendent Richard L. Jones had organized the employees of the store on the minimum wage, maximum hour basis.

Consumers throughout the district are being solicited to sign pledge cards to support the business establishments which have lined up with the federal government under the codes.

PROTESTS TO BE MADE AGAINST WHITE HAIRDRESSERS OBTAINING SEPARATE CODE FOR NEGRO

Negro American

9-5-33

Chicago Defender

White Shop Owners of 12 Southern States Refuse to Pay NRA Wage to Maids

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—(ANP)—Protesting what they felt were the efforts of the National Beauty Culturists League to obtain a separate NRA Code under which colored beauty shop owners and operators would work members of the National Beauty Shop Owners' Association, also a colored organization held a mass meeting at Berean Baptist church here Sunday, which was attended by several hundred beauticians and formulated a plea to be presented to General Hugh Johnson of the National Recovery Administration, in which the demand was made that the same code be put into vogue for all beauty culturists regardless of color.

Fear that colored hairdressers were to be made the victims of a separate code were aroused when C. W. Godefroy, executive director, for the National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association, a white body, revealed in letters and in a meeting of that organization held here at the Chicago Beach Hotel last Tuesday, that the National Beauty Culturists' League has asked the officers of the white association to present a separate code on behalf of colored workers.

Mrs. G. S. Morgan Young, of Memphis, past president of the National Beauty Culturists' League, attended the meeting of the National Hairdressers' and Cosmetologists association, here, although not a delegate, and is declared by the only other colored women present, Mrs. Ruth Jackson and Mrs. Edna Finney, officers of the Chicago and Illinois Beauty Shop Owners Association, to have made a speech deprecating the ability of colored beauty workers to either command the prices of the whites or to meet the requirements in wages and hours which the white shops had set up in their code.

Seeks Aid of National Body

"I am not a member of your organization," Mrs. Young said after asking to speak to the white beauticians, "but I want to interpret to you the sentiment of all the Negro beauty culturists throughout the country. We do not wish to sit in your closed meetings, but in your meetings behind closed doors, remember us. Our shops cannot pay as high wages nor get as high prices as you do. We want to arrange for a code which will apply only to colored workers. I bring you greetings from thousands of colored hairdressers and ask you to hear our plea."

Mrs. Jackson rose immediately behind Mrs. Young and in an impromptu address said that she was present on the invitation of the secretary of the white organization but that she felt Mrs. Young misinterpreted the spirit of the Negro hair-dressers. "We do not want any segregation based on race," Mrs. Jackson said. "We do not ask for a separate code. We wish to uphold the standards of the profession and our organization is opposed to asking the United States government to put into effect a separate code for colored workers in beauty culture or any other avenue of employment."

Mr. Godefroy explained in letters exhibited by Mrs. Jackson that when he, President Beauvois and Secretary Emme, went before Administrator Power of the NRA at Washington, he presented a letter from the National Beauty Culturists Association, which had asked him to represent them and which asked for a separate code. He said that Mr. Power was much interested and asked many questions regarding the hair dressing industry among Negroes, which Mr. Godefroy answered at some length.

What White Workers Ask

Beauty culturists are working at present under a general agreement but the formal code has not yet been signed. Whether a separate code will be issued for colored workers has not been determined, but the National Beauty Shop Owners Association, in their meeting, Sunday prepared a protest to be sent to General Hugh Johnson, Mr. Power, and Clark Foreman, advisor on Economic Affairs for Negroes, under NRA, demanding the same identical code for all workers in the industry.

The trade practices which the white operators have asked to be incorporated into their code include: No beauty shop owner may rent or lease space to operators or apprentices, but shall pay them a salary. No shop will employ any one operator more than eight hours in one week, excluding Saturday and pre-holidays. No shops shall open Sundays or holidays. The operator shall not solicit residence beauty service except in emergency and when doing so shall present a card of identification showing her place of employment. There shall be no ticket service, premium rebating for free work. All service must be sold on quality. All emergency residence service shall pay double fee. Operators are to be given forty-five minutes for lunch. Shop owners will not solicit operators from another shop. Shop owners paying on a commission basis will not pay less than thirty per cent nor more than fifty per cent.

In his letter, Mr. Godefroy deprecated the existence of more than one colored national organization. He felt that all beauty operators should belong to one great organization.

South Protests Paying Equal Wages

Mr. Godefroy pointed out at the National Cosmetologists gathering, that when the codes had been received from all the state organizations, twelve southern states were in accord with the national code agreed to by the other states with the exception that they did not wish to pay their colored maids the same wages which they paid their white operators. President Beauvois took the floor and said that regardless of race, color or creed, all maids would be paid the same wage and that was 75 per cent of the operator's minimum.

Mrs. Ruth Jackson, who is national organizer of the National Beauty Shop Owner's Association said:

"I think it is perfectly ridiculous for colored Beauty Shop Owners to endeavor to segregate themselves from the benefits which NRA may bring to them and to set up a separate code with inferior standards and wages—Too, I think that the hundreds of girls who work exclusively upon whites would find themselves discriminated against and forced to accept the lower wage scale. This would not only reduce their income but would engender the enmity of the white workers whom they are competing with.

ERNEST S. BLAIR GETS NEW POST WITH SYRUP CO.

Negro American

11-10-33

Negro American

CHICAGO, Ill.—Ernest S. Blair has recently been appointed special field representative for the Pure Gold Syrup. Mr. Blair will have charge of the sales activities in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

In announcing the appointment, E. H. Manus, general manager of Pantry Creams Sales corporation, northern distributors of Pure Gold Syup, said: "The appointment of Mr. Blair is in conformity with our policy to employ as many race people as possible. The sale of Pure Gold Syrup is particularly heavy in colored communities, and we believe in helping those who help us. Demonstrations in stores are a part of our sales promotion work. Myrtle Pettis, Cleo Cabell, Bessie Walker, Lucinda Ethel Sherard, Dolores Taylor, Alice Bailey, Beatrice Chilton and Floy Roberts have been employed as demonstrators. We shall continue to employ as many race people as our sales volume permits."

Since its introduction in this market a few months ago, Pure Gold syrup has become immensely popular. Produced and packed by Rodenburg Bros., of Cairo, Ga. the oldest syrup concern of its kind in America, Pure Gold possesses a rich full Georgia cane flavor. This is due to the old fashioned open pan method used in producing Pure Gold syrup. This health-giving food builds strong bodies and supplies energy needed by every working person and growing child.

Seventeen Thousand Race Workers Put on Pay Roll Here

The Chicago Defender's searching investigation into the workings of the federal civil works administration in Chicago, under the direction of Edgar G. Brown, resulted in a public statement from Robert J. Dunham, Illinois administrator, and the good news that there are 17,000 Race workers in Chicago getting 30 hours a week until Feb. 28 at from 50 cents to $1.50 an hour.

The governmental agencies for which civil works projects are being carried out were urged by Mr. Dunham, to give Race workers the same consideration as that shown white workers.

"There are many skilled and semi-skilled Race workers who are eligible for assignment on civil works projects," said Mr. Dunham. "The administration draws no distinction with respect to color of workers, and I do not believe that the governmental bodies to which workers are assigned should do so either.

"There is only one reason why a governmental body should refuse a worker assigned to it for civil works projects, and that is inefficiency. Until the worker has demonstrated that he cannot perform the tasks assigned to him, he should be kept on the job, and this applies to all, regardless of their racial extraction."

Eighteen Race Foremen

Eighteen members of the Race have been given jobs as foremen on CWA projects. They are Earl Simpson, M. Smith, J. Tukes, D. Williams, E. Williams, J. Williams, H. Washington, C. Whitehead, A. Brown, W. Baker, C. Cary, C. Cotton, Lonnie Leonard, Theodore Leek, George Murphy, A. Mosley, A. Pickett, J. Porter.

An examination further into the records of the Illinois civil works administration at 10 S. La Salle St., in the office of Dr. Martin Hayes Bickham, chairman of Cook county CWA, revealed no sign of racial discrimination. On the other hand, there was signal evidence of fair and generous recognition of the fact that the Race worker has been hardest hit and every effort put forth to meet this especially big unemployment situation and its consequent social problems.

Foremen Head Crews

Twenty thousand CWA workers are employed on the Cook county highways. Of this number, 5,000 are Race workers. Though the Race population percentage is only 6 per cent, the Race work recognition is 20 per cent. According to Capt, C. G. Sauers, general superintendent of the forest preserves, 1,500 Race workers are on projects three and five. There are other divisions. Eighteen crews under the Race foremen of 1,800 workers are assigned to shore protection. The South Park commission has several thousand Race workers. The sanitary district has nearly 5,000 out of 20,000 on the North Shore drainage clearance.

In the white collar division, the Chicago board of education, under President McCahey, leads with several hundred men and women. County Treasurer McDonough, out of 56, has 11 Race clerks. County Assessor Jacobs has a requisition with CWA for three Race women to do stenographic work. Superior Court Clerk Zintak and Circuit Court Clerk Conroy promise to use an even dozen in the requisition for January.

Courtney Has None

Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, in the health department, has assigned seven Race clerks. Sheriff Meyering and his first aid, Chief Deputy Wright, have failed as yet to recognize the Race, though there are five CWA clerks assigned to the sheriff's office. There are 12 in State's Attorney Courtney's office, but no Race representation. Commissioner Hewitt of the public works department has thousands of laborers, but out of 12 white collar jobs, so far, not one of the Race has landed any. Deputy Commissioner John P. Wilson is in direct charge and appears to sign all requisitions.

The South Parks have 15 draftsmen and architects. There are also a dozen more working on a compilation and cataloging of hobbies in a rather unique project under the supervision of V. K. Brown, head of recreation and sports of the South Parks. Coroner Walsh has five CWA clerks, but no Race recognition.

In a document dated Dec. 15, stamped with the name of Oscar Hewitt, commissioner of public works, city of Chicago, and countersigned by John P. Wilson, No. 1000G, for painting 18 playgrounds, one of the Harding, at 49th St. and Calumet Ave., material cost $3,916, requiring 18 painters and six straw bosses. The requisition stated union painters of any Race and likewise for the straw bosses. Further investigation showed one Race straw boss and one Race painter.

A CLOSE-UP OF CLARK FOREMAN

The recent address delivered in Chicago by Dr. Clark Foreman before the conference of land grant college presidents placed him in a new light as a national figure in the present social and economic scheme of the South. His expressed desire to serve for the sake of service should disarm prejudice and suspicion. After an extended conference and exchange of views on methods to be instituted we are of the opinion that he deserves to be given free and unhampered opportunity to carry out his program.

Only through personal contact one with the other can the white man and black man reach a common understanding on matters affecting the Race. Dr. Foreman asks not to be criticized merely because he is from the South, but to be criticized if found stepping down from the lofty ideals of justice and fair play to some un-American act against our social, economic and political interest.

We regard that statement as straightforward and properly put, and agree that he should not be discredited solely on the grounds that he is a southern man, but should be encouraged by our knowledge of the fact that all southern men are not alike.

The fact that Dr. Foreman has the confidence of his own race will be of great benefit in bringing to them a more enlightened view of many questions which still await a satisfactory solution.

CHICAGO, ILL.
POST

AUG 28 1933

CHICAGOAN HEADS BOARD TO GUARD NEGRO RIGHTS

BY FRANK L. HAYES.

Dr. Midian O. Bousfield of Chicago, president of the National Medical Association, has been selected chairman of the Illinois Emergency Advisory Council, formation of which was announced today by the Chicago Urban League. The purpose of the council is to represent the rights of Negro workers under the national recovery act.

A. L. Foster and William Ashby, executive secretaries respectively of the Chicago and Springfield Urban Leagues, will be advisers to Dr. Bousfield. A Chicago council is in process of formation. Similar state and city councils are being set up throughout the country, sponsored by T. Arnold Hill, director of the department of industrial relations of the National Urban League. They are to be designated by the initials E. A. C. The national E. A. C., is headed by C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

"The Urban League," said Mr. Hill's statement, "has always maintained that Negroes should receive the same pay for the same work as others. There can be no national recovery if the 12,000,000 Negroes are excluded from the benefits which the administration hopes to obtain.

Discrimination Is Charged.

"The purpose of the councils will be to ascertain the facts relative to the charges being made by local Negro leaders of discrimination through governmental machinery designed to bring back prosperity, such as home loans, relief, reforestation, reemployment, minimum wages and maximum hours."

A statement by Mr. Foster that in view of the Negroes' experience they cannot look to the American Federation of Labor as their spokesman was disputed by union leaders.

"The American Federation of Labor has always declared for the organization of colored workers," said John Fitzpatriek, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, "and issues charters to groups of Negro workers."

Denies A. F. L. Statement.

"While it is true that the federation has made that declaration," said Mr. Foster, "the experience of the Chicago Urban League with local unions, when affiliation of Negro workers was asked, has been unsatisfactory."

At a meeting here of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Congressman F. H. La Guardia of New York, advised the formation in each city government of a department to cooperate in administering the recovery act to maintain uniformity under the codes, and to end sweatshop conditions.

George R. Arthur of Chicago, associate for Negro welfare of the Julius Rosenwald fund, has been appointed a member of the advisory committee of the United States employment service. President Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago is chairman of the committee.

Indiana

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE NEGRO

Since the opening of the Brdoadway theatre, 17th avenue and Broadway, about two months ago, the opening hour for each day's performance brings to the scene a union labor picket with his sandwich sign, which reads: This theatre is unfair to organized labor and the NRA."

We doubt whether the picketing accomplishes anything for the labor organization, particularly at this theatre, located in the heart of the Negro district, and whose patrons are predominantly colored, because colored people have neither sympathy nor patience for union labor organizations, since union organizations have neither sympathy nor any place in certain organizations for the Negro. 11-17-33

If the Broadway theatre management should have any reason to suspect that their colored patrons have visited the theatre less frequently because of the union organization pickets, a happy solution would be to place a colored operator on duty—and our guess is (we don't miss our guess often) that there would not be room enough on the sidewalks for the pickets, because the line of patrons seeking admission into the theatre.

It is difficult to understand what the labor union means when it says: "This theatre is unfair to organized labor and the NRA," because at a downtown theatre, where there are two pickets on duty, theatre management has a 6-foot sign which reads: "These men refused $165 per week." In view of that statement, naturally the question is asked, what do they want? It isn't difficult to remember when $165 per week would employ the services of ANY ten men in Garv.

Labor- 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Indiana.

NEW BARBERS' CORPORATION MAPS PROGRAM

Recorder

Approximately fifty new members have already been added to the rolls of the newly incorporated Colored Barbers Association of Indiana it was learned at a regular weekly meeting Monday night, despite the fact that the organization was granted a charter less than 4 weeks ago. 9-23-33

Constitution and bylaws of the association, in process of development, are being designed as a practical basis for a statewide organization of barbers that will meet every need and requirement of the barber Indianapolis

The next meeting will be held at 2646 Northwestern avenue, the shop of W. H. Smith. Any licensed barber in the state of Indiana is eligible to join. Subjects of vital importance to the association and profession in general will be discussed. Among these is the thorny question of adjusted prices.

Date for a state wide mass meeting is expected to be announced.

Officers of the corporation are: James W. Johnson, president; Andrew J. Strong, vice-president; Samuel C. Boyd, secretary; Glen Alston, treasurer.

Other charter members are: Nathan Dunn, William M. Green, T. D. Roberts, E. E. Shaw, J. B. Floyd, W. Livingston, Bert Wilkerson, C. C. Cooper, Earl DeHoney, Maxey Glenn, and Mrs. J. M. Floyd.

Labor – 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

International Longshoremen's Association.

GEO. W. MILLNER TO REPRESENT LOCAL WORKERS

Expiration Of Labor Agreement Expected To Be Issue

10-7-33

George W. Millner, third vice president of the International Longshoremen's Association, will attend the conference on an NRA code for stevedores to be held in Washington on October 18, it was learned this week.

Mr. Millner, who looks after the interests of the 2500 longshoremen comprising the Hampton Roads area, will be one of many representatives of dock workers from all parts of the United States who will confer with W. H. Davis, deputy administrator of the National Recovery Administration. The hearing is scheduled to be held in the Mayflower Hotel in the Capital city.

The proposed code for stevedores in regard to fair competition and practices has already been discussed with high officials of the Recovery Administration, since the officials decided that the stevedoring business is an industry subject to the jurisdiction of the administration.

3,000 Men Affected

Whatever action is taken will affect more than 3,000 men in the Atlantic Coast District alone which comprises the ports of Portland, Maine, Boston, New York including all of the New Jersey ports; Wilmington, Del., Philadelphia, Baltimore and Hampton Roads.

It is altogether likely that some difficulty will be experienced in reaching an agreement on a wage scale since this has always been the bone of contention between organized longshoremen and representatives of the shipping interests.

The conference will assume an added significance along this line inasmuch as a wage agreement reached last September at a conference in New York between representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association and the New York Shipping Association, expired Saturday.

Operators proposed Reduction

At that time officials of the shipping association proposed a pay scale of 75 cents an hour for regular time, and $1.00 an hour overtime on the basis of a 44-hour week. The dockworkers, represented by officials of the I. L. A., agreed to the regular time rate, but demanded $1.10 an hour for overtime. A compromise agreement was reached later but had this not transpired, it was indicated that the operator's proposal would have been submitted to the entire membership of the I. L. A.

At a conference held on September 12, representatives of the shipping interests proposed a reduction of approximatly 20 per cent bringing the longshoremen's wage scale down from 85 cents an hour for regular time, and $1.20 an hour overtime, to 68 cents and $1.15 respectively.

The proposal of the steamship companies for the reduction was based on their feeling that inasmuch as there had been no reduction since 1927 barring the ten cents an hour reduction in overtime in 1931, although wage cuts had been made in other industries and that the cost of living had declined, the men should have been willing to accept a lower rate.

Wage Scale Since 1914

The conference in Washington on the 18th will follow one held there on September 8, at which representative stevedores from the entire Atlantic Coast District were present. At that time a committee of seventeen was formed for the purpose of looking into the situation and to make certain recommendations later.

Changes in the longshoremen's wage scale since 1914 have been as follows: 1914—regular rate, 33 cents, overtime, 50; 1914—regular rate, 35c, overtime, 50c; 1916—regular rate, 40, overtime, 60; 1917—regular rate, 50, overtime, 75; 1918, regular rate, 65, overtime, $1.00; 1919, regular rate, 70, overtime, $1.10; 1920, regular rate, 80, overtime, $1.20; 1921, regular rate, 65, overtime, $1.00; 1924—regular rate, 80, overtime, $1.20; 1927—regular rate, 85c, overtime, $1.30; 1932—regular rate, 85c overtime, $1.20.

Labor—1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Iowa

Negro Unemployment Is Attacked by Mrs. Brown

In an address upon "Race Relations in Des Moines", before the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Wesley M. E. church Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. S. Joe Brown, brought out startling facts of the reasons why so many Des Moines Negroes are unemployed.

Practically None on Public Utilities

"Out of forty-five employees the Postal Telegraph Co. has none; out of one hundred fifty employes the Western Union Telegraph Co. has only one; out of one hundred twenty employees the municipally owned Water Works has none; that out of six hundred employes the Des Moines Electric and Gas Co., has only two; that out of seven hundred employes the Des Moines Railway Co. has none" said Mrs. Brown.

1,300 Telephone Co.—5 Negroes

Out of thirteen hundred employes the Telephone Co. has only five; that out of more than a thousand employes, the Des Moines Board of Education has only eight; and that out of five thousand employes in its various departments and institutions the state of Iowa itself employs only nine Negroes, the speaker concluded.

Pledge Aid

The ladies present expressed themselves as greatly "surprised" at this situation and several pledged themselves to use their influence to see to it that the Negroes of Des Moines and Iowa received a larger representation upon the payrolls of the public utility corporations and especially of those which Negroes like other citizens are taxed to support such as the municipal waterworks, the public schools and the State of Iowa.

Bystander 9-22-33

Harris In Charge Of Gas Station

Bystander 10-20-33

The Standard Oil Service Station, located on the southeast corner of 2th and Keo Way, and formerly operated by George H. Edmunds, has been reopened this week and is operated by Lonnie Harris, well known service station attendant and expert in the line of automotive fields.

This station has been equipped with all of the modern motorists' needs and is ready to give prompt, efficient and courteous service at all times. The best grades of gasoline and oils are avaliable there. Mr. Harris was connected with Iowa Auto Market service department for ten years and has been employed at various garages in the city.

Kansas.

Labor- 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

James Poultry Co. Employs Race Member

Kansas City Kansas
Topeka Plaindealer
5-14-33

NEW FILLING STATION'S PUMPS SHOW GAS SOLD IN TERMS OF MONEY

Kansas City Kansas

The James Poultry Company located at 406-8-10 Minnesota avenue, aside from taking the lead as the city's finest service station, where economy, service and high-class Gas and oil are supreme, sets another pace for other concerns to follow.

In the employment of this big business enterprise is Mr. Boston Daniels serving in the capacity as attendant. He is a very progressive young man, being active in both religious and civic affairs, and is filling the position to the satisfaction of the management.

Mr. Daniels in a statement to the press Thursday morning related; "I am very grateful for this honor, and wish the people of our group to know that the James Poultry company is anxious to serve them, and that there is no discrimination in my position, and in the services to the people visiting our station. And too, that the manager Mr. Frank R. Wilcox is sincere in his demands that this company in the way of service, economy, and high-class products shall spell a "New Deal" to our group in greater Kansas City. I feel also that those of our group owning Motor Cars should appreciate this deal and investigate our service, which fills their tanks with the best for less.

A new idea in merchandising came with the official opening of the James Poultry company's 10-pump service station at 406-408-419 Minnesota avenue.

That idea is embodied in gasoline dispensing pumps which record not only the exact amount of gasoline delivered the customer but record as visibly the amount to a cent which the purchase costs.

"If a customer comes to our station and finds he has but 33 cents, we can dispense exactly that amount of gasoline to him without the slightest inconvenience," said Frank R. Wilcox, manager of the station, in explaining the pumps. Each pump is equipped with two meters inside, comparable to the mileage indicator on a speedometer. One registers the amount of gasoline in gallons dispensed from the pump and the other

(Continued on page 4)

James Poulty--

(Continued from page 1)

the amount of money which that gasoline sale represents. An indicator at the top of the pump shows to the fraction of a cent the exact cost of the fuel per gallon.

In order to better accomodate its customers, the company purchased an additional twenty-five feet of ground east of the alley which originally connected their property with State avenue. This together with the original all, has been hard surfaced and gives quick accessibility for both passenger cars and trucks to the State avenue trafficway.

The company has purchased and improved its present site at a cost of approximately $30,000, Wilcox said. Its own service truck, with a 2,250-gallon capacity, will transport its gasoline from the Kansas oil companies from which the fuel is purchased Kansas City Kansas is given on the truck as the olcation of the company.

Labor-1933

Kentucky

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Negroes Swell Army of the Unemployed in Kentucky Demonstration

Daily Worker
12-23-33
New York, N.Y.

FRANKFORT, Ky.— (ANP)— A second army of unemployed whites and blacks swooped down this week on the special session of the legislature in the Kentucky state capitol. This second army, coming principally from the western part of the state, swarmed into the gallery sections of the deliberating bodies and called on the Governor, Ruby Lafoon himself to demand action

The group of about three hundred included some fifty Negroes who are joining fully with the activities of the others A terrible seriousness is seen on the faces of the galleries of farmers and laborers as they watched hesitating house and senate finally swing into a serious effort to do something

The federal government has indicated that it would appropriate $8,000,000 on ten minutes notice for relief in Kentucky, if the state would appropriate $3,000 000 and the cities $1.000,000 to match

Jackson Willis gaunt leader of the black contingent and one of the spokesmen of the group, said: "We have been here once before and left This time we mean to stay until we get action"

Reopen Louisville Negro Employment Office

Argus
12-23-33

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16 — (ANP) For some time the Emergency Advisory Committee of Louisville, together with J. A. Thomas, had sought to have Negroes employed in the Central Re-employment Office of the City and after continuous aigtation and effort it was decided to set up an auxiliary office which would be manned entirely by Negroes. The work of registering the Negro unemployed was begun immediately with a view of placing them to work on federal, state and municipal projects. Thomas is sceretary of the local Urban League. The employment office, manned by four colored clerks is in the Y. M. C. A.

Negroes Refused CWA Jobs; Jim Crowed When Registering

Daily Worker

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22.—Although they had registered for Civil Works jobs over seven weeks ago, four Negro workers, all of them with families dependent on them for support, have been refused work by the C.W.A. here.

The Negroes, Claude Ellis, James Devine, George Lively, and [illegible] Johnson had been forced to register at the Jim Crow Y.M.C.A. at Tenth and Chestnut Sts.

All were willing to do any work offered them.

Labor-1933

Louisiana.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Reign Of Terror Is Used To Force Out R. R. Workers

Negro Personnel of Illinois Central Railroad Greatly Reduced As Organized Scheme of Intimidation Is Carried Through.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 8—(CNA)—Racial discrimination, coupled with the negligent, if not hostile, attitude of the American Federation of Labor has reduced the Negro workers employed by the Illinois Central Railroad to a point where pay checks averaging less than a dollar per day are the rule among highly skilled men with service records from 10 to 30 years.

Previous to the crisis Negro workers, according to men in the service, made up about half of the I. C. personnel. Now less than half the number formerly hired are employed and the vast majority of these have been given poorer jobs. Pay cuts amounting to more than 50 per cent have been enforced.

Firemen, switchmen mechanics, porters, helpers, oilers, coach cleaners, carmen, and others were drawn from the ranks of Negro labor. All men holding these positions were crowded out and white workers put in their places after the depression assumed serious proportions. Seniority rules were ignored when they would have protected colored men.

Not satisfied with this method of attack, white gangsters, allegedly hired by unions excluding Negro workers, have made repeated attempts to terrorize Negro firemen working on the I. C. During the past three years nine men have been killed while on duty and several more have been wounded. No convictions, railroad men report, have followed this series of murderous assaults. Arrests have been made in some cases. Prosecution by the state of Mississippi did not reveal the identity of the men or organizations paying the gangsters for their work.

A scale which placed murder at $125 and wounding a man at about half that price was exposed, I. C. firemen say. Pleas that the killers did not know the identity of their paymasters were accepted by the state, it is reported.

Attempts at organization are now being made by a small group of Negro workers. Underground methods are being followed at present. The A. F. L. which was requested to take action three months ago, has done nothing in the situation as yet. Disgusted wtih the delay, leading elements among the men anxious to become affiliated with the T. U. U. L.

The following typical service record shows the need of action. X entered the railroads employ as a coach cleaner in 1908. Became a mechanic in 1913. Received $175 to $200 monthly until 1929. Forced to work as extra mechanic at about $120 per month in 1929. Demoted to work as coach cleaner at $2.38 per day. Pay cut to $2.08 per day. Hours and days remained unchanged. Pay cut reduced to $1.20 per day.

Railroad demanded "voluntary" contribution of one sixth of each month's pay for the months of March and April from all workers. Unprotected by a Union, X and other coach cleaners had to accept this cut. Organized workers did not suffer this final gouging.

X has never been connected with a union except for a short time during the world war when the A. F. of L. organizations, preparing for a strike, brought in the Negro workers. The strike over and lost, the colored men were not continued as union members.

At present X is working with a crew of 45 Negro men and 10 white women as a coach cleaner. Foremen on the job are white. Though working for the I. C. the cleaners do work on cars of other systems under a contract between these roads and the Illinois Central.

Louisiana
6-10-33
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS MAN DENIED 'BLUE EAGLE,' NRA JOBS

Louisiana
9-15-33
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 14—Instead of aiding as planned by President Roosevelt, the NRA and the RFC have proven to be death traps for the Negro laborers in New Orleans. This violation of the spirit of the law is evidenced in the non-use of Negro labor on the new bridge named after Huey P. Long and being built over the Mississippi river at New Orleans.

One race man made application over telephone, was given a job and fired on the spot when discovered to be a Negro.

C. L. Speaker, operator of the Howard One Minute Service Station, was notified by mail of a meeting of service station operators to arrange for the code. This meeting was being held at the Roosevelt, leading hotel in the city. Mr. Speaker patriotically made attempts to attend the meeting but was told at 7:30 that the meeting scheduled for that hour had already been held. A representative of the wholesale oil company, whose product Mr. Speaker handled, told Mr. Speaker frankly that despite the intercessions made by him, the majority of those present resented the presence of a Negro dealer in their meeting. Mr. Speaker has been unable to get a blue eagle for his place.

Labor - 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Maryland.

City Spends $130,265 in Jail for Average of 800 Prisoners, Not One Colored Employed

Fifty-five White Employees Attend to Wants of 408 City Prisoners. No Colored Help Rehabilitate Colored Who Run Afoul to the Law. White City Employees Receive $75,000 in Salaries During Year.

Baltimore, Md.

During the year 1933 Baltimore City will spend $130,265 to keep an average of 800 prisoners in the Baltimore City Jail.

Tuesday it was found that there were 408 colored prisoners in the city jail, constituting about 50 per cent of all those detained at the Madison Street establishment.

There are 55 white employees at the jail and not a single colored person on the city pay roll in that institution. Colored prisoners are handled entirely by white city employees. For this the city pays them $75,265 during this year.

Following is a list of salaries for the Baltimore City Jail for 1933:

LIST NO. 1. SALARIES

	Proposed Cut	Yearly Salary
Warden	$325	$3,250.00
Departmental Secretary	250	2,500.00
Departmental Physician	190	1,900.00
Deputy Warden	190	1,900.00
Chief Engineer	240	2,400.00
Jail Steward	150	1,500.00
Jail Baker	150	1,500.00
Chief Court Officer	160	1,600.00
3 Captains at $1,600	480	4,800.00
34 Jail Guards at $1,500	5,100	51,000.00
Matron	120	1,200.00
3 Assistant Matrons at $1,100	247.50	3,300.00
Medical Assistant	32.50	650.00
4 Stationary Engineers at $1,500	600	6,000.00
		$83,500.00
Less Employees' Contributions to balance 1933 Budget		8,235.00
		$75,265.00

EXPENSES

General Subsistence	$27,500.00
Heating and Lighting	25,000.00
Hospital Supplies	450.00
Incidental Expenses	1,050.00
Warden's Subsistence	1,000.00
	$55,000.00

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS BALTIMORE CITY JAIL:

LIST NO. 1—

SALARIES	$75,265.00
EXPENSES	$55,000.00
	$130,265.00

Negro Companies Of Civilian Conservation Corps Efficient

Baltimore, Md. 9-1-33

The white and Negro members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, President Roosevelt's reforestation organization, may leave Philadelphia and other centers together, they may sing together, "shoot craps" together, play cards together, eat together.

But when dinner is over and bedtime comes, the color line is drawn. The Negro members are put in companies by themselves.

The following interesting account of how those young men who have been accepted for the Conservation Corps are inducted into service, and what happens to them as they leave their homes on the way to the forests has been received from a member of company No. 336 at Ft. George G. Meade, Md.:

Draw Color Line

"After a long tiresome wait of several hours, during which a lot of pushing, shoving and playing was indulged in, we finally got into the Armory. After a quick inspection we seated ourselves on the floor to await the calling of our names. When they were called we lined up in columns of two, and were given an egg, or an apple, or a part of a sandwich. We were then marched away to the station in charge of army officers who then left us. We left about two o'clock, and it was about the noisiest eight (800) hundred boys that ever gathered from anywhere. We had a gay and noisy time until we passed Darby, then we settled down to enjoy the scenery. Some played cards, some shot crap, and some sang. We were on a special that made only one stop, that was our jumping off place. We were met by army trucks and conveyed to camp arriving in time to witness the inspiring sight of "Retreat". We were then marched to the different barracks or mess, and fed out of the army mess kits. After "chow" we drew three army blankets, four sheets, two pillows, and pillow cases along with a barracks bag. Then we hopped into trucks again. On the way down we were with the white boys even eating with them, but as soon as dinner was over the line was drawn. We were put into Companies 7, 8, 9, and 17.

Military Discipline in Vogue

"The first few days were given to loafing, which was all right except for rain and cold weather. The next few days were given to drawing clothing and receiving instructions in making beds, also rolling tents. Our clothing consists of one olive drab uniform, overseas cap, two suits of dungarees, two suits of light weight underwear, one suit of heavy underwear, six pairs of woolen socks, two pairs of shoes, and one work hat. All are subject to military discipline, but not as strict as exist in the army.

Will be Better Men

"We have had a physical examination and three "needles" of three courses of innoculation and have now settled down to camp life and routine. We drill, hike, and engage in sports of all types. It is the desire of the officers to return us to our homes better men, physically, mentally, and morally. We are constantly receivinb instruction that will benefit us when we get into the forest, to which we are due to entrain this week. We are doing fine and exceed the expectation of the officers. From raw material we have turned into fair soldiers. We compete among ourselves to see who can drill the best. Our Company is truly one of the best on the Reservation, white or colored. Each company is quartered in a company street, when complete each company is have two hundred men.

Colored Companies Neat

"Our personnel consists of two clerks, one in the supply room and one in the orderly room, two foremen, four subforemen, six squad leaders, eight cooks, six kitchen police, and two latrine orderlies. Our cooks are of the best proof of which is the fact that the boys always eat more than their share. We have been given credit for having the neatest and cleanest kitchen kept by G. C. C's, that is a record. There are three more colored companies here and we want to be remembered by the folks back home. We hope you will find interest in this letter and let others know what we are doing."

BALTIMORE, MD.
POST

SEP 7 1933

Negroes Want New Deal That's Square

In a letter to The Post dated Aug. 30, "an Admirer of the Negro" regrets and considers it a grave mistake because they declined to parade with the NRA the previous Friday. The article definitely showed symptoms of genuine goodwill, but a gross misconception and total lack of appreciation for the offeners' viewpoint.

The admirer claimed that by the Negro's failure to parade they missed an opportunity to turn apparent failure into absolute success. We want that kind of success, but not obsolete success. We would prefer not to see the NRA and the New Deal run true to form or customary policies. Deuces are bad enough to deal, but jokers cannot be played.

Speaking of the NRA as a war measure. Had the Baltimore war measure been used during the World War and other wars, perhaps the group would hardly have reached the firing line before the Armistice. But they did and creditably.

The gentleman contends that the Negro would have gained esteem and respect from the white citizenry by parading. What price glory? About the only possible mistake, as the writer can see, is that the Jim Crow group might have paraded in another section of the city or on another day and welcomed the well-earned respect of the white populace.

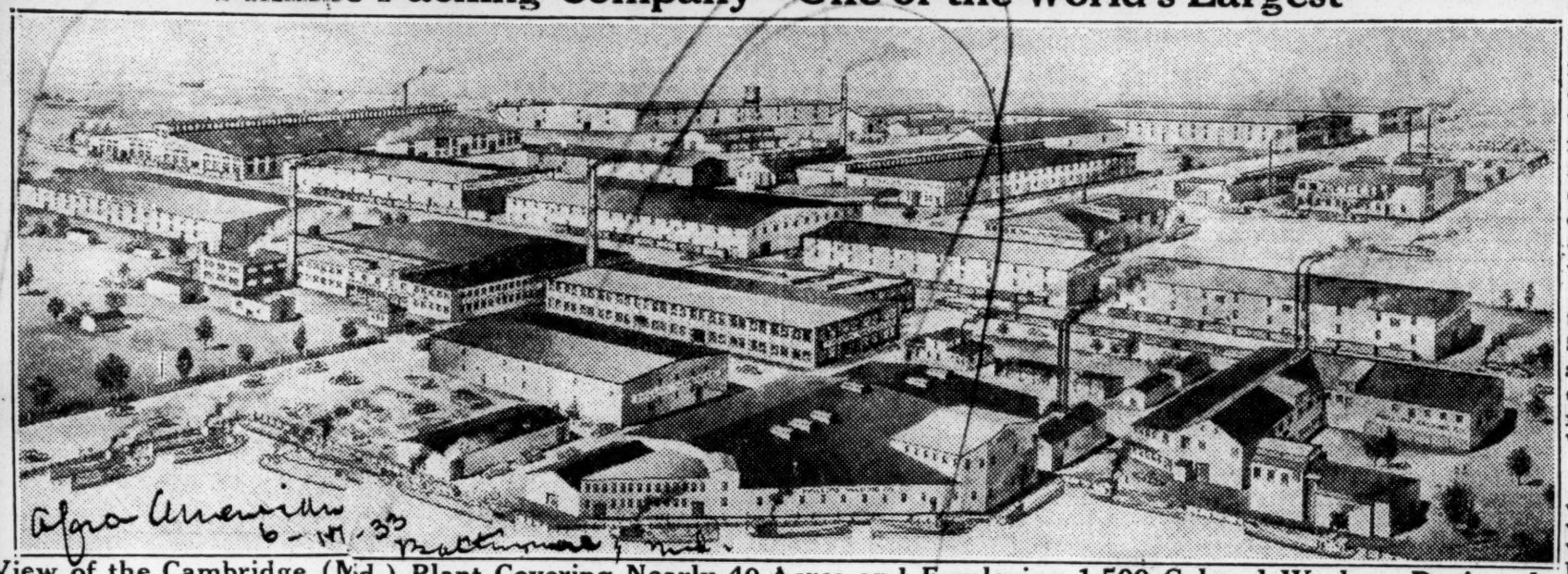
He even avers that the entire world is watching us in our war against greed, selfishness and unfair practices. That's food for thought, or indigestion.

The writer does not envy the Chinese, but can hardly expect less consideration, in as much as the group has substantially contributed to the success as Americans and on a much larger and potent scale.

Local off-color customs will not abate the Negroes' program of advancement and supporting good local and national government as tried and true Americans.

J. A. WHITE.
1028 Pennsylvania Ave.

Phillips Packing Company—One of the World's Largest



View of the Cambridge (Md.) Plant Covering Nearly 40 Acres and Employing 1,500 Colored Workers During the Busy Season.

"PHILLIPS' DELICIOUS" BECOMES A HOUSEHOLD WORD

Phillips Packing Company Producing 30 Different Kinds of Food Products.

FIFTY PERCENT OF THE EMPLOYEES COLORED

Largest Industry on Eastern Shore and One of the Largest in the World.

Not everyone of us is aware that one of the largest packing industries in the world is located right here in our own State of Maryland, down on the Eastern Shore, which gives direct employment to hundreds of colored men and women and indirectly to hundreds more employed on near-by farms engaged in growing foodstuffs to supply this great plant.

COL. ALBANUS PHILLIPS
President and Founder of the Phillips Packing Company

The Phillips Packing Company was established over thirty years ago by its present president, Col. Albanus Phillips, who also has several of his sons engaged in the business with him. Plants are also located at Newark, Delaware and Newbridge, Maryland.

Some idea of the volume of business done by this company may be gained from the fact that the company found it necessary to establish their own plant for the manufacturing of tin cans, which uses upwards of 25,000 tons of tin plate per year and is one of the largest independent tin can manufacturing concerns in the country.

More than three thousand people are employed during the busy season, half of which are colored. Thousands of others are given employment indirectly in the growing of products used by the Phillips Company in the manufacture of their more than 30 different food products.

All plants are, of course, equipped with the most modern and sanitary equipment for the handling of foods, and fresh vegetables are shipped directly to the factory from the neighboring districts while foreign countries of course, supply the spices and flavoring extracts.

A special slow process is used in the making of Phillips soups and other Phillips products in order to give them that tasty flavor which classifies them as being so delicious.

As a matter of fact, on account of the high quality and tastiness of the Phillips products the name PHILLIPS DELICIOUS has been copyrighted and serves as a distinguishing trademark for all of them.

Included in the products of the Phillips plant are Phillips delicious tomatoes, peas, vegetable soup, tomato soup, tomato juice, beans with pork, spaghetti, pea soup, mixed vegetables, clam chowder, lima beans, corn, stringless beans, celery soup and kidney beans. All have been tested and approved by the Bureau of Food Sanitation and Health of the Good Housekeeping Magazine.

Visitors to these plants are welcome at all times to see the modern and sanitary conditions under which these foods are manufactured and housewives who appreciate purity and economy in food values, who want to know that they have the best that money can buy at the lowest possible cost are especially invited to try Phillips Delicious products on their next marketing day.

FARMER-LABOR BODY VOTES FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

Hagerstown Congress Goes on Record as against Segregation.

WOULD EQUALIZE SCHOOL SALARIES

Resolution Would Destroy J.C. in Public.

Staff Correspondence

HAGERSTOWN, Md. — In a sweeping set of resolutions the State Congress of Farmers and Workers, comprising 160 delegates from 30 farm, labor and liberal groups of Maryland, went on record as favoring equal rights for all races, at its meeting here, Sunday.

The abolition of the Jim Crow laws on all public carriers and in all public places was also urged in the report of the committee that dealt with race relations and which was headed by Dr. Esther Cook, white, of Goucher College and president of the Maryland branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Oppose Discrimination

The resolution adopted unanimously following discussion, pointed out the effect of racial discrimination in Maryland, especially as it relates to state and city governments. It advocated that colored citizens be admitted into a greater diversity of jobs, that there be no discrimination as to wages and working hours.

Calling attention to the fact that there is a difference of more than 50 per cent between the average salaries of white and colored teachers in some of the counties, the resolutions call for equalization of white and colored teacher salaries.

Domestic Standards

Another feature of the resolution which excited considerable interest was the advocacy of minimum wages and maximum hours, and proper living conditions for those employed in domestic work. Heretofore this branch of work which includes a large number of our workers has not figured in any mention of trade codes, it being the custom for each employer to dictate whatever working hours, rules and wages he or she wished to provide.

The committee took the position that we should dignify domestic service and make it a vocation in which trained men and women might find agreeable employment.

Labor Unions

The question of barring colored workers from A.F. of L. unions in Maryland was injected in a discussion growing out of the advocacy of increasing vocational training in the public schools. Members of the unions advocated the placing of processes of entry into industry in the hands of union labor.

Delegates present pointed out that under such a procedure colored workers would suffer as they were not allowed to join many of the unions. Following the discussion, it was agreed that the report contain a clause providing for the organization of colored workers into unions.

In addition to the resolution on race relations the congress recommended state ownership and control of banking facilities, tax exemption of farms valued at $5,000 or less, socialization of basic industries and a state-wide system of socialized medicine.

Among those who served on the committee which prepared the resolutions on race relations or attended as delegates were: W. H. Mitchell, R. Waters, Robert D. Fallin, W. O. Gilmor, and L. Duval. The general audience contained about equal numbers of both races.

Local Arrangements

Although there was no discrimination in the official proceedings at the gathering, some of the delegates expressed dissatisfaction that no joint arrangements had been made to provide meals for those attending the congress. The delegates went to various restaurants to eat, and local white restaurants do not serve colored patrons in Hagerstown. Several of the delegates, however, patronized the colored restaurant.

Massachusetts.

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

SALEM, MASS.
NEWS

JAN 17 1933

Negroes As Drivers

Statements have recently been made, based on a case arising in the town of Saugus, that liability insurance companies are reluctant to issue policies to negroes as automobile drivers. Reason stated for this alleged attitude is that the feeling exists that in accident suits, juries are apt to be prejudiced against negro drivers. Insurance Commissioner Merton Brown, however, says that he can find no evidence that negroes have been refused such policies. It is to be hoped that the commissioner is right. Negroes are doing excellent work as chauffeurs, sleeping-car porters, restaurant waiters and in many other lines, and many of them seem perfectly competent to drive automobiles. The negroes have trouble enough making their way in a white world, and people should be too generous to subject them to unfair discriminations.

Every group of course has its own faults and virtues. It is up to each one to correct its own faults. The negroes are a cheerful and light-hearted race, which is on the whole a merit. But it is conceivable that that tendency might make some of them take a less cautious attitude on driving automobiles. If so, they should strive to make their record so good that it could not possibly be charged that there is any more risk in insuring their race. They can well claim that the records of negro drivers should be examined to see whether any more than an average number of them are involved in accidents. It is quite possible that some un-Americanized aliens of the white race have more than their share of accidents, and more than the negroes, but there would be a tremendous howl if it were proposed to exclude any particular white race from automobile registration.

Jurors who have to pass on automobile cases should realize that there are good drivers and poor drivers among all elements of people. A sweeping judgment that people of any one race are to be regarded with distrust, is a very narrow and intolerant way to make such decisions. Every individual is entitled to have his actions weighed solely on the evidence in his case, without regard to the element to which he belongs.

FIRST COLORED STEWARD ON NEW HAVEN R.R.

Boston Chronicle
Boston Mass.
6-17-33

On Friday dining-car steward, James Johnson made his first trip on one of the crack trains of the N. Y., N. H., and H. R. R. Johnson is the first Colored steward of dining cars, appointed on any of the shore line trains. He is one of Boston's well-known citizens and a dining car employee for many years. This novelty or having Colored stewards on diners will be the forerunner of a permanent policy to displace the present personnel of dining car stewards.

FAMED HEAD-WAITER BOWS WAY TO FAME

Courier 8-26-33

Stansbury Hexter of the Parker House In Boston Is Accorded Fine Tribute For 42 Years of Service.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31—(ANP)—Of Stansbury Hoxter, headwaiter at the Parker House, it is reported that a noted Boston society grande dame once remarked: "Hoxter's bow, perfected through the years, has been the envy of many a patrician leader."

This tribute was reproduced recently in a feature article concerning Mr. Hoxter, written by George F. Nolan, white, and reproduced in the Boston Sunday Herald. Hoxter has put in 42 years of continuous service at Young's Hotel and the Parker House. Describing him, Mr. Nolan writes:

"A distinguished figure, well over six feet with long side-burns that would do justice to an English butler, whose famous bow from the waist down, has been the envy of statesmen, big and little, and with a perpetual smile not of the stage variety, Hoxter numbers among his friends distinguished men and women from every part of the world. His innate courtesy, inherited from a long line of ancestors who served in the 'best families,' plus the bow and the smile, have for years been a patter for many a head waiter of lesser renown.

" * * his demeanor is quiet and dignified and when off duty his favorite diversion is the reading of good books, his choice being Dumas with now and then a dash of Dickens."

Mr. Hoxter talked to Mr. Nolan of some of the famous men he had served and of the late President, Calvin Coolidge, he said:

"There was a splendid man. He was a true gentleman, so unobstrusive, so modest. I first knew him long before and after he became governor. His tastes were simple and he had little to say, but he always had a friendly greeting for me and my waiters. His favorite dishes were fried cod's tongue and salt pork and tripe a la creole. He rarely ordered anything else except apple pie, which seemed to be his favorite desert.

"Another famous man for whom I had the greatest admiration was Henry Cabot Lodge, in my humble opinion one of the really great men of his generation and one of the most charming men it has been my great privilege to serve. Senator Lodge, like the late Mr. Coolidge, was of a retiring nature but always most considerate of those who served him. Senator Lodge's favorite luncheon consisted of roast chicken and lettuce salad with French dressing."

Mr. Hoxter went to Boston from Wilmington, Dela., as a boy of 16. He obtained a job in Young's Hotel as a bus boy. Within two hours, he was made a full fledged waiter upon the recommendation of Chauncey M. Depew, former United States Senator from New York.

Mr. Hoxter gave the following description of his 42 years' of service to Mr. Nolan:

"From the very beginning of my work, I realized the importance of remembering names and faces. Every time a new patron came into the dining room I made it a point to ask his name and to jot it down as well as to make a note of his preference for certain dishes. Then I would memorize those items and gradually I trained my mind so that I could recognize faces and names as well as recall instantly the favorite dishes of my patrons.

"In less than two years I became a captain of waiters and about this time I became acquainted with some of the most notable figures of the stage, for Boston 40 years ago, was the Mecca for the great of the drama and Young's hotel was the favorite dining place for these fine men and women, most of whom have passed on to what I like to think of as 'green pastures.' As though it were only yesterday, I can see Edwin Booth, so humble and considerate with the manners of the great gentleman that he was; Sir Henry Irving, distinguished English actor, austere but considerate, invariably accompanied by his beautiful leading lady, Ellen Terry; Charles Hawtrey, another English actor of distinction who was appearing in a play called 'A Message from Mars,' and who had acquired the American habit of tripe eating to the extent that he ordered it at least twice a day; Lily Langtry, whose great beauty and charm caused a stir every time she appeared in the dining room; Julia Marlowe, another great beauty who at the time was the heroine of 'When Knighthood Was in Flower;' E. H. Sothern, who was later to become her husband, thrilling young feminine hearts through his performance of the humble vagabond in 'If I Were King;' Maurice Barrymore, brilliant conversationist and his connoisseur of wines. And only one or two of these great figures of yesterday are still alive, the most active being Mr. William Gillette. You cannot imagine my joy when he stayed here with us at the Parker House two years ago while he appeared in a revival of 'Sherlock Holmes.'"

Among Mr. Hoxter's most cherished gifts are a bottle of Paul Roger, vintage of 1914, and a pinched bottle of Haig and Haig, 1910, which he does not plan to open until he celebrates a half century of service, graced by his inim-

NEW BEDFORD, MASS
STANDARD
SEP 13 1933

NEGROES FAIRLY TREATED HERE.

To the Editor of The Standard-Times.

As a former New Bedford woman I was interested in what Miss Charlotte Lee had to say in your city a week or so ago about the employment of Negroes there.

She spoke of the fact that there are very few Negro elevator operators, where there used to be quite a number. Does she not know that those she mentioned as having lost these jobs lost them because they put pleasure above work? She speaks of Negro teachers in the schools. There have been such, and she wonders why there are none now. Those who were in the schools have married or gone elsewhere to work. There was a Negro stenographer in a city department. She left her job voluntarily to go somewhere else. Miss Lee failed to men-

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tion other Negro workers—two clerks and four carriers in the Post Office, three policemen, a graduate nurse at Sol-e-Mar, an elevator operator in City Hall.

Negroes who have qualified have been treated fairly in New Bedford.

EVA TABER,

56 West Springfield Street, Boston

Labor - 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Michigan.
6

Detroiters Demand City Jobs

Want More Places in School System

DETROIT, Mich., March 3.—Detroit, with its great mass of graduates from the many teachers colleges, has only 35 school teachers of the Race on the city pay roll. There are no teachers in the high schools, no principals, and no firemen, and there is but one Race janitor.

With these facts staring the voters in the face a determined fight has been launched to eliminate some of the evils by concentrating their attack on two of the school inspectors who are coming up for re-election at the primaries March 6. Dr. Burt Shurley and Mr. Jamison are the two members seeking re-election.

The local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has prepared a questionnaire which has been presented to the various candidates for the school board. Among the questions asked are those about the introduction of Race history into the city schools, high school teachers, Race janitors and firemen, and their attitude toward the election of a Race member to the school board.

Mrs. Lola Jefferies Hanavan, daughter of Judge Edward Jefferies of the recorders court, and a candidate for the school board, came out boldly Sunday afternoon and stated that she advocated the introduction of Race history into the schools, the promotion of teachers on their merits to the high schools, and the employment of Race janitors and firemen wherever possible.

Attorney Charles Lockwood, instructor at the Detroit College of Law, was another who advocated the introduction of Negro history into the Detroit schools and the abolishing of the racial discriminatory bars erected against Race teachers. Mr. Lockwood declared that there had been no promotion among Race teachers.

Another question asked in the questionnaire sent out by the N. A. A. C. P. is one of great importance to the Race students at the College of the City of Detroit. It is about the discrimination in the swimming pool at Webster Hall, where the students must go to earn their credits in swimming. Webster Hall refuses to permit Race students to use the pool. Mose L. Walker, president of the local branch, has held several conferences with Dean Wilfred Coffey of City college relative to the discrimination.

YOUNG NEGRO WORKER DESCRIBES DELIBERATE DISCRIMINATION IN CAMP

Win Demands That Sergeant Quit Cursing Them; Call for Organization

By a Negro Worker Correspondent

CAMP CUSTER, Mich.—I am writing you this letter to let you know how we Negro boys are treated in Roosevelt's prosperity reforestation camp here. We are all Negro boys in Company 670 segregated from the white boys by camp officials and discriminated by officers and their subordinates, the sergeants. We are treated like dogs, not human beings, by being given the worst jobs to do, such as cleaning the camp by picking up all the rubbish lying around here, taking away the garbage from the mess 'slop' halls, driving the mules here all the time. We are jim-crowed and deprived of the rights and privileges the rest of the boys enjoy.

Negroes Can't Mingle With Whites.

We are not allowed to mingle with the rest of the boys, and told to stay away from them. While the rest of the boys are allowed to keep the electric lights burning till 10 p. m., we're ordered to shut the lights off at 9 p. m. When we talk among ourselves in the dark, the sergeant comes around to our tents and tells us if we don't silence ourselves he'll wrap his gun around our necks.

Impossible Food.

The food given to us isn't fit for a dog to eat and we nearly fall over getting it. The coffee tastes like varnish, and it just burns the hell out of your stomach. Whatever meat you get is so tough as shoe leather, that you need more than your own teeth to chew it. No milk in our coffee because that's for the other boys. Boiled potatoes is the main food here and you never miss them.

Demand Equal Rights.

We told the sergeant that we want better food and he said he couldn't do anything about it. So we spoke to the captain and told him that if things will not improve and we be treated like the rest of the boys, we'll go home next week and not stay here six months. The captain told us that we might not have to go with the rest of the boys Monday to the forests, but could stay and work here at Camp Custer for six months instead of going to the upper peninsula to the Marquette National forest. If things will not improve, we leave next week, and we mean it.

Sergeant Curses Negroes.

This sergeant, by the name of Hughes, tried to get smart by calling us four names as, "you black bastards," "God damn niggers", "Sons of bitches", and threatening us with violence by cracking a gun over our skulls if we didn't take or obey his orders. We went up to the captain and reported this matter and demanded that this sergeant quit abusing us or we will leave camp. The protest was won and this sergeant was told to be more polite to us by the captain.

Drilled While Sick.

When anyone of us gets sick, it doesn't matter what sickness we're suffering from, we get the grand medicine—either salts, the most used, or some syrup medicine. When one white boy got the appendix attack they put the ice bags on the side affected and discharged him the same day from the camp hospital and told him he was all right to do marching, with the rest of the youths. One other white boy had a swollen mouth, after which he was told to report to his company and do marching because they think he's OK.

The Negroes don't fare any better but undergo worse misery and suffering at the hands of the servile lackeys of the boss class, in the military, forced labor camps, to train us both black and white for another world slaughter and blood bath.

"We must Organize."

We must organize together, both black and white and fight for Unemployment Insurance, against hunger, misery and the starvation program of Roosevelt and the master class, the capitalists, and demand a better chance to live for the working class.

Labor-1933

Minnesota

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Northern Motors Hires Wm. Taylor As Auto Salesman

Twin City Herald

RACE SALESMAN WITH UNIVERSITY AVE. CONCERN

6-10-33

The Northern Motor Co., 1649 University Ave., dealers in Hupmobile cars, have engaged Wm. H. Taylor, 638 Rondo St., as salesman, indicating their willingness to give one of our group an opportunity to make good.

Minneapolis

Since assuming the position, Mr. Taylor has sold a Hupmobile sedan to Arthur Adams, 661 Rondo St., and a Hupmobile coupe to Lawrence McCoy of Avon. See his ad elsewhere in this issue.

Many Twin Citians Get Jobs As U. S. Projects Begin

Minneapolis Tribune

PLACES FOUND IN VARIED OCCUPATIONS

12-9-33

Many Mimeapolis and St. Paul people are finding employment under the Federal Works Program. Jobs are being secured for both skilled and unskilled labor and in various semi-professional lines.

Under the supervision of Mrs. B. S. Smith, ten white and colored women went to work this week at Phyllis Wheatley House sewing for the Red Cross. At various other settlement houses women who are proficient at sewing have been employed.

GET SEMI-PROFESSIONAL POSTS

Mrs. Pansy Chavis was employed Tuesday as home visitor working out of the General Hospital. Miss Rachel James was added to the Wheatley House staff to conduct a class of Negro literature and to serve as assistant librarian. Miss Frances McHie, a graduate nurse has been employed at the University Hospital.

FAMILY HEADS EMPLOYED

A large number of family heads who have been obtaining Public Relief have been employed on the various projects. Unemployed men who have not been in the relief lines also have received jobs.

JOBS UNTIL FEBRUARY 15

Most of the jobs under the Federal Job projects will be rotated so as to provide each unemployed worker enough work to earn $100. This system of rotation will not be carried out in all lines. All of the work will last under the present appropriations until February 15.

ST. PAUL FOLKS GET JOBS

According to C. W. Washington, executive Twin City Urban League, many St. Paul unemployed men and women went to work this week. So far as the Herald could learn Negro workers have no complaint to make of present arrangements and no discrimination is being shown in the assignments on the various job projects.

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Mississippi.

PORTLAND, ORE.
JOURNAL

MAY 31 1933

FOOLING THE FOLKS

THE lawyers and hired agents point to Mississippi as a shining example of the success of the sales tax.

Mississippi is predominantly an agricultural state with a minimum of industrial organizations and no large cities. Its major crop is cotton, which has suffered catastrophically in the depression. Such industry as exists there is textile. A wage of 50 cents a day is not uncommon for textile workers, as shown by a recent survey by the United States bureau of labor. Negroes compose nearly 50 per cent. of the population. They are not a property-owning class in Mississippi.

The Negro is most frequently a crop-sharing tenant, receiving barely enough, even in good times, to support a mule, an old Ford and half a dozen children. Though he represents 55 per cent. of the population, it is safe to say he owns less than 10 per cent. of the wealth.

But the sales tax lands on Mississippi Negroes. That is why Mississippi legislators have a sales tax. And on a wage of 50 cents to $1 a day, the poor whites, also of great numerical strength in the state, must take the sales tax in heavy doses. The plan taxes "the last rag from the back" of the parents and the "last bite from the mouth" of their children.

In Oregon, ownership of property is more widely diffused. But the principles and the aim of the tax are the same as in Mississippi. The home-owner in Portland, it is declared by high authority, will pay more real property tax on his home to support city, county and schools. This will be caused by the exemption of millions of personal property from taxation by the sales tax act.

Why the exemption of personal property from taxation? Ask the power and light and other public utilities! It saves them from payment of $450,000 to $650.000 in personal property taxes.

And so we are called upon to [illegible] Mississippi tax plans!

Hattiesburg, Miss. American
September 2, 1933

Negroes Enroll 1,450 Homes for Blue Eagle In Their NRA Drive

Capt. David W. Eddy, general supervisor of enrollment of negro consumers in the National Recovery Administration, announced today that negro workers have virtually "gone over the top" in the enrollment of negro consumers in the NRA in Hattiesburg. Enrollment of negroes of the city has been under the direct chairmanship of G. Hardaway, negro, who reported a total of 1,450 negro homes flying the blue eagle insignia after pledging their cooperation in supporting NRA industry.

Negro workers were complimented for the thoroughness in which they conducted the drive and the pledge report by teams is as follows:

Laura Clark, Laura Martin, 159; George Davis, M. V. Hales, C. Blalock, L. J. Coleman, I. C. Reid, 197; Ruth Boyd, wife of R. M. Tademy, 37; M. L. Williams, D. L. Randall, L. E. Heard, W. E. Hall, 239: Nattie Harris, E. A. Jordon, Mathilde Johnson, Hattie Patrick, 418.

Virtually every negro home in the city is flying the banner of recovery, however any family not flying the emblem and desiring to, is advised to communicate with G. Hardaway ,chairman of the drive.

Colored Laborers On Mississippi Levee Project Win Increased Pay, Shorter Hours, Under N. R. A.

Age 10-14-33

New York, N.Y.

The thousands of unskilled workers in the levee camps along the lower Mississippi river will have their pay raised and their hours shortened by recent regulations of the Public Works Administration and the War department, according to Secretary George H. Dorn of the War Department.

The assurance from the Secretary of War comes as a victorious climax to the long campaign of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to improve the conditions of the levee workers.

According to the regulations of the Public Works Administration the unskilled workers on contracts financed by the P. W. A. in the South will receive 40 cents an hour and will work a 30-hour week. Secretary Dern's letter to Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. states:

"Employment on flood control projects to be prosecuted by contract with funds provided under the National Industrial Recovery Act will be subject to the provisions of P. W. A. Bulletin 51 and P. W. A. Form 51, inclosed, which provide for a thirty-hour week, specified minimum rates for labor, and other protective measures.

Will Get Code Wages In Future

"You are informed that to further carry out the President's program of providing more work, the Department has issued instructions that in the future for work not under the National Industrial Recovery Act, if contract work, the provisions of the code of the industry carrying out the work as to hours of labor and wages will apply, and if the work is done by hired labor and government plant, the eight-hour day will apply."

The second paragraph of the letter insures a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour and a 48-hour week if the levee workers are included under the code of the general contractors' division of the construction industry, now being prepared for the President's signature. This wage and these hours will go into effect on contract work after the P. W. A. funds are no longer appropriated for flood control work.

For the present, with P. W. A. funds, the levee camp workers are to receive $12 a week. In the future, on contract work, they will be under the contractors' code and will receive $14.40 a week for 48 hours. In the future, if they are working directly for the government and not for contractors, they will work no longer than eight hours a day.

Payroll Rise of $75,000 Weekly

It is estimated that there are at least 25,000 men working in contractors' camps along the river. A few thousand others are working directly for the government. The contract men have been receiving at best $9 a week, so that the new wage scale will be an increase of at least $3 a week, or $75,000 a week for the area. When it is remembered that thousands of new men will have to be employed on account of the 30-hour week, the increase in the payroll for the river region should be well over $150,000 a week.

"The N. A. A. C. P. is continuing its efforts to see that the contractors' code, now being considered by the N.R.A., does not exclude the flood control workers," said Walter White, secretary. "Our next task is to check up in the flood control camps themselves to see whether the men are actually being paid the wages they are supposed to be paid.

Revives Faith in New Deal

"We know the many tricks used to cheat our workers both in the old days and under the N.R.A., and the N. A. A. C. P. will not be satisfied until we know the men are getting the wage and be working the hours ordered for them by the government. We will be glad to have workers or their relatives write us at 69 Fifth avenue, New York City, and tell us about their pay and their hours. If we can secure the funds, we intend to send investigators into the Mississippi delta to get the facts."

The N. A. A. C. P. has written Secretary Dern that his assurance of better wages and shorter hours for the levee workers will revive the faith of the colored people in the New Deal.

N. A. A. C. P. Probe Exposed Conditions

The active fight of the N. A. A. C. P. for the flood control workers began in July, 1932, when Miss Helen Boardman was sent to investigate the conditions on the levees. She reported working days of 12 to 16 hours, pay of ten cents an hour, a commissary system with robbery prices, unsanitary living conditions, and some brutality. Pressed by the N. A. A. C. P., the War department slowly corrected some of these conditions but wages remained low and hours were cut only last March to 11 a day. Last December Roy Wilkins and George Schuyler went into the camps dressed as laborers in search of work and their reports spurred action in Congress. Senator Robert F. Wagner was named chairman of a Senate committee to investigate levee camp conditions and was ready to begin work when the N.R.A. came into being. Then the N. A. A. C. P. began fighting to have the levee workers included in the recovery program with the results noted in Secretary Dern's letter.

VICTORY ON THE LEVEE

Courier
10-14-33
Pittsburgh Pa.

NEGRO workers are going to get the regulation rate of pay on the Mississippi Flood Control project. That is the good news broadcast this week by the N. A. A. C. P. Bluntly the War Department has served notice on the contractors that the old system of exploitation must go and that Negro workers must get the full rate of pay in order to stimulate consumption, without which there can be no recovery. Further, contractors throughout the South are being pointedly informed by the government that on all public works financed wholly or partially by Public Works Administration, Negro workers are to get the same rate of pay as the whites. It is estimated that the raise in wages of levee workers will bring them a minimum of around $15 a week and will add from $75,000 to $100,000 to the Negro weekly payroll in the Delta.

This is a real victory for the Negro, and coming at a time when defeatists have been trumpeting doleful warnings about the fate of the Negro under the NRA, it is most interesting. It helps to prove to Doubting Thomases that there IS a New Deal for the Negro. It is evidence of the change that has taken place in the attitude of the Administration toward the Negro since March 4th.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People deserves great credit for persisting in its demand that the levee workers get a square deal. The Hoover Administration could not be aroused to take any action to end the levee exploitation, despite the nation-wide protest of Negroes. President Hoover appointed a commission to investigate conditions on the levee, but no money was appropriated for the investigation, so nothing was done. It remained for the New Deal to give the levee workers a square deal. But it was the persistent clamor of Negroes themselves, through the N. A. A. C. P., that spurred the government to action.

PROPOSED CODE TO GIVE MORE PAY AND SHORTER HOURS TO NEGRO LEVEE MEN

Informer 8-12-33
Scranton Pa.

Washington, D. C.—The contractors working on the Mississippi river levees have finally admitted practically all the charges of exploitation of Negro labor made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and have prepared a code under the National Recovery Act which will shorten the working week and raise the pay of workers.

Fred Beneke, agent of the Mississippi Valley branch of the Associated General Contractors, said here last week that a code will be submitted to General Hugh Johnson, NRA administrator, providing for a 50-hour week for unskilled labor and a minimum pay scale of 30 cents and hour. There are about 30,000 Negro unskilled workmen now on the levees.

Beneke admitted that the men have been working "about" 11 hours a day for "approximately" $1.50 a day, or 13½ cents an hour.

Ripley, Miss. Sentinel
August 10, 1933

NEGROES AND THE R. F. C.

We wonder what has become of the ruling of the R. F. C. several months ago that those who did not plant and work a garden this year would not receive aid from the R. F. C. unless it was necessary to buy provisions that could not and were not produced in the garden. We have special reference to the big flocks of negroes who fill a good portion f the court room each day, waiting to receive a "dole" from the R. F. C office. We see no objection in helping those in need of help, but we do see objection in encouraging the negroes of the county to expect a dole without work. I has been hard enough ever since the Civil War to get them to work, and the most of them are about as well off now as they ever were. Unless we are badly mistaken the free stuff that is being given to them now is going to have a bad effect upon getting them to work for years to come.

We may be mistaken, and it may be prejudice, but we believe the R. F. C. should be interested primarily in helping white people who are making an honest effort to get along, and who are in bad circumstances now and then help the negroes who deserve it also. The negro who rolled a cigarette in the R. F. C. office Tuesday night, asked a member of the Ripley Board of Aldermen for a match to light it with, and when asked by Mayor [illegible] why it was that he couldn't buy food but could buy tobacco and gave the mayor a nasty look and refused to answer, should be discontinued from any further aid, and to be perfectly frank that's not all that should be done to him.

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

SEP 20 1933

SAYS HE HAD TO PAY FOR HIS CITY JOB

Negro Declares He Lost Place in Sewer Division When He Didn't Do It.

Eddie Patton, Negro laborer in the city Sewer Division, who was discharged Monday, told a Post-Dispatch reporter he had been ordered by a foreman to pay $3 a month to Justice of the Jeace "Jimmy" Miller, Fourth Ward Democratic Committeeman, and $1.80 a month to a Fourth Ward Negro Democratic Club directed by this foreman.

Patton, whose pay was $3 a day for five days a week, said he paid the $1.80, but not the $3 to Miller. He said he gave the $1.80 on Aug. 5 to a man named Ryan in Justice Miller's court. Miller asserted Ryan was a Deputy Constable not connected with the ward organization. Patton declared that Frank Sullivan, secretary of the Street Commissioner, in discharging him, told him to "get right with his ward organization."

Says Patton Made Trouble.

Sullivan said Patton was dismissed because he was a troublemaker among Negroes in the department. Miller asked Sullivan to talk with Patton, Sullivan said. Miller declared he had obtained the city job for Patton and that he had asked to have Patton discharged because Patton made trouble in the ward organization.

Denying that there was supposed to be any $3 collection for himself, Miller said the $1.80 represented a "charge of 3 per cent o the salary of all city employes i the ward for expenses of the ganization and for relief wo Patton failed to pay the $ Miller asserted.

It was further charged by Patton that Miller accused him of going to Police Lieutenant Cooper, Negro, about the situation. Miller denied this. Patton added that Cooper had sent for him.

Statement of Foreman.

The foreman, Walter H. Kinard, Negro, denied he had told Patton to pay either the club or Miller. He said he had told meetings of Negroes before the election that all who got city jobs would be expected to give 3 per cent of the monthly salaries for expenses of the club and for relief work among their own people. Patton caused trouble by telling other Negro city employes they did not have to belong to this club, Kinard asserted. The club has about 45 members; most of whom pay the 3 per cent assessment, Kinard added.

A similar organization of white city employes of the Fourth Ward has $450 in the bank for relief work, Miller related.

City hall newspaper men heard Patton make his charges the presence of Miller and Sullivan Mayor Dickmann, when told of the complaint, said Patton should have come to him or Street Commissioner McMahon instead. If Patton will make his charges in an affidavit, they will be investigated Dickmann went on. No one is authorized to dismiss a city employe for non-payment of dues to any club, the Mayor said.

Patton, who had worked for the city a month and five days, is 36 years old and lives at 1433 North Ninth street. He is married and has five children.

URBAN LEAGUE SETS MINIMUM H. H. WAGE

The meeting of the committee on household service problems, a motion prevailed that a recommendation be made that the Employment Bureau for women should not send out household help for less than $1.50 and carfare for a day's work. It was further recommended that $5.00 and carfare be the minimum wage per week for inexperienced help in household service. These recommendations have been approved and put into operation at the Urban League.

The committee is arranging for an all day session, of these problems to be held at Sheldon Memorial, November 15, under the leadership of its chairman, Mr. George Gellhorn.

Domestic Workers Problems Are Discussed In A Meeting

At a mass meeting held at the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. on September 21st, at which there were between 500 and 600 household workers present these workers authorized the sponsors of the meeting to get the problems of low wages and badly related working conditions of these domestic servants before the public.

The Urban League called together a committee which had formerly worked on these problems. This committee consisted of Mrs. George Gellhorn, Chairman, Mrs. B. F. Bowles, Miss Bertha Howell, Dr. Myers, Mrs. Zenobia S. Johnson, Mrs. Jerome E. Cook, Mr. [illegible] Buckner and John T. [illegible]. This committee met at the Urban League Wednesday, October 4th at 10 a. m. A variety of angles of the question were discussed. The group outlined the following steps to take: 1. A sub-committee was appointed to seek representatives of the A. F. of L. who would most likely have charge of organizing this type of worker to see what they would have to offer such a group if they organize. 2. Another sub-committee was appointed to communicate with the Employment Executives Organization so that they could discuss and work out a minimum wage that would be satisfactory to the group and to the employers. This sub-committee will report their findings to the various Boards controlling employment work so that action might be had in establishing a higher wage rate and better working conditions. 3. A sub-committee was appointed under the direction of Mrs. Jerome Cook to make plans for holding round table discussions among groups of employers of household labor. At such time they in turn might discuss wages and other conditions of work. 4. It further agreed upon and authorized a definite campaign of publicity under the direction of the Urban League to that better standards could be had in this area whether or not these workers were covered under a code. Many other subjects were discussed which should correct the bad practices set up both on the part of workers and on the part of many employers.

Strike and Relief Struggles Bring Negro and White Together

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The chauvinistic tendencies of the workers of the Unemployed Council was broken down 100 per cent at a mass meeting called by the Unemployed Council No. 7 and the Negro members of the striking nut pickers of the Food Workers Industrial Union Local 111.

We called a mass meeting on the street and asked the workers to the hall. The hall was overflowing. Many workers were on the outside.

In the southeast side of St. Louis, the workers have now something in common, such as a constable who beats children and their parents when they are getting evicted. It came to headquarters today that the city thug beat up a starved father and son for protecting their furniture from being smashed by the legal thugs. The workers in the neighborhood are realizing that the Blue Buzzard has nothing for either white or Negro workers, and only through the unity of both races will they succeed in real relief, Unemployment Insurance.

All the Unemployed Councils in St. Louis are now driving the sales of the Daily Worker. The Daily Worker is being pushed at all meetings, many workers here want to read the paper but can't afford the 3c to buy it.

their loss by doing less work.

Mayor Dickmann has no ground for complaint because Patton told his story first to newspaper reporters instead of going to the department head. Patton knew where he could get a prompt hearing. Negro day laborers who kick over the political traces never get much consideration in either party. Where employment and politics are as badly mixed as they seem to be just now in filling City Hall jobs, Patton's reasons for getting publicity first are understandable. Justice "Jimmie" Miller's Fourth Ward organization is about the most effective local machine the Democrats have, and it's a bold individual who dares risk being caught in the cogs.

Patton's wife and five children can't live on publicity, or on the fact that the head of the house has done a heroic deed. The public, which has a stake in this case, has a right to demand that he be put back.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
STAR

SEP 21 1933

SQUARELY UP TO MAYOR DICKMANN.

Eddie Patton is a humble Negro laborer, but he performed a public service when he refused to take lying down an alleged discharge from the city payroll for failure to pay his dues in a political ward club. If every City Hall employe relieved of some of his pay by an analogous process in years past by the Republican machine had shown the same courage, political assessments would have ended long ago and the Republicans might still be on the job. One of the reasons the Democrats are now in is their promise to operate on a better basis. It is the employe who digs up the cash, but in the long run it comes out of the taxpayer's pocket. Municipal employes who repeatedly have to whack up, either by campaign assessments or club dues, are likely to offset

Labor-1933

Missouri.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Few Negroes at Work On City Projects So Far

The committee of citizens who organized several weeks ago to help Negroes secure a part of the employment on city projects now under way report that only a few have been employed so far. About 15 are on the project at Fifteenth and Belleefontaine, two at Brush and Main streets.

When city work was going on last year, places were given out through the precinct committeemen of the political parties. This year these committeemen have only a few places each, to dispose of, though the number at work is said to be thousands.

The committee is continuing its efforts and hopes to find the channels through which the workers are being placed so that Negroes will have a fair share.

MORE NEGROES ARE PROMISED JOBS BY CITY

McElroy Tells Delegation Work Will Be Found for From 50 to 100

Negroes will get from 50 to 100 more places of work on the city projects as the result of a visit to City Manager H. F. McElroy made by a delegation of Negroes Tuesday morning.

This delegation, the outgrowth of meetings held at the Urban League, was composed of the Rev. M. L. Mackay, L. A. Knox, T. B. Watkins, W. H. Harrison, the Rev. J. W. Hurse, the Rev. T. W. Greene Jr., Dr. A. F. Radford, C. A. Franklin, the Rev. B. J. Smith, W. G. Mosely, Roy Dorsey and W. Robert Smalls. It was joined at the city manager's office by Judge Thomas Holland of the north side court.

The Rev. Mr. Mackay presented Mr. Smalls who told of the findings of a citizens committee which counted the workers on city projects in January, 1932. Of the 2,500 men employed, only 125 were Negroes. In the summer of that year out of more than 3,000 men, city departments reported less than 100 Negro employes on the several projects. The citizens committee found 73.

Knox and Harrison Speak

L. A. Knox, followed, asking that the jobs be given in proportion to population. He said the 40,000 Negroes were about one-tenth of the city's population. W. H. Harrison skilfully portrayed the high points of the city manager's public career, his honesty, his ability and his courage.

He recognized that the desire of Negro citizens to work and earn a living was meeting with obstacles unforeseen even by the most far-seeing of public officials, yet, he said, to one of the city manager's type the delegation came with confidence that he would do his best and could do something.

Watkins, Last Speaker

T. B. Watkins was the concluding speaker. He recounted a former visit when the city hospital, now a credit, was a stench, where the city's representatives were busy trying to see what they could get out of patients. At that time he found the city manager sympathetic, and the promise he made of bringing order out of confusion, he had kept.

Now, he said, a new problem is to be met. Declining business has made it impossible for Negroes to lie away for the rainy day. Some were not able to work at their calling because of prejudice against their color. Charity spoils a man. Other employment being out of the question, he asked the city manager to give Negroes a generous share of the public work.

City Manager McElroy was visibly impressed. He began by stating his embarrassment that a request so admirably stated, so just, could not be answered at once by compliance. He recalled that for seven years he had enjoyed cordial relations with Negro citizens, being always sure of their 100 per cent cooperation. He said he felt that Kansas City was fortunate in the harmonious relations between the races.

To Give 50 or 100 Jobs

Then striking at the heart of the matter, he admitted that the findings of the observers were probably correct, that not enough Negroes were employed on city projects. But he said 25,000 unemployed all clamoring for work made it difficult to give Negroes the ratio of jobs they are of the population, because somehow it is human nature to do more for some than for others. He said he had placed seven or eight Negroes directly last week and that there was a limit set by taxes to the number of places the city could make. Thereupon he called Director Matt Murray of the department of public works and asked that 50, 60 or even 100 Negro men be put to work. The two officials agreed that Monday, April 17, would be the logical time for them to begin.

These men are to be hired through the present channels, and are to be rotated each two weeks just as are all workers on the city improvements.

The city manager wanted the head of the water department also to come into the conference. He was absent from the building. However the same request is being made of him for Negroes to be given employment. The feeling was general that the delegation was wise to have gone to Judge McElroy, and his attitude brought favorable comment from the petitioners.

NEGRO QUOTA IN FORESTRY JOBS TO 80

Original Number of Seventy-two Increased; All Have Passed Tests

The quota of unemployed Kansas City Negroes to be given work on the national reforestation project, originally set at 72, was increased to 80 yesterday by authority of C. Whit Pfeiffer, secretary of the charities bureau of the Chamber of Commerce.

Such a large number of eligible men were on the list of the Provident Association, from which the Negro quota is being recruited, that Mrs. Tom Jones, head of Negro work there, asked for a larger quota. A still larger quota may be obtained in a few days.

All Pass Tests

All of 80 of the men have passed the physical examinations and have gone to Fort Leavenworth to begin a two-week period of military training before receiving assignment to one of the national forests. Forty-one left with the first contingent Tuesday. The others left on subsequent days.

Negro citizens have a much larger quota in the forest project than they usually obtain in such enterprises. This was brought about by the method of determining the quotas. Instead of basing the original quota upon the percentage of the Negro population here, the charities bureau used as a basis the proportion of unemployed Negroes dependent upon the Provident Association.

Twice As Many

Had the population basis been used, only 40 Negroes would have been given jobs, 10 per cent of 400, Kansas City's total quota. Under the method used, twice that many have secured employment.

The recruits, all between the ages of 18 and 25, who went to Fort Leavenworth this week have been assembled into a Civilian Conservation corps. After the two-week period of training they will work one year in the national forests receiving nourishing food, military training and a salary of $30 a month.

MORE SKILLED WORKERS

The importance of labor makes the janitors who have been attending classes and who graduated this week, have an interest for us all. The knowledge and the skill they have gained in their studies mean more work at better wages. They mean a lowered labor turn-over. Everybody has gained, employer and employe alike.

This janitor school is the third labor group which has gone about helping itself in Kansas City. The household employes whom Mrs. V. J. Williams gathered together, the building laborers with their unions and now the janitors, a three fold drive for better conditions! Every step toward more skill among Negro workers is a gain. Not a single thing can be said against it. If there was no higher wage to be hoped for, still it would be a gain, because in doing his job the best way the worker gets satisfaction out of life.

Improving our industrial standing is an essential worth our best thinking and effort. By all means let the janitor school go on unitl in this city there will be janitors who are known to be as good as any, with records behind them to prove it.

BIG CORPORATION ADDS COLORED MAN TO SALES STAFF

Harold Ross Will Have Charge of General Electric Booth At The Argus Cooking School

James and Company, distributers for General Electric and Refrigerators, has added a colored man to their sales staff. Harold Ross, 4248 W. Finney Ave., a young St. Louisian, has been given the position by James and Company, the distributors.

Mr. Ross is a recent graduate from Sumner High School, President of the Negro Civic League, the former chairman of the City Wide Junior Independent Citizen Committee and one of St. Louis' energetic young men.

The management of James and Company Inc. realizing the immensity of the city's colored population and the potential market it offers in demand for electric refrigeration and the many other electric appliances of modern living, has employed Mr. Ross and trained him in the specialization of electric refrigeration. The management entertains the idea of offering equitable representation to other young colored men in its sales organization should the business justify itself.

Mr. Ross will be in charge of the General Electric Appliance booth at the Argus Cooking School, Y. W. C. A., Lucas and Garrison Ave., May 15, 16 and 17, ready and willing to answer all question on electric refrigeration and its relative value in modern living.

NEGRO MECHANICS AND SCHOOL BOARD WORK

We were pleased to note that at its meeting Tuesday night the Board of Education took cognizance of the desire of Negro laborers and mechanics to be given some of the work on the school buildings, particularly those buildings used for the benefit of Negro pupils.

Of course, the matter was officially brought before the Board by the Building Committee whose members are Ben Weidle, Henry Schroeder, and Mrs. E. R. Kroeger. And while it is true that no action was taken, yet the very fact that the matter was brought up in an official way leaves little doubt as to the attitude of the Board in this matter. Of course, the matter was referred to the building commissioner who, it is said, has the power to act, but following the line of reasoning, we assume that Mr. Ernest L. Friton, the building commissioner, will carry out the wishes of the Board in a matter of this sort.

In this connection, we hope that Mr. Friton will put a liberal interpretation on the committee's recommendation to the end that a few Negro janitors, elevator operators or a few char women might be used in the Board of Education Building, because, so far as we recall, there is not a single Negro employed in any of the departments at the Board of Education Building, Ninth and Locust, in any capacity whatever. This is not right, and is contrary to the principles of justice and fair play.

The writer is reminded here of a case where a Negro sought to do a portion of the piano tuning work in the public schools. He was a man graduated from a reputable piano tuning school and with fifteen or more years of experience to back this up. He only asked for the work which was being done in the Negro schools since it seems to be a policy of the Board not to allow a Negro to have anything whatever to do in the white schools, not even as a janitor. It was really amusing to hear the appointing officer make excuses as to why a portion of this work could not be given a colored man. They were so flimsy until a ten year old could see through them. They were neither reasonable nor logical to anyone who was capable of reasoning; but this official had the arbitrary power, and as for his inquisitors, it didn't make any difference to him whether they could see his line of reasoning or not.

Surely, it is time that the members of the Board of Education enlarge their vision in the administering of the affairs of the school without discrimination on account of race, creed, or color.

REV. WISEMAN HEADS NEGRO NRA DIVISION

Unemployment Survey and A Canvas of Business District to Be Made

The Rev. T. H. Wiseman, pastor of the Bethel A. M. E. church, was named general of the Negro division of the NRA organization which will be in charge of President Roosevelt's recovery program in the city at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce building Wednesday afternoon.

Others appointed by A. E. Bettis, chairman of the man-power division, and Mrs. Harold P. Kuhn, leader of the women's division were:

Mrs. Sara A. Radford, past president of the Kansas City Association of Women, brigadier general; W. Robert Smalls, executive secretary of the Urban League, adjutant; N. S. Adkins, supervisor of the American Woodmen and founder of the Community League and Dr. J. E. Dibble, president of the Urban League, colonels; and Mrs. Lucy Vaughn, president of the Association of Women, lieutenant colonel.

With these officers in the NRA army scores of "privates" will be put to work beginning August 28, canvassing the Negro business sections to ascertain the extent to which the NRA program is being carried out and a troop of women beginning September 11 will make an unemployment survey to determine how many men NRA has put to work.

The entire list of workers will be announced in the CALL next week.

The Negro division is a part of District one of which Hugh J. Curran is general. There are four NRA districts in the city.

THE CHISELING IS ON

A man so connected that he is a dependable eye-witness, tells us that Negroes in St. Louis are being given wages less than the NRA minimum. He knows because he has seen the checks. Men who used to get $8 a week now get $9.50 but are required to say they get $14.50.

Nothing else is to be expected. As we said in the beginning, from the hour that the government allowed a differential between the North and the South, the smaller wage being paid down South where Negro labor is the standard, individuals were bound to follow the government's lead and discriminate against Negro workers.

The NRA code is one of the finest pronouncements ever made. Every man is entitled to a wage sufficient to keep him alive, give him education and culture, and provide for old age. But industry has used men as it has used material,—wear it out and scrap it—therefore no drastic change could be put into effect without cracking some fingers. Greed still makes the employer buy labor cheap. Labor still engages in internecine competition. The Negro still fares worst of all.

The American people have not kept pace with the brain trust leadership. They hear with their ears that a good home market depends upon every worker getting a decent wage, but they do not think of Negroes as part of that market. We are still creatures of every other man's convenience, to be cared for or neglected according to his mood. Of rights we have none.

Some day we will get a hearing—and justice—but not until American thinking is free of its present fallacy which holds that a black man is different from a white man. Shakespeare made Shylock, the Jew, say hundreds of years ago that all men are alike. Shakespeare is still the supreme dramatic intelligence, but he has never won his audience to accept the truth he uttered.

Labor - 1933

National Association of Negro Tailors, Designers, Dressmakers, etc.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Greensboro, N. C. News
November 2, 1933

E. J. ROBINSON HEADS TAILORS' ASSOCIATION

Greensboro Negro Honored By National Body—Is Elected Over Three Others.

E. J. Robinson, of Greensboro, has been elected president of the National Association of Negro Tailors, Designers, Dressmakers and Dry Cleaners, incorporated, it was announced yesterday by the executive committee of the organization in New York city.

A referendum vote was taken by M. K. Tyson, of Burlington, who has been executive secretary of the association for 13 years. Others considered for the presidency, Tyson said, were W. S. Sparrow, Boston, Mass.; C. C. Poole, Henderson, and T. J. Grimes, Muskogee, Okla. These received a large vote, but Robinson was elected by a majority of 35. It is the first time that a North Carolina man has ever been chosen for the post.

Robinson said last night that he would soon issue an order for the 1934 national convention to be held in August in some western city, possibly Indianapolis, Ind. He said he was appointing C. Frances Jones, of Philadelphia, national fashion director for the association. He has requested the international secretary to make a tour of all the negro trade schools in the south to ascertain the number studying the tailor trade.

1934 national assembly.

Other officers of the association follow: W. S. Sparrow, vice-president, Boston, Mass.; C. C. Poole, second vice-president, Henderson, N. C.; J. Arthur Harris, third vice-president, Philadelphia, Pa.; Madame M. J. Green, fourth vice-president, Hartford, Conn.; J. R. Jones, treasurer, Tuskegee, Ala.; M. K. Tyson, executive secretary, Burlington; R. S. Poole, assistant executive secretary, Greensboro; C. C. Thorpe, supervising general officer, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Simmons, national organizer, Miami, Fla.; Miss Carrie E. Walker, assistant fashion director, Washington, D. C.; L. J. Grimes, chairman national executive committee, Muskogee, Okla. A local exchange was organized at Greensboro this week. Percy Shoffner was elected president.

TAILORS ELECT ED J. ROBINSON AS NAT'L HEAD

Journal and Guide
11-25-33

Mme. Jones Appointed National Fashion Director

Norfolk, Va.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Edward J. Robinson, of Greensboro, has been elected president o fthe National Association of Negro Tailors, Designers, Dressmakers and Dry Cleaners. He has been a member of the National Executive Committee. The new president has appointed Madame C. Frances Jones, of Philadelphia, Pa., as national fashion director. A western city is under consideration for the

Labor – 1933

National Emergency Council

Occupation, Wages, etc.

PRESIDENT SETS UP A SUPER COUNCIL ON NRA AND RELIEF

Body Headed by Frank Walker Will Coordinate Activities, Smooth Out Disputes.

TO DISPENSE INFORMATION

Far-Reaching Organization, With Staff in Every State at Cost Unestimated, Planned.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Roosevelt superimposed upon the Federal relief and recovery structure today a new coordinating organization to be known as the National Emergency Council.

The council, which will have branches in every State and county, was established, according to a White House statement, "for the purpose of consolidating, coordinating and making more efficient and productive the emergency activities of the government."

A central information bureau, with branches throughout the country, will be established "for the purpose of conveying to the general public all factual information with reference to the various governmental agencies."

It was stated authoritatively that there was no thought of censorship or dissimination of propaganda; the bureau was to provide a central clearing house primarily for the answering of inquiries by newspapers and persons seeking information about the recovery program.

President Roosevelt designated Frank Walker, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee and secretary of the Executive Council, as temporary executive director of the National Emergency Council, a position paying $10,000 per year. Others on the council will not be compensated for that service.

An official statement as to the new organization was made public at the White House along with an Executive order bringing the council into being.

Text of White House Statement.

The White House announcement read as follows:

For the purpose of consolidating, coordinating and making more efficient and productive the emergency activities of the Federal Government, and for the purpose of assisting in carrying into effect the provisions of the various emergency acts, the President, by executive order, has created the National Emergency Council.

This council is composed of the following:

The Secretary of the Interior.
The Secretary of Agriculture.
The Secretary of Commerce.
The Secretary of Labor.
The Administrator of Agricultural Adjustment.
The Administrator for Industrial Recovery.
The Administrator of Federal Emergency Relief.
The Chairman of Board of Home Owners Loan Corporation.
The Governor of the Farm Credit Administration and a representative of Consumers Council.

The functions and duties of the council will be prescribed by the President, and such rules and regulations as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes for cheering throng. Colonel Lind bergh banked it gracefully over the town and set it down smoothly in the harbor.

With the alighting of the ship, Mrs. Linbergh became the first which the council is created will be prescribed by an executive director, subject to the approval of the President.

In order that local activities may be linked directly and effectively with the Federal Administrative power, there will be appointed State directors for the National Emergency Council as well as county councils.

The council will set up in Washington a central information bureau for the purpose of conveying to the general public all factual information with reference to the various government agencies. It will set up similar bureaus throughout the various counties in the United States. It will also provide machinery, temporary in character, for the adjustment of such controversies as may arise from the operation of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The creation of this organization will bring about the elimination of a number of committees and agencies necessarily created during the early stages of the emergency, and will thus effectively consolidate and coordinate the field activities of the government.

For the time being and until a permanent executive director is appointed, the President has asked Mr. Frank C. Walker, Executive Secretary of the Executive Council, to serve temporarily as Acting Executive Director of the National Emergency Council.

To Begin Work at Once.

Mr. Walker sai dthat he would begin organization of the council immediately, establishing temporary headquarters in his own office. Neither he nor any other administration official was prepared to state how much organization or expense would be necessary to carry out the plan to have councils in every State and county, as well as the major cities, together with the planned information bureaus.

Only $10,000 was set aside immediately by President Roosevelt for the organization, but further money required can be obtained, of course, from the administrative fund of the NRA.

Mr. Walker said he assumed that State directors under the plan would have to be paid, and probably the staffs of workers in the offices as well, but he hoped that volunteers would serve in many places without compensation. There are in the United States about 3,000 counties in which offices are to be established.

No clear explanation was immediately available as to just what organizations the council would displace, except that Mr. Walker said he believed that none of the independent publicity offices of relief agencies in Washington would be abolished.

As for the authorization to adjudicate disputes arising from the operation of the NRA and the AAA, Mr. Walker understood that this would be used only in minor local cases, giving complainants opportunity for immediate hearings and decision and avoiding the delays incident to referring such disputes to Washington.

TEXT OF THE EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The text of the order creating the council was as follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.
CREATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL.

Whereas the Congress of the United States has declared the existence of an acute national economic emergency which affects the national public interest and welfare, and

Whereas, in order to meet the said emeregency and to provide the relief necessary to protect the general welfare of the people, the Congress of the United States has enacted legislation including, among other statutes, the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (Public No. 67, 73d Congress), the Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12, 1933 (Public No. 10, 73d Congress) and the Federal Emergency Relief Act of May 12, 1933 (Public No. 15, 73d Congress); and

Whereas it is deemed expedient and necessary that an organization be created for the purpose of coordinating and making more efficient and productive the work of the numerous field agencies of the government established under and for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the said legislation;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid legislation, there is hereby created an organization which shall be known as the National Emergency Council, at the head of which shall be an executive director who shall be appointed by the President and shall receive a salary to be fixed by him at not to exceed $10,000 per annum. The council shall be composed the following and such other members as the President may designate:

The Secretary of the Interior (Administrator of Public Works).
The Secretary of Agriculture.
The Secretary of Commerce.
The Secretary of Labor.
The Administrator of Agricultural Adjustment.
The Administrator of Federal Emergency Relief.
The Administrator for Industrial Recovery.
The chairman of the Home Owners Loan Corporation.
The governor of the Farm Credit Administration.
A representative of the Consumers Council.

Members Not to Be Paid.

The members of the council shall act in a capacity advisory to the President and the executive director and shall serve without compensation.

The functions and duties of the council shall be prescribed by the President, and such rules and regulations as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes for which the council is created shall be prescribed by the executive director and approved by the President.

The executive director is authorized to execute the functions and to perform the duties vested in the council by the President through such persons as the executive director shall designate, and he is further authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to supplement, amplify or carry out the purposes and intent of such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by him and approved by the President under the provisions of this order.

The executive director may appoint, subject to the approval of the President, without regard to the civil service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, fix the compensation and prescribe the duties and authority of such officials and employes and make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of the government and elsewhere, for law books and books of reference and for paper, binding and printing) as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this order. The executive director may also, with the consent of any board, commission, independent establishment, or executive department of the government, including any field service thereof, avail himself of the services of the officials, employes and the facilities thereof and, with the consent of the State or municipality concerned, may utilize such State and local officials and employes as he may deem necessary.

For the purposes of this order the sum of $10,000 is hereby allocated to the National Emergency Council from the appropriation authorized by Section 220 of the National Recovery Act and made by the Fourth Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933, approved June 16, 1933 (Public No. 77, 73d Congress).

All volunteer field agencies established under and for the purpose of effectuating the provisions of the aforesaid legislation are hereby abolished, this

provision to become effective thirty days from the date of this order; and thereafter all functions theretofore performed by said agencies and considered necessary by the executive director for carrying out the purposes of this order shall be assumed and performed by the council.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Nov. 17, 1933.

Labor-1933

National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Association.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Code for Colored Beauty Shop Operators Receives Recognition

Fair Protection of Colored Operators Embodied in Final Draft

The colored beauty shop operator has been given recognition in the code of fair competition filed with the NRA here by the National Hairdressers' and Cosmetologists' Association, according to the report of the code committee.

Early in the summer the National Beauty Culturists' League, an organization composed of colored beauty shop owners and operators, connected with the National Hairdressers' and Cosmetologists' Association, asking its aid, the latter association having showns its friendship in the past.

League Head Signs

Mrs. Beatrice Woodland, president of the Washington Beauticiar League, stated:

The league was invited to submit its code, the N.H.C.A. receiving codes from all over the Union. These, including that of the league, were "boiled down" to a suggested code, meetings of the final consideration of which were opened to the industry both in New York and in Chicago. Mme. Rosamond Stewart, president of the league, was present at the New York meeting with a committee, and was so well pleased with the fairness of the code considered there that she signed it on behalf of her organization."

Mme. G. S. Morgan Young, of Memphis, former president of the league, attended the Chicago code meeting, September 19, at which hairdressers, 2,000 in number, registered from every state in the Union, from Porto Rico and from Hawaii, drafted the unfair trade practices. Mme. Young spoke for special consideration of the problems of the group, and was assured by C. W. Godefroy, presiding officer and chairman of the board of the National Hairdressers' & Cosmetologists' Association, that that association pledged itself to see fair play for all groups and branches of the industry.

Provides Protection

Mr. Godefroy, who is president of the Godefroy Manufacturing Company, left soon afterward for Washington where the committee, consisting of Miss Edna L. Emme, secretary of the N.H.C.A., and retiring president, Emile Beauvais, of Washington, acting as chairman, filed the complete copy with NRA.

The code as finally drafted, provides four advisory groups to the code authority, each to represent a well defined section of the beauty shop industry. One of these is for the protection of the persons "operating colored institutions of beauty culture maintained for service on members of the colored race."

Attends Meetings Here

Seeking last minute advice before presenting the final code, the N.H.C.A. code committee attended the meeting of the Washington chapter of the National Beauty Culturists' League, and was warmly applauded when the colored hairdressers' problems were recited to the group by way of disclosing the committee's knowledge of them and its determination to work for fair protection of the colored operator.

BEATRICE WOODLAND

Occupation, Wages, etc.

N. Y. SUN

JUN 29 1933

TEXTILE GROUP CALLS $11 WAGE LIMIT UNFAIR

New Hampshire Workers Protest Minimum Set in Industry Code.

40-HOUR WEEK FOUND HIGH

Mill Men Say It Will Not Help to Restore Unemployment in Granite State.

WASHINGTON, June 29 (A. P.). —New Hampshire textile mill workers protested to the industrial recovery administration today that the $11 weekly minimum wage provided for them in the code proposed to govern the industry is "unfair" and the forty hours a week stipulated as a maximum "is a mite too high."

John L. Barry, representing the New Hampshire Federation of Labor, said he appeared at the request of Gov. John G. Winant to represent the State's workers in textile mills.

He contended that the forty-hour work week would not greatly restore employment there. He did not recommend a figure for the minimum wage, but said a study of living costs in his State showed $11 weekly unfair.

"What evidence have you the $11 is too low?" asked W. L. Allen, deputy administrator.

"Unfortunately, we have no minimum rate commission in our State, and the best evidence we can present is that the Massachusetts Minimum Rate Commission in 1932 set the minimum scale at $12.50," Mr. Barry said.

Detailed Figures Asked.

Mr. Allen asked Mr. Barry to supply him with figures giving up to the minute facts about the labor, wage and living cost conditions in his State.

Witnesses were kept strictly to the issues by Hugh S. Johnson, presiding at the less crowded third day session in the Commerce Department auditorium.

An attempt by B. E. Gordon of Boston, representing the Massachusetts knitting mills, to submit a plan for a surplus distributing corporation for the cotton industry was halted by Mr. Allen's insistence on confining remarks to the code.

With that, the witness expressed fear that the minimum wages provided might become actually the maximum wages for the industry, and said reduction in hours and creation of minimum wages might result in such prohibitive prices that an actual hardship would be worked upon labor.

"The basic law of supply and demand can't be eliminated by legislation," he said, noting there was no assurance that an arbitrary schedule of hours would absorb idle labor.

The code calls for minimum compensation of $11 a week for unskilled workers in the North and $10 in the South, with hours limited to forty weekly. Machine shifts would be limited to two of forty hours each. Organized labor has insisted on at least a $14 minimum wage and wants hours held to thirty-two a week or less.

Differences Sharply Drawn.

Already the differences are sharply drawn by the cotton textile manufacturers on one side, and labor, headed by William Green, American Federation chieftain, on the other.

A protest against exclusion from provisions of the code of cleaners and outside employees was made by John B. Davis, executive secretary of the Negro Industrial League.

He said the great proportion of Negro workers in cotton mills came within the excluded groups and asserted it was as important to textile manufacturers themselves as to the Negroes to lift the purchasing power of Negro families in the south.

He submitted reports by private investigators which, he said, showed that in the South Negroes worked longer hours and received lower wages than did white workers on the same jobs, and he recommended that the code be revised to permit application of the minimum wage to Negro and white laborers.

Mr. Davis also asked that a provision be inserted in the code that it was the policy of the administration in reemployment of labor that no discrimination be shown between racial groups.

"If the purchasing power of Negro families is raised," he said, "it will do much to take up the slack in trade resulting from loss of export trade to American manufacturers."

Miss Maud Younger, chairman of the congressional committee of the National Woman's party, urged equal standards for men and women in all regulations.

"We do not take any position as to other phases of this code, nor as to whether improved working conditions should come about through legislation or other agencies," she said, "but whatever the agency, we urge that all regulations regarding paid employment shall, as in the textile code, appy alike to all persons, and that this standard of equality of opportunity for men and women be observed by the Industrial Recovery Administration."

Miss Lucy R. Mason, general secretary of the National Consumers League, objected that "exemption from this code of learners for a period of six weeks and of cleaners and outside employees from the minimum wage provisions seriously weakens the scope and effectiveness of the cotton textile code and is in conflict with the intent of the act as explained by the President.

"Permission to pay less than the minimum wage to any group of workers opens the door to evasion of the code by unscrupulous employers and would make the whole enforcement of the code difficult, uncertain and complex."

Labor-1933

New Jersey

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Negroes Defy Jim Crow Rule in Labor Camp

Daily Worker

Troops Used Against Them When They Go to Town With Sticks to Defend Themselves

NEW YORK.—Revolting against vicious Jim-Crow and terror rules 212 Negro youths at the Camp Dix, New Jersey, Roosevelt forced labor camp defied the presence of regular troops with guns and demanded the betterment of their conditions last week. These Negro youths, members of Company 240, had been ousted from their original quarters which they had fixed up on their own time and ordered into dirty barracks.

The Negro workers, form three companies of 212 men each. The white workers, who are kept in slightly better quarters a mile away, form four companies. Military police were instructed to beat up Negroes coming into the town of Wrightsville. The army officers and non-commissioned officers regularly cursed them and called them "niggers."

Three hundred Negro youths armed with sticks, went to town and were not attacked. Since then individual Negroes have not been molested on coming into town.

When the youths of Company 240 protested, they were told "stay and like it or hit the road." Fifteen of them refused to take this order and were kept for 24 hours, with only a blanket for a bed and given left-over food. They were sent back to New York.

This policy of Jim-Crowism and mistreatment is part of the national camp system of the Roosevelt "new deal" administration. The **Daily Worker** has printed letters from all parts of the country, repeating similar stories. Camp Custer, Michigan, has forbidden the fraternization of Negro and white youths and a struggle against this vicious segregation took place recently.

The Negro and white youths in the camps will have to fight this separation policy if they expect to better their miserable conditions in these camps. Next week, the government will re-open its recruiting campaign for more recruits to go to these hell-holes of slave labor. The New York relief administration has refused to pay any more rent for workers getting relief and this will have to be paid by the parents of the boys from their dollar a day wages.

The Scottsboro marchers in Washington this Monday will present a bill for the enforcement of the civil rights of Negro workers. The attitude of the Roosevelt adminstration to support the vicius system of Jim-Crowism is seen in the forced labor camps. Negro and white workers must unite to enforce these rights on all jobs and under all conditions.

Newark Barbers Organizing To Boost Prices

Group Plans to Increase Bath, Haircut and Shave Returns Under NRA

NEWARK, N. J.—(DNS)—The present controversy over legislation for barbers in this section put on new impetus here this week when a group of local barbers met and formed a temporary organization. The meeting was held at the home of Donald Stokes, leader of the movement, last Monday night.

The purpose of their meeting was to form a permanent organization in the interest of bringing about state-wide standards for all shops. Prices were discussed and practically all agreed that with the coming of the NRA—their prices should be raised.

A maximum price of fifty cents for haircuts and twenty-five cents for shaves was declared to be a fair return by Mr. Stokes as he admonished his colleagues to organize for their own future welfare.

Mr. Stokes is the youngest barber in this city and was formerly the owner of the Bright Light Barber Shop in Richmond, Virginia. He was the first barber in North Jersey to comply with the NRA.

In their meeting this week a permanent name will be given the organization. Among those present at the meeting were: Butler Alexander, Albert Smith, William Hynes, Benjamin Ferrell, A. S. McGriff and Charles Webb.

Camden Barbers Leading Craft Boost Rates To In New Codes

Only One of Thirty-Eight Has Failed to Reach State Levels

CAMDEN, N. J.—Negro barbers here wasted no time in complying with the new State law requiring their resignation by the Department of Health at Trenton. The time limit expired August 15th and the licenses are being issued as of September 1, after which a drive will be waged against those who have failed to meet the requirements

According to W. S. Ashley, president of the United Barbers Association, more than two-thirds of the barbers within the jurisdiction of the organization have mailed their applications to Trenton. Efforts are being made to have all meet the requirements as speedily as possible and so avoid embarrassment. Very few barbers are outside the fold of the association and the committee on membership reports a favorable response from those whose memberships have been solicited.

The license fee is $6. The new law also provides for stringent regulations as to the sanitary conditions of barber shops. Penalties for sanitary violations range from $25 to $200.

At the regular meeting of the association, last week, a summary of the group's activities was made. It showed that: Only one of a total of 38 Negro barber shops in Camden was not affiliated with the association; a uniform price list was drafted for working hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., from Monday to Friday, and from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. on Saturdays; no Sunday work; salary, 60 per cent. gross. Shop owners and journeymen being in the same organization attested to the solidarity of members of the profession and the value of the association in a series of speeches.

Applications for membership from shops in five suburban towns were received and acted upon.

The president, William S. Ashley urged members of the association to support the N. R. A. and display its insignia on their windows.

Members of the association were banquested by President Ashley at the close of the meeting.

Jersey Barbers Boost Rates To New High Level

Protective Association Claims Boost Complies With New Code

NEWARK, N. J.—Beginning Monday morning of this week local barber shops raised prices on haircuts to 50c, a five cent increase on shaves made the total price for a haircut and shave 90c.

Leading the fight for increase in prices was Donald Stokes, president of the newly formed Barbers Protective Association. A meeting was held at Jones Brothers barber shop Wednesday night of last week and the present rate of prices was agreed upon. It came as the aftermath of recent state legislation and as a means of cooperating with the NRA. Mr Stokes said last Sunday "Every barber shop in the city would comply with the recent formed rules in the next 30 days."

Those reported as having agreed on the new price scale are: W. H. Harris, Willis Moore, A. S. McGriff, Benjamin Ferrell, T. Attle Bey, Burleigh Bailey, Albert Smith, Butler Alexander, Chas. Webb, William Hynes, Samuel Dixon, Solomon Shingles, Ernest Thigpen, Isaac Ransome, George Jones, Benjamin Jones, William Meade and S. M. Lemp.

BEAUTICIANS IN N. J. FIGHTING BARBER BILL

NEWARK, N.J. — (DNS) — The beauticians of Newark and vicinity are [illegible] over the high-pressure methods being used by a segregated unit of an association of hairdressers which is engaged in a membership drive at $5 per member and dues of $1 per month.

Ever since the New Jersey legislature passed the Pascoe Bill providing for licensing of barbers, the hairdressers have been up in arms against the provisions of the bill, which designated any person who cut or trimmed hair as a "barber." The beauticians claim that because of the prevalence of bobbed hair they are compelled to give "round-ups," "neck trims," and perform other minor work with the shears or clippers in order to carry on their normal hairdressing work.

Pascoe Bill

White promoters and lawyers were quick to trade on the alarm and resentment of the beauticians after the Pascoe Bill became law, and several organizations came into being with the avowed purpose of amending the law so as to permit hairdressers to cut hair.

Many beauticians rushed to hand the white brethren and sisters their five-spots and to sign on the dotted line, while the regularly organized units of the National Beauty Culturists' League had difficulty in getting a corporal's guard to pay $1.

However, the women are now determined to collect their own money, secure their own legal advisers, and co-operate with the white organizations in their fight for the amendment, but they will insist on handling their own affairs and conducting their own meetings as has been done for many years.

A legislative conference has been called by Mme. Bertha Long, head of the local unit of the National Beauty Culturists' League, and three leading members of the New Jersey legislature have been invited to give first-hand information on the barber bill. Speakers will include Assemblyman Herbert Pascoe, sponsor of the bill; Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell, New Jersey's legislator and author of the famous Burrell Labor Law; Assemblyman Herman Black, who is leading a state-wide fight for reduction of public utility rates, and Mrs Rosamond Stewart, president of the National Beauty Culturists' League. The meeting will be held next Wednesday at the palatial chapel of Dabney's new Funeral Home, 239 Norfolk Street.

Unemployed Negro Sues City of Newark for 'Vagrancy' Arrest

Daily Worker

NEWARK, N. J.—James Veeney, an unemployed Negro worker, who has a wife and eight children and has lived in this city for four years, is suing the police judge and relief investigator, on charges of false arrest and malicious conspiracy because they attempted to frame him on charges of "vagrancy" and ship him back to his former home in Virginia.

Veeney was cut off from his meager $5 a week "relief" check some time ago and when he joined the Unemployed Council and demanded relief the city attempted to force him to leave the city. Under pressure from the workers the charges against him were dropped and he has entered suit for $5,000 against those responsible for his arrest.

Appoint Two To Slum Group In Camden Snrvey

Irving T. Nutt and Rev. B. M. Fernanders Wil Study Negro Sections

CAMDEN, N. J.—Irving T. Nutt former member of the Board of Education and Rev. B. M. Fernanders pastor Union American M E. Church were appointed to represent the Negro population on the Housing and Slum Elimination Committee appointed by Mayor Roy S Stewart.

The appointment was made by William S. Abbott, white, chairman of the committee upon the recommendation of the Mayor, and is the result of quick action on the part of the Ministerial Alliance, an interdenominational body of which Rev. William J. Townsend is president and Rev. George E Morris, president, emeritus. The alliance appointed a committee consisting of Rev. Fernanders, Rev. Morris, and Albert E Flournoy, secretary, to wait on the Mayor and request Negro representation on all city committees appointed to improve the social and economic betterment of the citizens of Camden.

The Mayor received the committee cordially, expressed his pleasure in greeting them, and informed the delegation that the omission of Negroes from the original committee was an oversight and was quick to admit that Negroes should be represented on all such committees.

Slum conditions in Negro neighborhoods are deplorable and have been brought to the attention of the health and welfare departments of the city by civic leaders years ago.

Slum areas are most pronounced in the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th wards, where the increase in juvenile delinquency, crime and vice has necessitated unusual police vigilance.

One of the important things the Negro members will keep before the committee is the necessity for new housing projects in Negro districts to accommodate poor families and relieve congestion of workers.

Camden Mayor Names Two To NRA Committee

Albert E. Flournoy and Edward A. Reid Get Stewart Approval

CAMDEN, N. J.—Two Negroes were appointed here this week to the Camden County NRA Advisory Board upon recommendation of Mayor Roy R. Stewart. Albert E. Flournoy, executive secretary of the Hunton Branch Y. M. C. A. and secretary of the Ministerial Alliance and Attorney Edward A. Reid were the appointees.

This is the second appointment of Negroes to important city committees in ten days, and is in keeping with Mayor Stewart's promise to a committee of the Ministerial Alliance to see that the Negro population get such representation in the future.

Negro employes in Camden hail the appointments as a good omen. They were apprehensive lest none of their race would be called upon to safeguard their rights under the National Recovery Act.

The Negro members of the NRA Advisory Board will co-operate with employes in industry, business and other occupations and keep the Board informed of discrimination and evasion of the codes as they are brought to their attention.

HAIRDRESSERS NOT BARBERS, SAYS N.J. BILL

TRENTON, N.J.—Hairdressers of New Jersey will be relieved from securing licenses as barbers under the term of Assembly Bill 550 which passed the New Jersey Senate last Thursday.

The bill was introduced by Miss Myrtle Trube, member of the Essex County assembly delegation and passed the House of Assembly in August. The bill was at first bitterly oppoed by the barbers who sought to stop haircutting in beauty parlors.

Colored hairdressers were vitally interested in the bill and representatives of two groups attended the legislative session to support the measure. One group was headed by Mrs. Zenobia G. Winstard of Newark, an officer of the colored unit of the State Women's Hairdressers Association. Mrs. Rosamond Stewart of Newark, preident of the National Beauty Culturists' League, headed the second delegation.

Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell representative from Essex County, took an active part in the fight to assist the hairdressers and sponsor and passed an amendment which exempted all hairdressers from the license provisions of the "barber bill." Assemblyman Burrell represented the National Beauty Culturists' League and the Hairdressers Bureau of New Jersey, a large white organization. Through his efforts the three organizations worked out a compromise whereby only one measure was introduced although each group had prepared a separate bill.

The bill is now in the hands of Governor A. Harry Moore for signature and is expected to become law this week. The hairdressers are now planning to sponsor legislation to regulate their own industry.

New York

Labor—1933
Occupation, Wages, etc.

The Barefoot South

Miss Secretary of Labor Perkins must have had some figures upon which to base her talk about shoes in the South, addressing the girl work section of the welfare council of New York city Monday. She is quoted as saying that if raising of wages and establishing better working conditions in the South can be brought about as hoped for, those who want to get rich should buy a shoe factory, because of the opportunity for selling shoes to Southerners.

Straightway now we can hear the guffaws about there being no shoes worn in the Southern country, especially among the sophisticated who think this section of the United States is all woods—that there are no houses, no schools, no shoes and maybe no clothes.

Miss Perkins meant well, no doubt, in her suggestion of opportunity for industry to find a new outlet for goods. But the idea might have been extended to other parts of the world where no shoes are worn, and it is also a reminder of the suggestion often made that if we could add an inch to every Chinaman's shirt it would take twice the amount of cotton we are now able to grow.

Thus by coupling the lack of shoes in the South to the brevity of the Chinaman's cotton shirt, we might take a big problem off the hide department of the government, and at the same time relieve the agricultural department of its cotton reduction difficulties.

Miss Perkins was astute in avoiding suggestion that any shoe factories should be started—she said she would buy one. In view of her advocacy of industrial control through planning, she might have found building one at variance with economic necessities, that we already have enough shoe factories to supply the South. However, she did not take heed of the poor Hottentot who has been happy in his barefeet, who has been able to enjoy the Garden of Eden despite civilization's edicts, and who would cling to the soil which God may have intended him to enjoy and to be more miserable and less healthy in the proposed insulation.

We have always had our doubts about health, happiness and beauty being advanced by wearing shoes. We boys and girls who grew up around Hayneville and Hawkinsville were 18 to 20 years old before we could make our own money and buy shoes, our parents not being able to do that for us, and looking over the field now it appears a powerfully healthy lot of youngsters that came out of those hardships(?).

Of course we of the South will take shoes if Miss Perkins and Mr. Roosevelt insist, but we just know we are not going to be made any happier by adding this to our list of necessities. It is just like people telling you what the devil is going to do to you, when you didn't even know there was a devil. It will be just one more thing to worry about.

Opportunity Seen By Miss Perkins in Unshod South

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP).—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins declared today that the administration program of strengthening consumers' buying power may build up "a new kind of civilization." She addressed the girls work section of the welfare council of New York city.

"We recognize," she said, "that our mass production system can not go on unless we consciously build up the purchasing power of the people of the world—in this country and we are recognizing that out of the building up of this purchasing power—by artificial or other means—may come a blessing beyond anything we in our generation have ever dared to dream of."

As an example Miss Perkins cited the South as a market for shoes. "Those of you who have lived all your lives in communities where the wearing of shoes is a commonplace," Miss Perkins said, "have, perhaps forgotton how important and significant a social contribution are shoes.

"Untapped Market'

"When you realize the whole south of this country is an untapped market for shoes, you realize we haven't yet reached the end of the social benefits and the social goods that may come from the further development of the mass production system on a basis of consuming power in the South which will make possible the universal use of shoes in the South.

"I have said in the last few weeks, as we have been discussing the bills in Washington which have been proposed for the revival of industry and which, among other things, provide for the fixing of hours of work and for the fixing of minimum rates of pay, that if the minimum rates of pay and the hours of work could be fixed in the Southern mills and in the Southern employments generally that those who wanted to get rich quick ought to buy a shoe factory, for the opportunity of buying shoes by people who may have their wages for the first time in a generation come up to the level of living wages is perfectly enormous and a social revolution can take place fi you put shoes on the people of the South."

MAY 19 1933

Negroes to Ask O'Brien For 8th Av. Subway Jobs

Seek Work on 2 Extensions To Be Opened in Summer

A delegation of Negroes, known as the Eighth Avenue Subway Committee of Harlem and headed by George W. Harris, former Alderman and editor of "The New York News," will visit Mayor John P. O'Brien to ask that members of their race be given jobs on the extensions of the Independent System subway, operation of which will begin this summer, it was learned yesterday. The committee is sponsored by the New York Urban League, Inc., at 202 West 136th Street.

Martin J. Healy, Tammany leader in Harlem, has pledged his support to the project, which, it is pointed out, would do much to relieve unemployment in the district. The city, it was said, would employ 1,700 men on June 1 to operate the Bronx Grand Concourse and the Queens extension of the Eighth Avenue subway.

Officials of the Board of Transportation, however, said that the opening of both extensions would not give work to more than 500 at the most. The extensions will be about ten miles in length and only about 1,200 men are employed on the twelve miles of the system now operating. The board has officially announced that the extensions will not be opened until September 1, although it is believed that present plans are to open the Grand Concourse branch in July and the Queens extension, as far as Roosevelt Avenue, in August.

Agitation for the employment of Negroes on the Independent System was begun in November, 1931. When the Eighth Avenue line began operation pressure was brought to bear by the Urban League to prevent discrimination against Negroes, with the result that seventeen are now employed in change booths of the system in the Harlem district.

N. Y. SUN

JUN 6 1933

1500 Idle March to City Hall

Reds, Barred From Parade Led by Clergy, Trail Along in Line of Their Own.

With five clergymen marching at its head a column of 1,500 unemployed men and women paraded to the City Hall today to present a plea to the city government for adequate relief.

The City Hall was guarded by a large force of patrolmen and mounted men. Hours before the parade approached the policemen ordered loungers in the City Hall Park to go away.

The clergymen who took their places at the head of the column when it started out from East Houston and Forsyth streets were Rabbi Sidney Goldstein of the Free Synagogue, the Rev. John Paul Jones of the Unity Church, Bay Ridge; the Rev. William Rosser Land of the Bronx Free Fellowship, the Rev. David Cory of the Cuyler Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Charles Webber, a professor in the Union Theological Seminary.

Reds Decline Invitation.

Radical societies were represented by the United Front Committee. It was invited to take part in the main parade on the condition that its banners would not exploit the communist philosophy. The invitation was declined.

The United Front Committee then formed a column of its own and it started toward the City Hall just as the unemployed men started. Many women and children joined the United Front column.

There was some confusion as the columns marched onward until it was difficult to understand which was communist and which was not.

Delegation Is Received.

The unemployed marched to the City Hall and a delegation of fifty person, white and Negroes, were admitted to the hall. They were led by the Rev. Norman Thomas, the Socialist. They appeared before the Committee of the Whole.

After Mr. Thomas had spoken, James Myers, secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, who has been listening to stories of inadequate relief at meetings held by churchmen recently, described the conditions as found by social workers. He said the previous speakers had not exaggerated. He then gave the committee a letter signed by 100 social workers and clergymen which expressed "our profound concern over the present widespread fear and unrest among the unemployed in the city of New York due particularly to the failure of the city to pay rents for its dependent families.

"This policy has resulted in floods of dispossess notices and increasing numbers of actual evictions. Hundreds of families on home relief are actually being put on the streets with their furniture. It appears also that delays in administration of general relief in case after case have amounted to a denial of relief by the city for weeks and even months."

The letter then said flatly that unless adequate relief is provided "the hardship, anxiety and suffering of the unemployed may become unbearable and lead to grave social dangers."

The communists had an opportunity then to express themselves. Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, the communist organ, said that the Gibson committee had attempted "to bamboozle the workers into supporting their own unemployed brothers. Now they have confessed that they cannot go on. They have failed miserably."

Mayor O'Brien stopped Minor when he began to read a statement, but the communist fooled the Mayor by having one of his associates read it.

The Mayor answered all the speeches with the remark that every penny available would be spent for relief. He used his gavel repeatedly to silence some of the speakers. The short address of Rabbi Goldtein was heard in si

ence. The rabbi said that the city would have to seek aid from Washington.

The first group of marchers passed through Mail street and thence to Wall street. Later they went to Battery Park, where a mass meeting began.

Police Stand Between.

By this time the two groups had definitely divided themselves into Socialists and communists. The comunists reached the park about 2:30 when the Socialist meeting was still going on. Jeers were exchanged between the two groups. The police stood between them and there were no physical clashes.

Mr. Thomas was introduced as the representative of the Workers Unemployed League. He urged soliarity of the workers in this particular fight for relief and the communistic devotees of the United Front cheered him. He compared the Board of Estimate to a Coney Island strength testing machine on which a hammer blow sends up a weight to ring a bell.

"The party with the most weight rings the bell," he said, "and the bankers and real estate interests are hitting hardest now and ringing it."

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
August 10, 1933

Negro "Admiral Crichton" Will Be Missed

From a Great Neck (L. I.) Dispatch in the New York Herald Tribune

Guy Scott, the Negro "Admirable Crichton" of Great Neck, died in Mineola Hospital. He was 50 years old.

Scott's death leaves a gap in several professions in Great Neck. He was a carpenter, contractor, stone mason, plasterer, bricklayer, landscape gardener, butler, chauffeur, cook, caterer and nursemaid. In addition he was the economic bulwark of Manhasset Valley, the Negro section of Great Neck. He believed in spending every dollar he made, and most of them went to pay rent and buy food, clothing and fuel for his neighbors. He made every day Christmas Day for some family.

To the people of the North Shore he was a perfect butler, cook and caterer. He kept a staff of twelve assistants.

The North Shore is testimony to his greatness in other fields, for he landscaped many of the estates and built barns and garages as they were needed. Children requested him as a nursemaid and grandmothers wanted him for chauffeurs, so that often he was the center of family conflict.

He was born in Orange county, Virginia, in a log cabin. Ten years ago he came to Great Neck, but in the interim he had served in th earmy for many years as valet to Col. Richard T. Ellis, of the Quartermaster Corps. It was in this capacity that he mastered the many arts that later brought him fame and fortune.

In Great Neck he set a standard in cuisine and servant conduct that became a tradition in less than a decade. By night he took on an apalling dignity that made him overlord of whatever house he was serving. By day he was the opposite, a genial man who came to do a little plastering or take care of the children.

Grant Stores Reject Demand for Negroes

New York.—(CNA)—The committee to fight job discrimination, elected at a United Front meeting sponsored by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, visited Grant's 125th Street on Tuesday with demands of the employment of Negro girls as clerks and technical workers.

The manager of the store, Mr. Carr, hedged on the demands with the statement that he considered it unfair for the committee to consecrate on the Grant stores. He declared his store hired a Negro porter and that none of his competitors were hiring Negro clerks. Pressed by the committee, Carr admitted that it was a definite policy of the big chains and stores to bar Negroes from employment in any other capacity than porters and maids. The committee indignantly denounced this policy as directed to keeping the Negro on the lowest rungs of capitalist society as a super-exploited and nationally oppressed group. They warned Carr that the masses of Harlem would push the fight against job discrimination with relentless energy and a boycott against all stores refusing to hire Negroes.

The committee then revisited the Harlem press with a report of their interview with Carr. The Negro World refused to support the campaign. Fred R. Moore of the New York Age restated his refusal to support the fight and immediately called up the Grant store to express his solidarity with its Jim Crow policies, telling the manager not to pay any attention to the demands of the workers of Harlem.

Nation - N.Y.

SEP 6 1933

Negro Firemen

To the Editors of The Nation:

Murder for the Job in *The Nation* of July 12 recited the details of the tragedies of fifteen Negro railroad employees in Mississippi without mentioning any of the events leading up to them. The cause of this reign of terror is attributed to the employment of Negro firemen while white firemen go without jobs, the question of seniority rights and agreements to the contrary notwithstanding.

During more normal times the positions of firemen on certain southern divisions of the Illinois Central Railroad were divided on a fifty-fifty ratio between Negroes and whites. The whites accepted the division because there was plenty of work for both, and because "the left side of the cab" was the Negro's job for a number of years. With the depression came a demand from the white firemen that the ratio of Negro firemen be reduced 5 per cent. This was granted. In 1932 Negro firemen held approximately 45 per cent of the jobs. The new deal had not yet turned the corner, jobs continued to be scarce, and the white firemen asked for another reduction in the ratio of Negro firemen. Probably this was more than the railroad officials could stomach. Action on the request was delayed over a long period. Meanwhile, the murders began. Though all of the shootings have occurred in Mississippi, the Louisiana and Vicksburg divisions of the Illinois Central Lines are also involved in the dispute.

Mississippi's murders illustrate one phase of the intense struggle for survival of the Negro fireman. New contracts between the railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen negotiated during the last ten years have been largely responsible for reducing the ratio of Negro firemen on the Southern Railroad from 80 per cent before the war to 10 per cent. On the Atlantic Coast Line, where formerly 90 per cent of the firemen were Negroes, the percentage is now below 40. In 1930 it had dropped from 90 per cent to 50 per cent on the Seaboard Air Line, with the brotherhood seeking a contract to permit further reductions.

These are the jobs that white men would not have before the war because of the low rate of pay and the dangers of the job. With the increased pay and improved status of firemen made possible by the government administration in 1918, Negro firemen have been forced to fight a "white-dog contract" whereby several lines have signed agreements with the brotherhoods that not only restrict the percentage and territory of Negro workers but in some instances provide that they be replaced by white workers as rapidly as vacancies occur. Furthermore, the great St. Louis and San Francisco system in 1928 issued regulations that pointed to the eventual elimination of all Negroes from train, shop, and yard service.

You liberals laughed in 1926 when President Robertson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen told the Detroit convention that he hoped to report at their next meeting that not a Negro remained on the left side of an engine cab. Well, the "white-dog contract" is one of the results of that bit of demagoguery. And when the Progressive Order of Locomotive Firemen (a Negro organization formed because the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen does not admit Negroes) decided to fight this discrimination on the Atlantic Coast Line, Donald R. Richberg of defense counsel upheld that road's action because Negro firemen could not be promoted to engineers.

Is not this a dirty dish to set before Joseph B. Eastman?

New York, July 18 Ira De A. Reid
Director of Research, National Urban League

N. Y. TIMES

OCT 7 1933

R. J. ELY SEES NRA AS BLOW TO NEGROES

He Charges Discrimination by Brooklyn Employers in Redistribution of Jobs.

NRA means "Negro Removal Act" for many among Brooklyn's 60,000 Negro population, according to R. J. Elzy, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Urban League-Lincoln Settlement, who issued a statement yesterday commenting on the Negro employment problem in the borough.

Saying that even under normal conditions the Negro was the last to be hired and the first to be fired, Mr. Elzy asserted the NRA was bringing their plight "into high relief."

"Many of the employers who are having to raise their minimum wages," he said, "apparently take the position that this higher pay is too good for Negroes and therefore replace them by white workers. Unfortunately for this point of view, hunger and health recognize no color line.

"If the redistribution of work and of buying power is going to be color-conscious, Brooklyn's relief problem will merely degenerate into an acute race problem. This is not pleasant to contemplate, but unless we face the facts and recognize the danger, we may well drift into just that predicament."

He said the present situation was the most difficult since he became executive secretary of the league in 1916.

"Unless the white people of Brooklyn think of our organization as something more than a convenient place to dump any and all problems affecting their colored neighbors, we shall break down under the load," he added. "We shall have to the close the Snyder Avenue Boys Club, which has become the one civic centre for the Negroes of Flatbush.

"We shall have to give up our day nursery and we shall have to curtail a staff which is already swamped with problems of employment, housing, health and family adjusment."

He said the league heeded only $6,000 to finish out this year without a serious curtailment of program, and he requested that contributions be sent to Lewis W. Francis, treasurer of the league.

Labor—1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

New York.

CWA Makes Negroes Register in Harlem

Say "Only White Folks Apply in Bronx"

NEW YORK.—The vicious Jim Crow policy practiced by the Roosevelt administration in the Civilian Conservation Corps is revealing itself in the registration for the Civil Works jobs, now going on.

According to letters sent to the Daily, Negro workers are being sent to Harlem to register for the jobs. Only "white folks" are being registered at 500 Courtlandt Ave., in the Bronx. Negro workers are informed after waiting on line several hours.

The basis for the Civil Works jobs is thus being laid in open discrimination against Negro workers and is carried through by the Democratic lynch administration.

NEW YORK TIMES

OCT 21 1933

30,000 JOBS TO AID TAMMANY DRIVE

Administration Will Expand Both Home and Job Relief Rolls Before Election.

WORK FOR 8,000 IN BRONX

New Blow at Flynn Is Seen in Move—O'Brien Carries His Campaign to Harlem.

Tammany, which has been stressing in its campaign to date the unemployment relief work carried on by the city administration, plans to augment both work and home relief payrolls substantially between now and election day, according to reliable information yesterday.

It was reported that more than 30,000 persons were to be added to the payrolls in the city, with some 8,000 of them in the Bronx, the home borough of Jeseph V. McKee, Recovery party candidate for Mayor.

The Tammany organization has been making every effort to make a showing against Edward J. Flynn's machine in that borough.

O'Brien Campaigns in Harlem.

Meanwhile, Mayor O'Brien embarked yesterday on a "clubhouse campaign," carrying his fight for re-election into two Tammany clubhouses in the Harlem section. Tonight he will appear in Brooklyn before regular Democratic groups. Apparently informal speeches will comprise the major part of his campaign.

However, the Mayor will wind up his campaign at two major rallies, the traditional ones held in Brooklyn and Manhattan the Friday and Saturday before election day. The Brooklyn meeting will be held as usual at the Academy of Music. No announcement has been made as to where the final rally in Manhattan will take place.

The Mayor spoke last night at the Clarence Neal Club, in the Twentieth Assembly District, 165 East 125th Street. From there he went to the meeting of the Shawmut Democratic Association at the Monongahela Democratic Club, 112th Street and Manhattan Avenue, in the Eleventh Assembly District. His last speech of the evening was before the Bohemian Benevolent Association in the Bohemian National Hall, 321 East Seventy-third Street.

Decries "Cat and Dog Fight."

In his speech at the Neal Club the Mayor said:

"You know there are two other candidates in this race who are carrying on a cat and dog fight, indulging in personalities and recriminations. I am not going to have any of that in my program. The City of New York's business is too important."

At the Monongahela Club, where the audience was both Negro and white, the Mayor addressed the crowd from the high stoop of the brownstone house in which the club is located. He declared that "my heart is in Harlem" and he pledged himself to work for Harlem's interests.

Abraham Kaplan, Tammany campaign manager, in his press interview yesterday, minimized the importance of the backing of Joseph V. McKee by the Jackson Democratic Club of the Bronx. Thomas J. Dolen, Tammany campaign manager of the Bronx, was executive member of the club.

Mr. Kaplan said that Mr. Dolen had called him yesterday morning and informed him that some of the district captains who had listened to the address of Edward J. Flynn, McKee leader, at the meeting, had informed him afterward they would still work for Mayor O'Brien.

Labor- 1933

New York

Occupation, Wages, etc.

NEGRO HAS MADE NOTABLE GAINS IN NEW YORK SINCE DEPRESSION BEGAN

Courier 1-24-33 Pittsburgh Pa.

Two New Judges, Doctors, Subway Clerks, Typists Get Notable Posts In Harlem's Pageant of Progress.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN
(Special Feature Writer)

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—While Harlem has been hard hit by the depression—there is no attempt to deny the obvious truth—at the same time the Negro has made some notable gains in New York City since that fateful day in '29 when the bottom dropped out of the stock market.

Those gains are not only noticable to the Negro, but to all the people who reside in this great city of seven million souls. Since '29 the Negro has gotten two judges on the bench, who draw salaries of $1,000 per month each. The records of these judges have been highly praised by writers in the white daily press. The many white lawyers who have had cases before them have gotten a new idea of the intelligent side of Negro life.

The opening of the new Independent subway system, which is owned and run by the City of New York, again brought the Negro into the picture in a more dignified industrial position than he had been before. The best the Negro has ever gotten on the I. R. T. and B. M. T. subway systems (privately owned), in spite of the efforts of social agencies, were porters' jobs and other menial work. But on the new city subway the system opened with Negroes in charge of three change booths, and each booth having a Negro serve each of the eight hour shifts. On the other subway systems Negroes had changed and still change money in the booths, but they serve only to relieve the white manager when he takes a stroll. Passengers see that the Negro is only a porter by his uniform and cap, although he is apparently in charge of the booth.

The opening of the new State building in the city gave employment to more than 400 Negroes as clerks, typists, stenographers and business machine operators. In other State bureaus, notably the Motor Vehicle Bureau in the Times Square district, Negro girls are employed as clerks and have places in cag- and wait on whites as well as colored along with other employes.

The practical turning over of Harlem hospital to Negro management gave opportunities for Negro doctors to be rated officially by the City of New York as urologists, gynecologists, physio-therapists, etc. This rating came along with white men of the same grade and standing, and not as a separate unit in the hospital system of the city.

Negro teachers have long enjoyed opportunities in the New York City school system, but Harlem is anxiously awaiting the day when one of its very own will be made principal. Harlem has an assistant principal, who recently has been certified and placed on the principals' list and is awaiting an appointment.

In the police department the Negro has made gains. The recent citation of Sergeant Chisholm by Commissioner Mulrooney shows that Negroes will be honored in this department when honor is due them; and the appointment of a colored police surgeon by Mayor Walker, over strong protest, gave Negroes a new and higher place in the picture of the city's life.

The reappointment of Commissioner Morton last May as a member of the Civil Service Commission shows that the vote of the Negro is appreciated, for Morton's reappointment came at a time that, had the Negro lost it, would have been a serious blow to his pride and ambition.

Also it has been noted that there is no effort on the part of the city administration to hide the Negro from white people. When Mayor O'Brien was inaugurated on January 3 a very dark colored cop from Harlem was in the special police detail keeping order at the ceremonies at City Hall.

Harlem frequently sees colored motorcycle cops handing out tickets to white motorists for speeding up and down Seventh avenue. Also it is not unusual to see a white man or woman talking for dear life to a colored traffic copy after he or she has passed a red light and didn't know the cop saw the violation. White women who might otherwise sneer at a Negro become most charming and affable in an effort to save themselves from going before the judge.

Camden, S. C. Messenger
Wednesday, March 8, 1933

NEGRO CAN'T BE FIRED

The present tendency to refuse employment to men beyond middle age has no terrors for John Hyland, a Harlem negro, who has a life job as "superintendent" of the Empire theater in New York.

John has been an attache of the Empire so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. He was on duty opening doors of carriages for prominent playgoers before John Drew, Maude Adams and Ethel Barrymore became stars.

When limousines took the place of carriages, old John opened limousine doors. Through the years he was the soul of politeness and obliging service. But finally advancing age made it necessary to replace him with a more active man as door opener. And to the credit of a kind-hearted manager let it be said that John was not thrown into the discard. On the contrary, he was promoted to the position of "superintendent," with few duties ordinarily, and none at all if he doesn't feel like working.

Furthermore, it was provided that each new lease of the theater contain a clause that John shall retain his job, whether he is able to work or not.

And old John is still as obliging and polite as of yore. To each new manager he explains: "Ah goes wid de lease."

New York

P. and H. Taxicab Co. Puts 200 Men To Work After 6 Months Layoff

Announcement was made on Monday that 100 cabs of the P. and H. Taxicab Co. were again placed in operation, with jobs being given to about 200 chauffeurs and a half dozen supervisors and mechanics. It was also announced that the other 150 cabs of this company would be in operation by March 31. The company's garage is located on West 141st street, between Lenox and Fifth avenues.

William H. Peters and Samuel Hamilton are president and secretary-treasurer of the company. They formerly operated over 500 cabs in uptown New York as part of the Parmalee System. Last summer business conditions forced them to suspend operations.

WAITRESSES MAKE HIT ON DINING CARS

No longer will the suburbanite need to ride to New York "breakfastless" when he oversleeps a few minutes. The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad is introducing this "economy special diner" on the Bankers Express. Breakfast will be served for as little as 15 cents and there will be no tips. Supper will be served on the corresponding evening train. Colorful decorations will brighten the car. Meals will be served by these Race waitress, attired in green or lavender uniforms.

—Photo by International Newsreel.

6 HELD WHEN RELIEF CAMP MEN PROTEST

Soldiers Called Out to Quell Disorder at Norwich, N. Y.

By T. R. POSTON.
Amsterdam News Acting City Editor.

NORWICH, N. Y., July 10.—Following the removal this morning of forty white workers from the Civilian Conservation Corps camps at Preston and Binghamton and the departure of the United States Army regulars called out Friday to suppress an open rebellion at the former camp, peace apparently prevailed on the reforestation front here this afternoon.

The twenty-two army regulars were called out from Fort Ontario late Friday by Brig.-Gen. James Roberts after the 184 Negro workers at Preston had called a strike in protest against the action of their commandant, Major Roland P. Shrugg, in replacing two Negro clerks with white recruits. The open rebellion against authority ended after six of the men, including the clerks, were jailed for disorderly conduct and thirty-four of their comrades voluntarily returned to Harlem. Work was resumed at the camp Friday afternoon.

The removal of the white workers, recruited from this section to complete the quota for the Preston and Binghampton camps, was ordered by the United States Department of War after the strike site had been visited Friday by General Roberts, Col. Allen J. Greer, Lieuts. P. A. Leahy and Frank Cunningham and Commander J. L. Huff. Although no disorder had prevailed at Binghampton, the twenty white recruits there were ordered removed also.

Other Factors Involved.

Several factors are believed to have contributed to Friday's disorder, although the replacing of the two clerks, Richard Cooper and Cyril Dore, precipitated the rather spontaneous and disorganized strike. The Negro workers, members of a crack unit trained at Camp Dix in New Jersey, had been uneasy for several days because no permanent leaders had been appointed from the group by the commandant. This uneasiness was augmented by the fact that twenty white men had been recruited from the neighborhood and added to their company during the two weeks that they had been at Preston.

Rumors of the purported action on the clerks were circulated through the camp Thursday night and when Friday morning's roll-call was sounded the men refused to leave for their duties until they were officially informed of the change. When Major Shrugg verified the report and told the men that he was replacing the Negro clerks with two white recruits whom he regarded as better fitted to hold the posts, the spirit of rebellion spread and several of the workers called upon their fellows (cooks, carpenters, supply men, etc.) to support an active strike.

The impromptu gathering was quickly tuned into a public forum and the men demanded that Major Shrugg replace the clerks with other Negro workers if he insisted upon a change. The commandant retorted that the camp was "not a soviet" and ordered the men back to their tents if they persisted in ignoring their duties. He also asked dissatisfied members who wished to return to Harlem to step forward. Thirty-five men accepted the invitation. One reconsidered later.

Six Workers Arrested.

After telephoning to General Roberts about the situation, Major Shrugg swore out a complaint to a local magistrate against the two clerks and four other men, John Dingle, Bernard Green, Desmond McCoy and William Wyath. The men were arrested by state troopers, tried for disorderly conduct and sentenced to five days each in the county jail. When they are released, they will not be allowed to return to the company.

Workers Disagree.

Representatives of The Amsterdam News visiting the Preston camp Sunday evening found the situation apparently becalmed. Little animosity seemed to exist between the Negro and white workers, although individuals still disagreed on the rebellion. Several white men called the protesters "soreheads" and insisted that the clerical changes were to have been made on merit alone, while many Negroes insisted that other members of their unit could have competently filled the posts. Only eight soldiers remained at the camp Sunday.

Major Shrugg stated that he had planned to give the white men only three of the twenty-three important posts. He had read the list of proposed appointments to the strikers Friday morning, he said, but they still insisted upon dictating the clerical assignments. The commandant regarded the rebellion as "foolish and unnecessary" and declared that in war time the participants would have been shot for mutiny. He revealed that the War Department had not originally planned to have mixed companies and that following the outbreak it has been decided to adhere to the original plan. Efforts to interview the men in the county jail here proved unsuccessful.

White Leader Popular.

The Preston unit was trained for two months and ten days at Camp Dix by a white sergeant, Walter White, who accompanied them here. Sergeant White appears to be quite popular with the men. It is not known whether the two reforestation corps will be supplemented with more Harlem recruits. The nine group leaders, to be appointed this week, will receive $45 a month. Their fourteen assistants will be paid $36. Regular reforestation workers receive $30 a month.

OPENINGS TO NEGRO FEW IN BREWERIES

NEW YORK CITY, Apr. 20.—Unless labor unions will permit, Negroes will have little chance of engaging in the manufacture of beer. A letter addressed to T. Arnold Hill of the National Urban League, from Mr. Joseph Obergfell, General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, gives little hope that unions will consider Negro workers.

The breweries accept only men recommended by the local unions in the city in which the distilleries are located.

"However," according to Mr. Hill, "it is not necessary that men should be members of the union in order to be put to work. Locals of the International Union are privileged to send non-union men to the breweries with the understanding that after employment they will affiliate with the local. The constitution of the national organization makes no restrictions against Negro members, but the practice is to give each local organization freedom to do as it cares with respect to its own members."

In a few cities some Negro men are driving wagons and working as janitors and laborers around the plants. In one or two others some are reported to be engaged in the manufacturing processes. In others they are working in allied industries such as bottle and box-making plants.

Labor-1933

North Carolina.

Occupations, Wages, etc.

United Struggle of Negro, White in Southern Town Boosts Wage, Lowers Hrs.

Resistance to Police and Strong Organization Is Only Way

By RALPH GARRETTE

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Mass demonstration forced the starvation army to raise the worker's wages from 50c to 80c a day. They were working 1700 workers for 50c a day, and by organizing Negro and white workers together, we have forced them to give wages now at 80c a day. They can take this money and spend it where they please, for they get not only flour and wood but also cash.

I am going to show the working class, both Negro and white, what organizing can do. Sometime ago a demonstration was held in front of the starvation army. The head man called the cops, who came down and tried to make the workers get away from the demonstration. The workers wouldn't move.

One comrade was speaking, and the cops told him he would have to cut it out. We had a permit and told the cop so, but the cops tried to pull the speaker down, and then a good fight started. The workers fought back fine, and beat up some cops good, and as a result many workers came to us and are helping us carry on the work.

Two comrades were thrown in jail, but they got out soon. The good thing about the demonstration is that after the starvation army read how the workers defended themselves against the cops, they raised the wages for the workers. They used to work ten hours a day and 7 days a week for 50c a day, and had to spend half for groceries and other half to pay rent and clothing, which left nothing over. Now after the demonstration, what do we see:

We forced the starvation army to raise the wages to 80c a day and flour and wood besides. The money they can get in cash and spend it as they please. All the families they had cut off the relief list they put on again, and they are issuing food. We workers can force the wages up to $1.00 a day if we organize the workers who are working there. Now they are working only 8 hours a day.

Fellow workers, don't let the starvation army keep you at 80c. Join the Unemployed Council in your neighborhood and fight for more relief. Keep the good work going on.

Shelby, N. C. Star
Friday, February 17, 1933

Negroes Organize Protective League

Want Preference Given Local People in Matter of Jobs. Cooperate with Whites.

(By John Byers, Colored.)

We have organized the Negro Protective Business league and hope not to be misrepresented or misunderstood in our objects. We find ourselves in a financial predicament for the last two years or more with loss of jobs, lack of employment and a two-third cut in wages. Some of our people are working for $3 a week and promising to pay $2.50 per week for house rent, to say nothing of their store accounts.

We have circled and canvassed the county for employment and wherever we go, we are confronted by the question "Where are you from?" We are not able to give our own Cleveland county people work and we appreciate this question being asked us by the official boards and employers because so many people are coming into our county from other sections and other states. It becomes very hard for our city and county officials to know just when they are taking care of and helping our own negro citizens or some from the outside. It is indeed true that Cleveland county should not be forced to take care of unemployed from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, when it is a hard job for Cleveland county negroes to live. We hope the unemployed who go to the city and county for help will not become offended when you are asked the question, where are you from? If you have lived in Cleveland county long enough to be a citizen of this county and deserve help. We are sure the officials will gladly extend the necessary help.

This negro organization having heard of and tried to find some way by which they could help the depressed farmer and home buyers who are out of work, decided to take this matter up with the home loan bank and the regional bank where by home owners and farmers of our race might be able to meet their former obligation the local B. and L and other financial agencies at home.

Objective.

We wish to help crush crime, stand for obedience of law, help the feeble minded of our race, crush all strife that might rise between the white and colored races of Cleveland county and see to it that no impure propaganda be spread among our group, that no man of our group shall at any time take stand with communists in our county as we have observed that these kind of things are like green flies which lay their eggs and leave. This organization means to see that these eggs do not hatch in this negro race of Cleveland county if we can get the cooperation of our city and county officials.

Negro Tobacco Field Workers Paid 25c Hour

WASHINGTON, D. C., —The Joint Committee on National Recovery has just completed a study of labor conditions in the tobacco industry of North Carolina.

At least 77% of all the Negroes (tobacco workers) employed in the districts of Winston-Salem, Durham and Reddsville are classified as apprenticed, hangers, stemmers, pickers, searchers and workers in snuff and plug tabacco. For this class of workers there is even a lower wage than there minimum wage provided for the southern area is 30c, representing a differential of 10 cents less than that established for the industry in other sections, and the majority of Negro workers, over twelve thousand in all, receive 25 cents an hour.

Greensboro, N. C. Tribune
June 7, 1933

Negroes Have Been "Leery" Of Forest Conservation Work

The Tribune Bureau,
Sir Walter Hotel.

Raleigh, June 6.—Frightened by stories of the dense forests filled with "varments" in which the forest conservation camps were to be located, few negroes have volunteered for the civilian conservation corps camps, and many of those sent to enlist by county welfare officers have sought to get out of it, Ronald B. Wilson, acting director of the governor's office of relief, said today. Many of the negroes had also been told that they were not being enlisted for work in the forests at all, but that the government was just telling them this to get them in, and that they would then be sent on into the army and shipped away to fight somewhere.

"There is no doubt that many of the negroes did not like the prospect of being sent into dense forests, away from their home sections, and that they preferred to remain unemployed in their home communities rather than face the prospect of living in forests with their food, clothing and housing furnished by the government and $1.00 a day in pay," Wilson said. "Many admit they have been told that these forests are filled with wild animals and "varments" and that they had no desire to sleep in nothing but tents out in these forests, way up in the mountains."

In several counties, negroes slated for these camps have found various methods of getting out of going to the camps, Wilson said. Out of eleven negroes selected by the welfare officer in Person county to enlist in these camps, three got married before the enlistment date in order to disqualify themselves, the welfare officer reported. In another county one colored boy that had been selected for one of these camps deliberately committed a petty crime in order to get arrested and put in jail, so he would not have to go to one of these camps.

There have been some negroes of course, who have enlisted voluntarily, and there are making some of the best records and best workers in the camps, Wilson said. But out of the total of 6,500 men that will be enlisted, less than 1,000 will be negroes, Wilson said.

Negro Takes Role of "Beggar For Mercy" In Court Of Justice

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Feb. 9.—(AP)—A new profession—that of "beggar for mercy" at the court of justice—has arisen here. The profession had its conception and is nurtured in the city hall municipal court division and is practiced by Ed Webster, 80-year-old negro. Hundreds of members of his race, unable to obtain legal talent for their defense after being charged on various charges, have taken a short cut but a legal one to obtain clemency.

Every morning in municipal court Webster takes his seat and listens to evidence.

Upon judgment of the court, he advances to the judge's desk and, if he believes the defendant needs his services, intercedes in his behalf.

"Judge," Webster might say, "that man ain't got no $10 and costs. Give him tell paytay. Don't send him to jail. He'll pay."

Day after day the aged negro pleads for those he thinks deserve a break and day after day the court hears him. Simetimes "Jedge" Thomas Watson sees eye to eye with the negro, sometimes not, but Webster is always present—practicing his self-chosen, non-salaried profession.

Greensboro, N. C. Press
Monday, January 9, 1933

PLACEMENT BUREAU TO BEGIN OPERATION

Will Function In Connection With Negro Night School Program, Starting Tonight.

IT WILL PROVIDE JOBS

With the opening tonight of the second term of the negro night school program, the night school placement bureau, organized during the last school term, will begin functioning, Alfred D. Lomax, director of negro night school activities, stated yesterday.

Through this bureau, it was said, citizens of Greensboro will be able to secure services of well trained men and women to do practically any type of work. It is described as another step in an effort to make the night school program of more service to the community as well as to those who attend the classes.

Professor Lomax stated that many people think the courses offered in the night schools are trade preparatory. He said this is a mistaken idea and pointed out that most of the classes are what might properly be called trade extension. This, he said, is due to the fact that most of the students are not beginners, but their idea is to improve themselves by studying any of the special branches of work in which they feel they need help.

The placement bureau will also serve as an unemployment relief organization and residents of the city who wish the services of negro men and women attending night schools are asked to communicate with the Washington street school.

MILL WORK BETTER THAN N.C. TEACHING

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — Already, figures reveal the minimum wage for textile workers in North Carolina this year will be larger than the minimum wages to be paid to the teachers.

A comparison of the two wages shows that a mill workers receiving $12 per week will receive $624 per year. Last year in this state the lowest paid teacher received $30 per month for a period of generally six months. This means that the teacher made $180 or $444 less than what the minimum mill worker will receive.

$60 Per Month

The lowest paid large group of teachers are those holding elementary C grade certificates. Last year they received around $60 per month. For a period of a six-month school year they would receive $360, or $264 less than the mill worker. Of the 23,000 teachers in North Carolina, 11,000 are college graduates. Last year these teachers of the highest type received an average of $90 per month or a total of $540 for the six-month school year.

School teachers in addition, under the state law, will receive a cut of 30 per cent over last year's salary. For some, the year will be longer, which will mean more pay, but for many, the year will be shorter, which will mean less pay. Thus, so far as state contributions are concerned, the teachers' salaries were far below the level of which the mill workers' salaries are to be under the new law.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
July 21, 1933

WARRENTON DECLINES OFFER OF NEGRO CAMP

Warrenton, July 20.—An offer by State authorities to place a Negro reforestation camp near Warrenton was rejected by citizens of the town this morning when a mass meeting was held in the court room to determine seniment in regard to the matter.

Fear of destroying the friendly relations that exist between the two races of this county led a majority of the 35 or 40 citizens present to vote against the placing of the camp on the edge of Warrenton.

The meeting was called following the arrival here of Lieut. Claridge and District Forester L. A. Carter, who announced that Warrenton could get the camp if it was desired. The men left here to make a similar proposition to the town of Enfield.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

JUL 13 1933

THE MILL WORKER AND THE SCHOOL TEACHER

A social minded and sympathetic Federal Government acting, however, with the cold economic motive of increasing buying power has just decreed that the minimum wage for textile workers in North Carolina shall be $12 a week. This has been hailed as not only economic advance but also as a social reform worthy of an enlightened people.

Another "code," which will not be submitted to the Federal Government, is now being drafted in Raleigh. Upon its wage features will depend the living standards and the buying power of another large group of North Carolinians, the school teachers of the State.

At $12 a week a cotton mill worker will receive $624 a year—How will this compare with the wage of our teachers?

Last year in North Carolina the lowest teacher wage in the State was something like $30 a month for a Negro teacher with a second grade certificate in a school of 22 pupils or less. Since such schools generally have only a six months term such a teacher received for her teaching in a year, $180. A white teacher in a similar school received around $45 a month or $230 a year for her teaching. Such low grade teachers in such low grade schools are few but they do exist.

The lowest paid large group of teachers are those who hold elementary C grade certificates. Last year they received around $60 a month. If the term of the schools in which they taught was six months, as was usual, they received from the State in a year for their teaching, $360.

Of the 23,000 school teachers in North Carolina, 11,000 are college graduates. Last year these teachers of the highest type received under the State schedule around $90 a month. If the schools in which they taught ran for a six months term they received $540 for their teaching in a year. If the school ran nine months and the local supplement for the extra three months beyond the State term was the same as the State schedule such teachers received $810 for their teaching in a year.

Thus so far as State contribution and State salaries are concerned last year school teachers in North Carolina received for a years' teaching less than cotton mill workers will receive under the code which soon goes into effect in that industry. School teachers in addition must expect a cut from the salaries of last year. For many teachers the terms will be longer which will mean more months of pay. For many the terms will be shorter which will mean less months of pay. But the whole body of school teachers in the State under the law will receive a salary cut of not less than thirty per cent per month. This does not mean that all will receive a thirty per cent cut but the average will be reduced thirty per cent.

Such a consideration of school salaries last year does not include local supplements which in towns and cities increased not only the months of teaching and pay but also the level of salaries. Next year in the majority of towns and in some cities no supplements will be added to the sums which will come from the State for the State-supported eight months term.

Comparing the earnings of school teachers and textile workers by the year—and both live a year even if school teachers are only paid for the term—it is apparent that the lowest paid textile workers under the code approved by the Federal government will receive larger annual incomes than the majority of teachers in North Carolina.

That at least is the threat. The State School Commission has not yet prepared its salary schedule. It will not do so until it has finished the task of redistricting the State under the new school law and has determined how many teachers will be necessary, how much it will be necessary to spend for fuel, how much for transportation, how much for other items. Then it will fix the salary schedule.

The Commission has a difficult task. Bound by appropriation and bound by restrictions within the law, that body must fix the level of living of the teachers of North Carolina. It is certain, however, that any schedule will be a scandal in North Carolina if the minimum annual wages of those who teach our children are to be lower than the minimum annual wages of those who make our shirts.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Charlotte, N. C., News
August 3, 1933

Wants Code To Be Applied To Negro Workers

Negro Educator Writes to Perkins Protesting Move To Exempt Janitors, Porters and Others.

Raleigh Bureau of The News
Sir Walter Hotel

Raleigh, Aug. 3.—Taking notice of action by various employers of labor in this state in which it is asked that the industrial code do not apply to elevator operators, janitors, porters and similar workers, Dr. James E. Shepard, president of North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham, has written Secretary Florence Perkins of the department of labor urging her to use her office to prevent a "discrimination so indefensible as this."

Dr. Shepard, recognized widely throughout the country as a tactful and remarkably intelligent leader of his race," refers in his letter to the very low salaries, coupled with high standards of training, character and efficiency that negro school teachers receive. But he puts the emphasis for the present on the proposal to deny the more menial workers the full benefits of this code. "Your nationally known attitude of sympathy for all disadvantaged persons, irrespective of creed or color, moves me to appeal to you now," he says.

Many Negro Workers

"I have been apprised that numerous merchants and others who employ workers have asked that the generally accepted industrial code do not apply to janitors, elevator operators, porters and similar workers in public buildings. While there may not be a general discrimination against colored employees because of their race, it is well known that the great bulk of these wage-earners come from my people, and I am carrying this protest to your office. For of all of the people upon whom these economies have been imposed, there is none so little equipped for their own defense, and none who so little can give back the pittance which they have been paid. And I am asking that the head of the workers of this country use her great office to see that the forgotten black man does not suffer a discrimination so indefensible as this.

"I am not advised as to the details and the scope of the effort to withhold the advantages of this code from the great army of menial negro workers. I fear the effort may extend to many working centers and to great numbers of our people. You and our great President have sensed salvation for our people by giving them employment at a living wage. Surely the least advantaged of American workers are not going to be penalized for their defenselessness. It is not like our great nation to endure a condition palpably unjust and inequitable.

Raps Indifference

"In all of the readjustments incident to our efforts at national recovery, the negro has suffered more from indifference to his lot, I think, than from sheer hostility of those who had remedial measures for him in their own hands. The schools have taken their general cut in operating expenses, but in no departments of education have there been such radical and rigorous economies as those visited upon our negro teachers. The preparation and equipment for teaching, the standards and character of the teachers must be as high as they are among the whites, but the compensation falls far below the level. In all conscience this is bad enough, but it could be worse if our hard-worked janitors and housekeepers should be further penalized by being denied the protection of this code."

Secretary Perkins always has been a strong friend of the colored people and whether she has any direction over the complaint it is reasonably guesesd that she will have an expression on the subject if the complaint made by Dr. Shepard seems to touch a general situation.

Rocky [illegible] Telegram
September 19, 1933

Nearly 300 Negroes Attend Safety Meet In Fayetteville

Nearly 300 Negro railwaymen and their wives from Rocky Mount attended enmasse a safety meeting held yesterday in the courthouse at Fayetteville.

More than 1,000 Atlantic Coast Line railroad employes from various towns on the northern district were in attendance.

Trainmaster R. G. Murchison and other railroad officials attended from Rocky Mount. Lonnie Eady, Negro leader of South Rocky Mount, headed the Negro delegation from this city.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

OCT 2 1933

Discusses Mr. Stone's Proposal As To Difference In Race Wage Levels

To the Editor of The Observer:

In the Charlotte Observer this morning it is stated that Mr. C. H. Stone, a chemical manufacturer, declared before a hearing in Washington that "white men are one-third more efficient than negroes and suggested discrimination in the codes to give negroes $8.00 a week or 20 cents an hour and whites 25 to 30 cents an hour."

Is it really true that "white men are one-third more efficient than negroes?" I don't believe it, and I seriously doubt that any one else who wants to be considered sane believes it. Now, I admit that there are efficient negroes and inefficient negroes. But there are also efficient white men and inefficient white men. Putting Mr. Stone's declaration another way, it can be taken to mean that the least efficient white man is one-third more efficient than the most efficient negro. That, of course, is too absurd to consider.

But I wonder if Mr. Stone's declaration does not grow out of one of two things, or both? First does not his declaration grow out of prejudice against the negro on account of his race? Just don't want the negro to have much money for fear it will "ruin" him? Why do supposedly intelligent white men continue to advance such "boloney" as an argument to keep negroes in economic slavery? Do they not know that the unfavorable economic condition of one part of the population affects the other part? Negroes do practically all their buying from white merchants. If their earning power is restricted their spending power will be restricted, with the result that the profits of white mechants will be proportionately restricted. White employers should not object to paying negroes good wages for they get practically all of it back anyhow.

Second, is not Mr. Stone's declaration the stock wedge used by capital to keep white and negro workers apart so that it can exploit both? Tell white workers on the one hand that they are superior to negro workers and therefore ought to receive higher wages. On the other hand they tell negro workers that unless they accept lower wages for the same work they will be displaced by white workers.

By such a system capital can defeat the efforts of white workers to better their condition by rushing negro workers in to fill their places when there is a labor dispute. The procedure is simply reversed when negro workers object to bad conditions.

In these days it is hard to believe that capital is genuinely interested in either white or negro workers. If memory serves me right some of the contractors are opposed to the State of North Carolina getting federal funds for public works because government stipulations for wages are "too high." This in reference to the "one third more efficient white worker."

Mr. Thomas Glasgow of Charlotte is reported to have told lumbermen in Chicago (Charlotte Observer, September 21) that "capital has peonized labor to the breaking point during the last four years." This also in reference to the "one third more efficient white workers." If capital has "peonized" white labor during the last four years then it must now be trying to "slaveryize" negro labor.

It seems to me that white and negro workers should get together, not as white and negro races, but as American workers. Then let capital throw off its greed and selfishness and work hand in hand with all the workers and President Roosevelt for the success of his great recovery program.

CITIZEN.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

SEP 25 1933

NEGRO TEACHERS AND NRA

To the Editor: A few weeks ago the State School Commission met in Raleigh and adopted a salary schedule for teachers, with a minimum of forty-five dollars ($45) and a maximum of ninety dollars ($90) for the coming two years. However, this salary schedule is for white teachers. What will the colored teachers salary be? A thirty per cent differential was proposed. Why this difference of salaries?

The only pseudo excuse they have is that colored teachers can live cheaper than white teachers. But it is not the question who can live cheaper, the question is that Negro teachers must have the same educational qualifications as the other group.

Then there is the humane side of the question. Colored teachers are forced to teach in unsanitary surroundings, dilapidated buildings which are inadequately heated and have an excessive number of children. General Johnson's Blue Eagle does not mean much to this group.

It has been said the young Negro is going to fight this discrimination. For his efforts he is called a radical. Why so? Does not the Constitution guarantee its citizens rights to redress their grievances? If radicalism means contending for one's rights, the young Negro is a true radical.

Therefore, one can see that the Negro will be called upon to teach the A B C's of the NRA while they must live on salaries that are demoralizing to their standard of living.

FLETCHER F. PIERCE.
Wilson, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
STAR

SEP 30 1933

THE NRA PROGRAM

Not since that memorable Thursday night in the fall of 1916, when the wires finally flashed the news that Woodrow Wilson had been re-elected, have the streets of Wilmington witnessed such a parade as turned out Thursday night to pledge support to the NRA.

The Thursday spectacle perhaps exceeded in length and personnel that other famous march, and was certainly more representative.

For more than an hour the floats, automobiles and pedestrians passed in an almost endless review with virtually every industry affected by the NRA code taking part in the demonstration. It was a democratic display. Whites, negroes, men, women, workers and executives all marched through the streets in token of their support to the President and his program.

All in all it was a great spectacle; an encouraging gesture to those in charge of the administration locally.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

SEP 21 1933

DOES THE SOUTH BELIEVE IN NRA?

The one basic idea behind the whole program of the national recovery campaign is the increase of buying power in America.

In the South, where personal and political loyalty to Roosevelt is perhaps strongest in the whole country, there are good reasons to believe that there are many who fly the banners of NRA without in the least believing in its doctrines.

Southern employers have fought and secured a differential in wages in the textile, coal and steel codes by which Southern workers are to receive less than workers in other parts of the country. In North Carolina on September 15 there was $50,000,000 available for the State under the Federal program for public improvements. Applications for loans from this sum, however, totaled only $2,000,000. The chief obstacle to use of the big fund in the State was said to be the reluctance of local governing bodies to accept the schedule of wages and hours which the Federal government insists must be paid on the projects financed by these Federal funds.

North Carolina and the South are loyal to Roosevelt, but apparently vigorously opposed to the basic Rooseveltian doctrine of increasing wages and buying power in the nation. The South still clings to the archaic economic idea that profits are to be made by paying labor as little as possible and selling goods for as much as possible. A long time ago that seemed an excellent doctrine, but more and more it becomes apparent that it will not work in a world both of machine and mass production and a low resultant buying power. There is no magic in the South that makes it possible for the South to sell its goods to people who have not the buying power to purchase them.

In the South as elsewhere the consumer is the most essential figure in modern economics. As long as his wages are kept down, the South will remain both a bad market for its own products and for the products of the world. The only people who will long profit by low Southern wages are those who hire their cheap labor in the South with the expectation of selling their products out of the South.

Yet, the South in terms of unfulfilled desires has a greater potential consuming power than perhaps any section in America. There are millions of men and women in the South, black and white, with excellent digestive tracts and great abilities at wearing out clothes and automobiles, radios and shoes, who lack now and have lacked, through all the so-called prosperity of the past, the buying power to make themselves the consumers who are today even more important to prosperity than workers.

Stuart Chase states the need for buying power in the South as elsewhere succinctly in the following words:

> The economic reality of the automatic process and quantity production has a steadily declining use for human labor, particularly manual labor. What it does demand is efficient consumption of its faoulous output. Unless its serialized machines and processes are run at approximate capacity on the "balanced load" principle, it cannot properly function—as in the present depression. It demands efficient functioning at the cost of wrecking the whole economic structure. To function it must have millions and millions of the sturdiest sort of consumers; consumers with admirable digestive tracts and great powers for depreciating personal equipment. Slowly, under this imperative, consumption is becoming, as a matter of economic reality, more important than work; purchasing power more important than man hours.
>
> Slowly, reluctantly, even kicking and screaming, industrial nations are being driven to the hitherto abhorrent notion that the consumer must be furnished with purchasing power.

And "slowly, reluctantly, even kicking and screaming," the South will be brought to the realization that its hope for the future lies in higher wages and increased buying power. Today its great masses of possible consumers go ragged while its own cotton is plowed up. Its black and white masses on both farm and in city live in nondescript, unpainted shacks while thousands of its building workmen are idle. Yet it still fights for its old pauper's heritage of low wages; it still refuses to accept aid from the government public works program for fear that old pauper's heritage will be lost.

The South is for recovery but it is also in favor of continuing poverty for millions of its masses. Slavery is gone, but its doctrines still lie like a dead hand on the South. And until those doctrines are discarded neither the black South nor the white South will ever be set free.

North Carolina

Labor - 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

THE NEGRO AND THE NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT

1. THE HEARING ON THE IRON AND STEEL CODE

By George Edmund Haynes, Ph. D.,
Executive Secretary, Department of Race Relations,
Federal Council of Churches

At the hearing of the National Recovery Administration on the Iron and Steel code in the auditorium of the Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C., last Monday, Negroes present to care for the interests of the thousands of Negro workers in this industry were conspicuous by their scarcity. Shortly after my arrival one Negro worker from one of the steel districts came in with some of his white colleagues. Mr. John P. Davis and Dr. Robert Weaver, who have been in attendance at many of the hearings and have been zealously active in presenting evidence at the Textile and Lumber codes in the interest of Negro workers, were on hand early and throughout the hearing. Rev. Robert W. Brooks attended the morning session. Although the weather was sweltering 500 to 600 whites were in attendance. In 1928 this industry employed about 420,000 workers, about one-fourth of whom were Negroes.

Steel Leaders Withdraw Employee Representation Plan

At the hearing under way, Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Institute, with 150 firm members of the industry, including businesses that produce pig iron, iron and steel ingots, rolled or forged iron or steel products, or both of them, presented their case for fair competition. A drastic time came when Colonel Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, said that there had been considerable objection to Article IV, section 1, subsection 2 of the Steel code relating to employees or prospective employees joining a company union or refraining from joining any organization of their own choosing. He said in his opinion it was "inappropriate in that section of the code, which contains the mandatory provisions of the Recovery Law." After consultation with some of his colleagues, Mr. Lamont said that they had decided to withdraw the objectionable section. "It should be distinctly understood, however," he continued, "That the omission of the section does not imply any change in the attitude of the industry on the two points referred to;" that their employee representation plans are desired by their employees and that they would "naturally do everything in their power to preserve the satisfactory relationships now existing with their employees." Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, strongly objected to this statement of Mr. Lamont and said it meant that the "indusrty was advising the administration that it is their purpose to go back and apply that section of the code that is highly objectionable to labor as well as to industry." He proposed that the workers be permitted to vote secretly on whatever they wished in union representation.

Mr. Lamont also announced that representativse from the Southern plants would be present during the afternoon and make some statement with reference to the low rate for common labor of 27 cents in the Birmingham district, 25 cents in the other parts of the South, or the South-ern district. These representatives later appeared and said they had agreed on a minimum rate for common labor of 30 cts. per hour for both districts. This is in striking contrast to minimum rates from 35 cents to 40 cents in the other nineteen districts.

Secretary Perkins Speaks for Negro Workers

Shortly after Mr. Lamont completed the presentation of the Steel industry code, Miss Frances Perkins, the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, was given the floor. She made what was perhaps the most searching analysis of the code, and was loudly applauded for five minutes when she finished. She said that "the basis laid for the recovery of the Steel industry will go far toward determining the kind of industrial recovery we get for the nation as a whole." "Steel," she said, "is the basic fabric of our civilization. Industrial policies and the labor polices embodied in the code for that industry will spread and weave themselves into most of the important industries of the nation. And if we are to avoid a repetition of the errors that have all but wrecked our industrial structure, it is necessary that the foundation which we are now about to lay in the Steel industry shall be set in solid ground of new policies of industrial and labor management that are based on the human and economic needs of the nation as a whole."

She showed how the number of employees in the Steel industry had dropped from 420,000 in 1929 to about half that number in March 1933, and that the total earnings for the whole year 1932 were $190,000,000, a drop of 75 per cent from 1929.

She appealed to the leaders of the steel industry to take the lead in attacking the irregularity and insecurity of employment in the industry. She recited how they had concentrated on accidents in steel and iron plants and certain sections had reduced them approximately 89 per cent. She called upon them to use the same sort of skill and spirit in reducing the irregularity and insecurity of employment.

She plead for a better adjustment of the maximum time for each worker in the industry, urging that the Steel code rule out the seven day week and the twelve-hour day. The code proposed an average of 40 hours per week within any six months' period, but Miss Perkins said that this proposal "not only permits these evils to stand in the face of thousands of unemployed who are begging for work but it will intensify irregularity of employment by stimulating unduly long hours during some months to be alternated with very little work during other months, so that the average may be kept down to 40 hours."

In discussing the minimum rate of pay Miss Perkins spoke very strong words in behalf of Negro workers. She said: "The low rates of 25 cents and 27 cents per hour for the two Southern districts are presumably based on the predominance of Negro labor in these districts. But Negroes are also consumers. Their purchasing power is needed to provide different markets for the products of agriculture and industry; it is rather that they live differently and on a lower standard. A sound, national industrial system can not be based on a capitalization of these lower living costs. A way must be found of gradually raising the living standards of the colored laborers, and increased wages that will not unfairly compete with the wages of the white laborer are essential to achieving this end."

John P. Davis Argued Case of Negro Workers

During the afternoon session Mr. John P. Davis, of the newly formed Negro Industrial League, presented a brief in behalf of Negro steel workers which attacked mainly the differential between the wage of 25 cents and 27 cents per hour for common labor in the Southern districts compared to 35 cents and 40 cents for the other districts. He centered his attack on the claim that the cost of living in those Southern districts is lower than the cost of living in other districts. He gave a statistical comparison between the cost of food, clothing, shelter, heat and light in Jefferson County, Alabama, Birmingham district, and the Pittsburgh district in the North. He gave figures to show that meat, bread, fuel, light and other necessities cost Negro workers in Birmingham and other steel centers as much as the same necessities cost white workers in Pittsburgh and the North. Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, had preceded Mr. Davis and had plead for higher rates with 60 cents per hour as a minimum for common

labor. Mr. Davis in his presentation urged that organized labor stand for no discrimination on account of race, creed or color and that some provision be included in the code prohibiting such discrimination.

Various representatives of the workers presented facts and arguments for shorter hours and better wages. There were two or three white steel workers, one from Pittsburgh district and one from the Birmingham district who spoke for their fellows at the risk of losing their jobs. There was a young white minister from Bethlehem, Pa., representing an organization of the unemployed with 500 members, who made a sane, strong plea for the unemployed of that steel center. One wondered why representatives of the fraternal and social organizations that concern themselves with the welfare of the Negro worker were not more in evidence.

Some Employers Threaten to Replace Negroes

Facts brought out at the hearing and secured by consultation with officials of the Recovery Administration who have been standing up for fair play for the Negro in the forming of the Textile, Oil and Lumber codes that have already been before the administration disclose an attitude on the part of many white employers that will call for very serious concern for Negroes all over the land, especially ih tne South. Many of these employers where a large portion of their labor is Negro, are contending that their rate should have a lower differential, on the ground of lower living costs for Negroes and that Negroes are less efficient. When representatives of the Government and of organized labor have insisted that the minimum rates of pay be the same for Negroes as for other workers, these employers have in several instances said that they will discharge Negroes and employ whites, if they have got to pay the same wage to Negroes.

Negro Workers Lack Organization

One other thought came to mind as one saw the arrangement and listened to the facts of the Steel code hearing. The Negro worker is comparatively helpless because of lack of labor organization. There are not sufficient numbers in the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in any of the major industries to give them power. They have no labor organizations of their own of any strength outside of efforts of the Sleeping Car Porters. There is a growing consciousness on the part of Negro church leaders that their organizations are made up of wage earners, but there is need for more action than that yet taken. The Federal Council of Churches has been seeking to inform the religious leaders throughout the United States as a means of arousing and informing the rank and file of their churchmen in order that the maximum of social progress made possible by the Recovery Act be achieved. Its Department of Race Relations has been trying especially to reach Negro religious leaders. These hearings and the far reaching developments that will grow out of them call for closer scrutiny and more study by all Negro leaders everywhere.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER
AUG 15 1933

"NOT QUITE BRIGHT?"

To the Editor: News coming out of Washington is interesting even if somewhat depressing—unless one gets his convictions, like his religion, by the ballyhoo method. For instance, in reading about the various codes proposed, we come across statements like these: "Minimum pay is $11 in the North, $10 in the South"; "In the South the above pay scale would be reduced $1"; "Minimum wage 25 cents an hour below the Mason and Dixon line, 35 cents above"; "Minimum wage ranging from 20 cents an hour in the South to 27 1-2 cents in the North," and so on.

Now, I am perfectly familiar with all the political, racial and economic explanations about lower living costs, less intelligent labor, the Negro as a factor, and all the other historic bunk. But what about the moral and social implications? It seems that the Yankees not only gave us a good beating in 1865 but have continued to suggest to us — probably with the benign approval of our overlords—that in all such matters we are not quite bright. No Southern editor or public man would dare make a stand on this discrepancy except to rationalize it, probably capping his peroration with a grand flourish about the New Deal. Well, is it?

ARNOLD A. McKAY.
Maxton, N. C.

Durham, N. C. Herald
September 3, 1933

NRA Canvass Of Negroes Gets Under Way In City

Workers Hope to Complete Check-up of All Employers By Tuesday—Drive Will Include Housewives

Headed by E. R. Merrick, major, and C. J. Ingram, active captain, a group of Negro business men yesterday morning launched a canvass of firms operated by members of their race to determine the effectiveness of President Roosevelt's program for economic recovery.

The campaign will be of a whirlwind nature, and will be conducted largely through Negro churches today. The workers are hopeful that they can interview every Negro business man in the city by Tuesday with a view to determining whether he is displaying the blue eagle of NRA, and if not why not? The canvass will also determine how many employes have been added.

An effort will be made to sign up every Negro office, industry, and mercantile house in the city under NRA. There are approximately 200 businesses in Durham conducted by Negroes.

A house-to-house canvass of Negro housewives will be conducted at the same time under the guidance of S. C. Coleman, a national officer of the National Negro Housewives' league. Housewives will be asked to sign the "Consumer's Statement of Cooperation" with NRA, and pledge themselves to "cooperate in reemployment by supporting and patronizing employers and workers who are members of NRA."

A full report of the success of the Negro business and housewife canvass will be made late Tuesday or early Wednesday.

Ohio

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Negro Conservation Camp Quieted By Officers' Guns

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, July 26.—(AP)—Armed with pistols for the first time since they were assigned to civilian conservation corps duty, regular army officers at the negro camp in Shawnee Forest, Scioto County, were maintaining order today after a disturbance last night resulting in the arrest of 14 members of the corps.

The trouble was said to have started when officers started to reorganize the camp yesterday and assigned new squad leaders, some of whom were objectionable to the men.

Officers said some of the negroes in the camp had been dissatisfied with the pay, and others were "loafing on the job."

Domestic Servants Seek Code

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 28. (ANP)—According to an Associated Press dispatch, the white folk who cook the meals and make the beds for Cleveland's "four hundred," want to see some changes made and are organizing to seek betterment under the system of codes.

Twenty-eight white field workers are reported to have stated a canvass this week of exclusive suburbs to enlist all domestic servants in the new Household Workers Welfare Association which plans to submit a code for domestics to the National Recovery Administration.

One servant complained that she had to go to work at six in the morning and remain until midnight so that she could assist the guests with their wraps and turn out the lights after the family retired. Others complained that they worked from 18 to 20 hours a day and received as little as $5 a week.

The association has set a minimum weekly wage of $7, with board and room, and a maximum working day of 10 hours as its objective.

COLUMBUS, O.
CITIZEN
OCT 6 1933

The Problem of the Negro Under the NRA

Editor of Citizen:

YOUR editorial on Saturday afternoon on "Negroes and the NRA" came to us like an oasis in the desert.

You can readily see, with practically 30,000 of the 35,000 Negroes in Columbus on relief what a terrible economic and social problem we are facing. Quoting from the speech of Rev. Rufus E. Wicker Sunday evening at the Broad Street Presbyterian Church: "In proportion to the population there are nearly nine Negroes to every one white reduced to charity," and the likelihood of this condition being accentuated by Negroes being let out and whites employed in their places when the minimum wage is put into effect seems to me to be a serious threat to the success of the NRA."

It is to such fair-minded, influential persons as you that we must look for help. I am quite certain that the aforementioned editorial will be invaluable to our cause.

The Urban League also wishes to thank The Citizen for the generous publicity given the Regional Conference of midwestern secretaries held last week.—N. B. Allen, Executive Secretary, Columbus Urban League.

Labor—1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Oklahoma

NRA—"No Recovery A'Tall"

The editor of the Tulsa Eagle rises to facetiously remark that "NRA" means for the Negro, "No Recognition A'tall." At least, that is the statement which the editor credits to a Negro servant girl who works out in the Southend among Tulsa's white millionaires.

Seriously speaking, it appears that the National Recovery Act after making the Negro "The Forgotten Man," proceeds to do many things which seriously menace the economic advancement of black people, and in a great many instances, will confiscate and destroy many small Negro business establishments.

Most Negro domestics in the Southland work for a wage pittance around from three to five dollars per week. In addition, they work long hours. The first move of the southerner was to see to it that "domestic help and outside workers" did not come within the meaning of the wage raise and shorter hour provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act.

Fundamentally, the Industrial Recovery Act is supposed to put money back into circulation through the spending power of people who have jobs. "Raise the wages; put on more help and shorten the hours" is the slogan resounding everywhere. The question naturally arises as to whether the Negro artisan and laborer would not make the same contribution to spending as any other worker? Why has the Negro been counted out of the "New Deal?" Does he not put as much human energy into his task as anyone else? Why should the Negro man and woman work long hours for a pittance while other citizens of the American Republic enjoy greater leisure, while being paid a premium for the few hours which they work?

Take, for instance, the laundry industry in the South, where Negroes are largely employed. The white employers are demanding that the code provide that Negroes receive $5.67 for this class of labor, while in the North the wage code for white laundry workers is already set at $10.80. This base injustice has been agreed to by the authorities in Washington.

In the steel, lumber and timber industry this vicious and un-American policy is being forced through by white southerners who object to a blanket code which would pay black workers the same wage as white workers.

In the South, according to Dr. R. C. Weaver, student of economics who recently pleaded before the Industrial Recovery Board for equality in the wage scale for Negroes, 44 per cent of the lumbermen and raftsmen and 31 per cent of the wood-choppers and 60 per cent of the common laborers are Negroes. Dr. Weaver pointed out that 91,816 Negro laborers in the lumber industry were being deprived of $15,594,016 by reason of the long hours and the low wage scale for which they worked. These men, the learned Negro economist pointed out, worked 734,528 man hours, which, if the Negro laborer's day was shortened would give additional employment to 18,863 Negro workers.

Without regard to the fact that the buying power of Negro laborers has not been increased, the recovery codists turn to Negro business men and insist upon their abiding by the general code which white merchants are required to observe. Apparently those who fashioned this new economic circle cannot realize that when they place the Negro masses in a peculiar and demoted class, they at the same time place Negro business in a straight jacket.

Take, for example, the Negro grocer. Under the opening and closing hours adopted generally in Oklahoma City, groceries are to open at 7 a. m. and close at 6 p. m. That's fine for the white grocers. They can be patriotic and obey the President's orders. All the white laborers enjoy short hours of labor. Most of them go to work under the new rule at from nine to nine-thirty and get off at from four to four-thirty.

But what about the Negro grocer? The Negro merchant depends (because of the prejudice of white people) upon 99 per cent of his business coming from his own people. Under the Recovery Act they are, however, confined to long hours of labor. They are on the job in some white man's yard at least an hour and a half before the Negro grocer can now open. They continue their work until perhaps from six to six-thirty, arriving back home between seven and eight in the evening. The Negro grocer has been closed an hour when they return.

Every Negro grocer in Oklahoma City will tell you that he does his largest business between seven and nine-thirty at night. The average Negro somes home and eats his evening meal and then goes to the grocery to get his next supply after he has rested. This is representative of what we have observed in many southern cities.

Negro grocers in Oklahoma City, whom we have interviewed on this subject, are positive that their revenues have been reduced fully one-third since required to observe this new opening and closing rule. Their black customer is forced to dash away from his employment during spare moments on the job and make his daily purchases in a white store in the neighborhood where he works. Judged or measured by such a standard of circumstance, the "New Deal" means annihilation and confiscation, rather than recovery—to Negro business.

Pointing The Way to Recovery

Naming of Dr. W. L. Vaughn on the Civil Work Board of the city by City Manager Orville Mosier Thursday, will have the effect of giving Negroes a closer tie-up with the administration of the Civil Works program. Vaughn, as president of the local Emergency Advisory Council, which has for its purpose the harnessing of the Negro into the NRA program of President Roosevelt, is the logical man for the position. The Emergency Advisory Council is non-political, having only for its purpose a patriotic desire to see that the Negro cooperates 100 per cent in the recovery agendum of the nation.

Most uninformed Negroes see the Recovery acts only in the light of a temporary job. This is but part of the picture. The Emengency Advisory council will endeavor not alone to discuss jobs, but it will cooperate in developing job projects. Obviously there can be no job unless projects are created, and new and additional ones surveyed and approved in advance of completed tasks.

In addition few Negroes are acquainted with the 119 federal codes which have been devised for labor and for business. An educational program will be carried on to take into every home the knowledge of the various plans devised to help citizens. No man has any more rights or privileges than those he sees and visualizes. He cannot grasp them until he sees them. The Emergency Council proposes to serve as an intelligence bureau.

For example, how many Negroes know about, and have received aid from the governmental acts which loan money on city property? How many Negroes have been able to refinance the mortgages on their farms? Do the Negro transients in Oklahoma City know that the government has provided subsistence for them? Are Negro corporate interests advised as to the purposes of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation?

Oklahoma

Labor—1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

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Labor—1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Oklahoma

NEGRO TO GET TOWN JOBS IN MERIDIAN

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 20—(CNS)—Meridian, a small town on the Fort Scott & Western railroad, in Logan county, about 40 miles northeast of here, recently "fell into the hands of Negro trustees." Last week a town election was held and the "lily-white" oligarchy which has controlled the village for many years was caught napping.

The white members of its governing board who have held office unmolested for more than three decades, failed to file for election in time and three Negro candidates, John Spann, John Holden and Tessie Flowers, all prominent citizens, having fully complied with the town election laws, got on the official ballot, to the exclusion of the "napping" white trustee, and were duly elected.

John Holden, one of the newly elected members, of the town's governing board, says: "We constitute but 10 per cent of Meridian's population, but we have been deprived of our share in the government for a third of a century. It is our time now."

While there is much agitation and strong resentment and some talk, it appears nothing can be done about it and the new board may elect Negroes to fill all of the village offices.

REFORESTATION WORK OPEN TO NEGROES FOLLOWING DISCRIMINATIVE EFFORTS OF OFFICIALS

INVESTIGATION MADE FOLLOWING REFUSAL TO REGISTER NEGROES AT CITY HEADQUARTERS

Abridged Constitutional Rights Adhered To When Law Is Cited

Openly discriminating against the right of Negroes to register in the Federal Reforestation project, recently created by congress, officials reversed their policy Friday following a conference between Dr. Charles Evans, director of Federal relief in the city, Odis Smith, in charge of unemployment registration, and Roscoe Dunjee, president of the Oklahoma State Branches of the N. A. A. C. P.

Asked Out Of Line.

Notice of what was happening to Negro applicants at the registration headquarters at 409 West California street, was called to the attention of the N. A. A. C. P. when Malcomb Whitby, reporter for the Black Dispatch, reported that Leroy Smith, 323 East Second street, had been asked out of the line when he went to register Friday morning, and that four other Negroes had been told at the same time that "No provision has been made for Negroes to register for this work."

Negro Is Bouncer.

Smith later came to the Black Dispatch office with Whitby and said that Julius Rowan, Negro, was the one who had requested him to get out of the line. Rowan later admitted that he had asked Smith and other Nergoes to leave the line. Smith, however, did not know that Rowan was a Negro until he was later pointed out.

Dunjee immediately took Smith and Whitby in his car and went to the registration headquarters at 409 West California. What happened is best told direct by Editor Dunjee.

No One In Charge.

"When we arrived at the West California avenue address we went in and an attendant came forward and asked what we wanted. I told him that I was desirous of seeing the person in charge. The man replied: 'No one is in charge.' I then said, "This establisnment must be under the supervision of some one and that is the person I wish to see."

"Well, Mr. Smith, the manager, is not here, if that is who you are talking about. But what do you want?" asked the man.

"I do not mind telling you what I want, but I am sure you cannot give me the information which I seek, for you have already told me you are not in charge," I said.

"My mission here is to find out whether you are allowing Negroes to register for the federal reforestation project," I continued.

No Provision For Blacks.

"No, there is no provision being made for Negroes," said the man.

"Would you mind giving me your name?" I asked.

"Walker," said the man.

"Initials please," said I as I began to write his name down.

"What do you want with my initials?" asked the man as he began to raise his voice. The men standing around began to gather closer.

"Well, there needn't be any mystery as to why I have asked for your initials. I run a paper and when I publish a story next week about this situation, I want to be able to name the man and give his initials, who said that Negroes were not being accepted for this government work.

"Would you mind giving me the offiial relationship you sustain to this office?" I persisted.

"I do just what I'm doing now," said the man, now apparently extremely angry.

"I know," I continued, "but you are the assistant to the manager or clerk, and I seek information because I want to be factual when I write my article," said I.

Position Was Talking.

"I do just what I'm doing now all the time and that's my position," said Walker. "Furthermore, what's a man going to do when he gets orders from headquarters not to register Negroes?"

"What headquarters gave you such an order?" we inquired.

"Well, we got 'em, and if you want to know where to register, go on down to 517 West Main street that's where you register.

Wrong Place Again.

We drove to 517 West Main. I told Leroy to go ahead and tell the man he wanted to register.

"Hello, boys," said the man. "What do you want?"

Leroy told him, and then the man asked him his address, which Leroy gave as 323 East Second.

"Why you live in town," said the man. "Do all you boys live in town?" We all agreed that we lived in the city. "We only register those who live out in the rural districts here. If you city folk want to register you will have to go down to 15 South Hudson. Leroy led out, going ahead and telling the man he wanted to register.

Wrong Place Again.

"Why you do not register here. You register around at 409. The registrants are checked back to us after they register around there."

"Gentlemen, this is getting very interesting," I said. "About 30 minutes ago we were around at 409 West California. We were told there to go to 517 West Main, and at that address they told us to come here. You are now sending us back to the point from which we started."

Trail Gets Hot.

The man looked a little crestfallen and guilty of something when we had finished the statement. He appeared as though he wanted to say something but could not find the proper and adequate thing to say. In a moment or two he said: "Why not wait a few minutes. Dr. Evans will be here and you can have a talk with him.

We waited. In about ten minutes Dr. Charles Evans, director of the relief work, drove up with Odis Smith, who has charge of the registration at 409 West California. He walked directly into his office where I followed.

"Dr. Evans, I want to ask you a question," I said after I had introduced myself.

He had picked up the telephon but set it down and turned facing me.

"I understand that Negroes are being denied the right to register in the federal project. Is that true?"

"No, I don't thing so. I don't think there could be any rule which would discriminate against colored people," he said. "This is government work and the government does not discriminate."

Could Not Believe Truth.

"Yes, but I have a young man outside this enclosure who was informed today, along with four other Negroes, that there was no provision made in this work for Negroes."

"I do not think that could be true," said Dr. Evans.

Just at that time Mr. Smith walked in.

"Smith, what regulations do we have on Negroes registering for this reforestation work?" asked Dr. Evans.

Says Jews Are Apart Just Like Negroes

NEW YORK, May 4.—(ANP)—Critics of th Negro who constantly bemoan the fact that all Negroes never agree on any one issue, even in the face of calamity, and who point to the Jew as evidence of a race which never fails to cooperate and reap the fruits of cooperation, may find an eye-opener in a recent letter from Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, one of the leading Jews of the world, to Dr. William Pickens. Mr. Pickens, as contributing editor of the Associated Negro Press, had written an opinion in which he praised the manner in which Jews rallied to one another's help in an emergency.

In his letter, Rabbi Wise wrote:

"It is very good of you to send me that material (Mr. Pickens' comment) and I am most grateful. It is superbly done. I am glad that someone imagines that we Jews stand and fight together. The truth is that we do not. Even today, in the presence of this overwhelming calamity, Jews are hopelessly divided. But I do not mean to burden you with our woes, but to thank you with all my heart for that characteristically powerful and noble word."

Hit Pay Dirt.

"There's no provision made for Negroes in this registration and we do not allow them to register."

"I think, Mr. Smith, that you will find you are in error on this subject. For your information I would like to say that Congressman Oscar DePriest held up this bill in the national legislature until a proviso had been inserted in the bill which provides: 'No discrimination shall be made on account of race, color, creed or politics.'"

Must Register Everybody.

"I don't think that is in the bill," Smith countered, "but wait a minute; I'll call Scrigging at the capitol."

"Take everybody," shouted Scriggins (whoever he is) when Mr. Smith had gotten him on the line Scroggins really has some voice because his answer could be heard by Dr. Evans and I.

"I guess you must be right," said Smith as he put the receiver down

"I know I'm right," I replied.

What Regulations Say.

"Mr. Smith, do you happen to have your printed regulations governing this matter at hand?" I said.

"They are over to the other office," he said.

"Would you mind our reading them together for a few minutes?" I asked.

"No," he said; "come on out this way and we will look them over."

We went out the back door and entered the rear of 409 California. As we approached the front, I saw ahead of me the man with whom I had my first conversation—the fellow who had gotten angry.

Just before I had passed through the door going into Mr. Smith's office, this fellow shoved past me. We had come up from the rear. He stepped between Mr. Smith and me exclaiming, "I want to be in here a while."

Turning and pointing an accusing finger at me he, i na raised voice, said to Mr. Smith: "This fellow came in here a while ago asking a lot of questions and wanting to know whether Negroes were being registered."

"Well, he had a right to ask questions if he wanted too," said Mr. Smith as he sat down.

"Well, I - - -" He never got any further in his statement.

"Go ahead on out. Sit down, Mr. Dunjee," said Mr. Smith.

We went through the regulations and when we came to the section regarding discrimination Smith said he had read the regulations four times, but had not seen this particular paragraph.

Mr. Smith immediately said that he would at once start to registering all Negroes who applied. While a large number have since registered up to the time of writing this article (Wednesday) none of the Negroes have been called to service.

This story is written to show how difficult it is for a Negro to get his plain and obvious rights, even when the law expressly defines a narrow path down which administration shall tread.

Negroes Shipped To Fort Sill Camp

Forest Camps To Get Logan County Recruits

Oklahoma's forest reserves probably saw the first bronzed faces when Negro recruits from Logan county converged on the Post Office steps, Oklahoma City, Monday and received their orders to report for training at Fort Sill.

So far as is known, none of the Oklahoma City applicants have received notice of their selection for service. but the Logan county group who arrived here and are now at Fort Sill, will probably break the ice so that others can more easily enter. Any type of Negro unit will ,of course, make it possible for the enlargement of this first group.

"I want to urge every jobless Negro within the age limit set by the government to go to the federal unemployment agency in his community and register for work in the government's reforestation project," said Roscoe Dunjee, state president of the N. A. A. C. P. branches, in discussing the matter.

Dunjee said that even though Congressman DePriest had a clause inserted in the bill providing that there would be no discrimination on account of race, unless the men in the various communities went out in large numbers and offered to register and insist upon being given this opportunity, this vast government project would be lost to Negro labor. Dunjee pointed out that the important thing was to get on the rolls of the unemployed because those who had been on these lists for a long time were receiving preference.

There follows the list of the Negroes who were shipped to Fort Sill Monday: C. H. Elliott, Leon Broomfield, Joseph Sullivan, Louie Ballard, Beaver Bush and Thomas Jones. all of Guthrie; Geo. Jackson, Billy Watson, John Burton, E. L. Ballard, E. L. Jones and Ceame Hills, Langston.

CONOCO GAS CO. EMPLOYS RACE MAN HERE

Appointment of Okla. Man in Promotion Dept. Cited Here.

LOCAL SALESMAN HAS FINE RECORD

Wm. Renfroe at 24th and Guilford Station.

The appointmtnt of Dudley B. Luck to the public relations and marketing division of the Continental Oil Company in Ponca City, Oklahoma, brought to light this week the employment of William Renfroe of this city by the same company here.

Mr. Renfroe is employed at Station No. 3 operated by the Continental Oil Company at 24th Street and Guilford Avenue as a service station salesman.

Increases Business

At the station where Mr. Renfroe is detailed it was learned that his employment is held responsible for much of the increase in colored patronage and his record as a salesman stands high with the company.

The employment of Mr. Luck in Oklahoma in the promotional department of the company is regarded as an experiment and has been hailed in Oklahoma papers as marking the opening of new avenues into the executive departments of large oil companies.

Asked at the local office whether the same might be tried here the officials declared that their appointments in this branch office were made from the main office in New York.

It was pointed out to local employees by the AFRO that the success of Mr. Renfroe gave all indications that the employment of more colored in colored neighborhods would be profitable and that the employment of colored in their promotional departments would increase the business of the company.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

American Store Names Colored Man Manager

Linwood Nelson, First to Be Given Charge of Store in this City

By LEON TAYLOR

In an effort to show their appreciation for his loyalty, honesty, and efficiency, the American Stores Company has elevated Linwood Nelson, Jr., 21-year-old Negro, to the position as manager of their store at 22nd and Ridge ave.

Not only is Mr. Nelson the first of his race to be made a manager in an American Store but according to the records of the company he is the youngest man that has ever attained this position.

Mr. Nelson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Linwood Nelson and lives with his parents at 2106 Master st. He was born in Philadelphia and attended Central High School, where he was an honor student.

He then obtained a position as third man in his present store. In six months he received his first promotion and after serving in this position faithfully for nearly two years he was placed in complete charge of the store.

Mr. Nelson's appointment became official last Monday and he immediately took up his new duties. In a statement to the press, Mr. Nelson said, "I want to thank the people for their support in the past and I trust that they will continue to support me. This appointment was a surprise to me as there has been no outside influence on the company to secure this position for me. And I know that with the support of my friends I will verify the trust that this company has placed in me."

Other Negroes employed in the store are Lewis Brantley, 2032 N. 21st st., and Kenneth Matthews, 2205 Jefferson st.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

AUG 27 1933

NRA SQUARE DEAL AIM OF NEGROES

Race Leaders Form 'Brain Trust' to Guard Against Unfair Codes

POLITICAL AIMS BARED

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

In an effort to aid Negroes in securing a square deal under the various NRA codes, a group of Negro leaders have banded themselves into a "brain-trust" of their own. Led by the Negro Industrial League, the only organization which has been working in interest of Negroes during the hearings on the many codes, the committee has set out, with the aid of a battery of research workers, to compile data to be presented in the interest of Negro labor when the Washington hearings are resumed.

According to John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Negro Industrial League, continued complaints, to effect that Negroes are suffering sorely from proscription and because their peculiar positions have not been adequately covered by most of the provisions, made it necessary that some special group function in their behalf. The executive added that the committee's main object is to act as mediator between NRA officials and members of the group affected by the new rulings.

The group is headed by Dr. George E. Haynes, of the Federal Council of Churches, as chairman; John P. Davis, secretary; Miss Nannie Helen Burroughs, president of the National Training School, representing the women of the Baptist denomination; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, of the Industrial League; Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, representing the African Methodist Episcopal Church; C. C. Spaulding president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company Eugene Kinckle Jones, director of the National Urban League; Major Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; J. Finley Wilson, head of the Negro Elks, and former United States District Attorney Frank Adams, representing the National Bar Association.

A number of white persons have also pledged their support of the committee. Among these are John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, and Miss Mary Van Kleeck, of the Russell Sage Foundation. Both have been very active in the group's behalf and will accompany the committee during a conference with Secretary of Labor Perkins on September 1, when various phases of the program affecting Negroes will be discussed.

* * *

Push School Board Fight

In Philadelphia, a new wave of interest in behalf of the election of a Negro to the Board of Education was witnessed as a vacancy occurred, due to the death of the board's president. As early as Friday, organizations which have been actively interested in a poll of the candidates for the Common Pleas Courts as to their opinions concerning a Negro member on the board, were renewing their efforts. And while no one person has been definitely named in the latest resolutions, it is generally thought that Dr. John P. Turner will be offered.

The police surgeon's name has been connected with the group's representation in that body for a number of years, and it is definitely known he has the strong support of Judge Harry S. McDevitt. In a recent speech made before a Negro audience, Judge Raymond MacNeille also said he believed a Negro should be on the board and that he would vote for an eligible person when the opportunity was afforded.

Dr. Turner, who is chief surgeon of the Frederick Douglass Hospital, is also a former president of the National Medical Association, a former physician of the public school system and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Cheyney State Teachers College. He has practiced in Philadelphia for twenty-five years.

* * *

Democrat Groups United

In politics, the Democrats moved to strengthen their position by handing over the baton of power as far as Negroes are concerned, to Dr. J. Max Barber, with instructions to build a formidable Negro organization to face the Vare forces in September and November.

Dr. Barber's first move was to combine all of the various Democratic groups in the city under the Allied Roosevelt Clubs with himself in the lead role. He said that his following has been promised endorsement for any person whom they choose to support for magistrate, but added that so far no one of the four indorsed Negro candidates has been selected.

It is thought, however, that since one of the registered candidates must get the support that the Democrats will line up behind Edward W. Henry, who now holds the position, but will be opposed by the Vare lines in the primaries. The organization has slated the veteran Negro attorney, John C. Asbury leader of the Thirtieth Ward, for the Henry seat. The other candidates are Linton C. Fisher, Earnest Wright and Mrs. Rosa J. Satterwaite.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

SEP 19 1933

LARGER FIELD SEEN FOR NEGRO WORKERS

W. L. Hopkins, Convention Speaker, Sounds Optimistic Note.

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY

Negroes will be employed in much larger numbers in industries and businesses in this city in the next few years, according to Wayne L. Hopkins, executive secretary of the Armstrong Association.

Hopkins was the principal speaker at the second day's mass-meeting of the seventieth anniversary celebration of Negro progress, held at Shiloh Baptist Church, Lombard st. near 10th.

Prior to the meeting an automobile parade was staged by hundreds of Negroes from 21st st. and the Parkway to the church. They stopped at City Hall and were welcomed by Mayor Moore. The Mayor pledged his support to the Negro for the next two years of his administration.

Thousands of Negroes have migrated into this city since the beginning of the World War, Hopkins said. They not only bettered their own position, but proved valuable assets to the Philadelphia industrial and commercial world.

He said there are 120,000 employable Negroes here, 76,000 men and 42,000 women, but that 60 percent of them are out of work at this time. On the other hand, according to Hopkins, 52 percent of the general population, which is employable, is out of work. No study, as yet, has been made of the employment gained by Negroes in this city through the national recovery act.

Rabbi William H. Fineshriber, another speaker, declared that the Negro has made a very definite contribution to civilization in the realms of poetry, art and music. He said the Negro preacher has given the world a lyric style of preaching not surpassed by any other race.

The week's activities are to celebrate President Abraham Lincoln's proclamation, which set at liberty 4,000,000 Negroes held as slaves in this country.

Historical religious records of the Negro will be discussed today by Robert W. Bagnall, at St. Thomas Episcopal Church, 12th st. below Walnut. Demonstrations will be held at various churches throughout the week. Friday night, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and Congressman Oscar De Priest, of Chicago, will speak at the closing meeting at Convention Hall.

Labor-1933

Pennsylvania

Occupation, Wages, etc.

CARNEGIE STEEL CO. LETS OUT MEN

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Many workers were found among the group that was cut adrift from the Carnegie Steel Company here last Friday in a weeding out process.

Men in their latter fifties and early sixties who would not have the allotted time for a pension when they reached the age of 65, were relieved of their checks last week.

Many of the men dismissed were men who came into the steel area during the early migrations northward. Most of them are heavily in debt, buying homes and the like, since they were not able to enjoy the big salaries that those who were there ahead of them.

No provision has been made by the company for the men who were set adrift, and most of them are in destitute circumstances since they have been working but very little in the last six months.

STEEL INDUSTRY'S DISTRIBUTION IS GREAT PROBLEM

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 21. — The loss of markets through economic conditions and the inroads of competing materials have aroused the Steel Industry to serious consideration of its distribution problem, according to John F. Kelly, Managing Director of the Asociation of Iron and Steel Electrical Engineers.

The first industry-wide action in the search for new markets, new outlets and new applications in the use of steel has been taken by the Asociation of Iron & Steel Electrical Engineers in its campaign for new uses for steel, reaching into every steel plant of the country and it is expected that despite the handicap of present economic conditions, beneficial results will soon be evident.

'The campaign to promote new use for steel is the contribution of the Association of Iron & Steel Electrical Engineers to the Steel Industry's greatest problem,' said Mr. Kelly. 'In this effort, workers, regardles of position, are being urged to search for new possibilities and report them to the Association of Iron & Steel Electrical Engineers through the Association members in the various plants who are expected to head up the campaign activities in their respective plants. Prizes have been offered and will be awarded, shortly after the close of the movement on May 15th on the basis of the practicability, utility and economical use of the product suggested, by a committee of leaders in the Industry."

'The past year, due to economic conditions, has not been as productive in engineering developments as in our former prosperous years," declared Mr. Kelly, in a statement issued recently.

Continuing, he said:

"The depressed conditions in the past two years, however, awakened the Steel Industry to the fact that they are entering a new era in methods of production and distribution.

"In the past prosperous years, the Steel Industry has had as its motto: Greater Tonnages, Reduced Costs. They have achieved this objective and the resulting benefits have been passed on to the consumer.

"To secure greater tonnages, the Industry built larger blast furnaces, larger size open hearths, heavier and heavier mills. To reduce costs, steel manufacturers purchased the latest and most modern equipment; they electrified their plants, they organized and re-organized their operating personnel; they cut wastes; they worked night and day within their plants upon improvements to produce more steel at lesser cost.

"The Steel Industry did all these things, but they neglected to use the some energy, the same foresight outside the plant that they had used inside. They overlooked the need to educate the population of the United States in the uses of Steel. In the main, they disregarded the development of new markets, new outlets for steel. They lived in the belief that the consumption of steel would, with1 ut help or asistance, grow in proportion to the population and to he expansion of other lines of endeavor. In this belief they were mistaken because they apparently did not consider the extension of activities of other industries with es were built of concrete, roofs other competitve materials. Brdgwer built of tile and slate and now structural aluminum beams are being considered as a substitute for steel, that utility of the material has been sacrifiec for ornamentation.

"The Steel Industry is tuned up to produce 71,000,000 ingot tons and their distribution forces are not organized to market this tonnage. T8his situation demands speedy and intelligent action and a reorganization of distributtion departments on the same intensive scale used in rebuilding production departments. The production problem, generoliy speakng, is well [illegible] to solution and the Industry's efforts should now be turned to its greatest task — distribution. Briefly, methods of distribution that existed in the past must be scrapped and distribution organized under scientifice and engineering lines that will produce Demand Appeal' for steel.

"Realizing that one should never tear down what he cannot build better and that the Industry's present need is great distribution, the Association of Iron & Steel Electrical Engineers is sponsoring a campaign to develop new uses for steel, the success of which depends upon the activities of not only Association members, who represent an aggressive constructive group in the Industry, but also all others of the great army of steel workers regardless of position. It would be helpful to our Industry to look to the handling of this problem by the automotive and non-ferrous industries. Both have developed and continue to develop their markets by contacting, through various agencies and media, the population of the United States. Much can be learned from such an examination.

"The Steel Industry has solved an hohr a dephty sheriff from difficult problems in the past and this knowledge offers confidence in meeting this newer task and opportunity — Distribution."

Negro Worker Framed by Relief Agent; Unemployed Worker Clears Him in Trial

Packed Mass Meeting Holds Public Trial, Finds Negro Innocent of Frame-Up Demands Removal of Detective

BROWNSVILLE, Pa. — Over 300 Negro and white unemployed demanded the removal of Red Baer, the railroad detective, who is relief agent in this area. Thursday night Monongahela Hall on High Street was packed to overflowing. A mass public trial was held and Red Baer and Squire Trotter, who were publicly challenged to appear and back up the charges of aggravated assault and battery on which they frame up an unemployed Negro worker, did not show up.

Witnesses from the audience, who witnessed the cowardly and brutal attack by the relief agent on the Negro worker, testified before the hundreds of workers how they saw Red Baer jump ffrom a coal truck on Dan Bodals and punch and kick him when he had thrown the worker down.

Mr. Vance Cotton, the partner of Mr. Baer on relief distribution, a local lawyer, took up the case for Red Baer, and tried to clear Red Baer of the guilt by lying that the Negro worker was stealing coal, and that he swore at Red Baer. Cotton could produce no witnesses to back up his lies.

Borich of the National Miners Union exposed the frame-up on this worker, and the bad relief system, and brutes who are in charge of it.

The decision of the audience was to demand the freedom for Boxdale and the removal of Red Baer. The "Brownsville Telegraph," a Republican paper, kept the decision of the audience from its write up.

The resolution declares Dan Boxdale innocent, condemns the postponment of the hearing, brands the charges as a frame-up for the purpose of intimidating the Brownsville worker, demands the removal of Red Baer and the freedom of Boxdale, and says: "We call upon the workers to carry on the campaign started by the I. L. D. to force the authorities to free the jailed worker and provide for a better relief system.

Beauty Parlor Bill Is Signed By Gov. Pinchot

Law is Expected to Do Away With Cheap Girl Labor

Harrisburg, Pa.

The Beautician's Profession has finally been raised to a new level upon a bulwark of rules laid down by the "Beauty Parlor Bill", House Bill No. 534 which has been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. It will become effective January 1st, 1934. This is the first time that the State of Pennsylvania has undertaken to regulate beauty culture, and it is the 29th State to do so.

Some of the newlaws, in brief, are as follows: 1. All prospective beauticians must take a course of not less than six months day school or one year night school. 2. All present beauticians must be licensed by the first of the year. 3. Canvassing for beauty culture work from house to house is prohibited. 4. The License of anyone using a room occupied by a beauty culture shop for residential purposes will be revoked. 5. Diplomas, medals and racket schools will be closed at once and carefully guarded against in the future. 6. Students will not be permitted to work upon the public for pay. Therefore schools will be taken out of competition with shops. Present students will be given credit for their studies. 7. There are stringent regulations governing sanitation.

Cheap Labor Has Been Used

The effects of the new legislation will not of course be felt at once but slowly but surely the conditions in the field will improve. The most vicious prac-

tice heretofore encountered which will be completely wiped out by this legislation, is that of racketeering in young girls, who are taken in to be "taught" the occupation, but who are instead used as cheap labor under most appalling conditions.

J. Myron Monigan, Attorney for the Cosmeticians and Hair Artists Association of Pennsylvania, according to his statement, is commissioned to keep in touch with the Department at Harrisburg and see that the Act is properly enforced. The legislation was sponsored by the Association just mentioned and other legitimate organizations. In addition to properly protecting the public the act protects the industry and keeps up the standards of working conditions and wages for the thousands of women engaged in the occupation.

Work Seems Fun to Men at Camp No. 56

'Conditions and morale are much better at the colored camp than they are at the camp for whites", said Miss Ellen S. Britton, of the Women's International League for Peace, when interviewed concerning her recent trip to two of the Forest Conservation camps in Pennsylvania. The camps visited by Miss Britton were a camp for whites and the colored C. C. C. Camp No. 56, in Mifflin county about ten miles from Mt. Union. Both of these camps are in the center southern portion of the state. There are about 200 camps in the state.

Miss Britton attributed this condition to two things. One, the fact that the Negroes had probably been trained to do manual work, and the other, the difference between the officers in charge.

Need Games Equipment

At the colored camp the chief is an army staff officer who appears to be greatly interested in the welfare of his charges. Not only has he tried to make conditions at the camp as pleasant as possible but he is trying to get people ing the surrounding towns to participate in activities that might make the men happier. Already a colored church in Mt. Union has prepared to hold church services at the camp and the minister is doing fine work creating good-will towards the men. The men themselves have organized quartettes and other teams and groups with which to amuse themselves. Their ages are from 18 to 25. However they are greatly handicapped by the lack of musical instruments, games and sports equipment and other recreational aids. The camp has been allowed $117.00 for recreational work.

Provision is being made at the camp for trained Y. M. C. A. men, who though unemployed and in the same class as the other men, are being allowed to carry on the work for which they have been prepared.

Six Deserters Out of 200 Men

The men themselves are in very good spirits, though they were a bit downhearted on their arrival at the camp in a rainstorm. In fact it rained during nine of the first ten days. However, after getting started to building the camp and making things liveable they did not have much chance to mope. There have been only six deserters out of the corps of almost 200 and two of the deserters have written for permission to return. The captain granted their request but told them they would have to come back the same way they left, by hitchhiking. Their only punishment will be the "docking" of their pay for the days which they were absent.

Work Seems Fun to Men

The men consider the work which they are doing to be great fun and take much interest in the activities assigned through the camp and much of their spare time is spent in taking care of the gardens in which they take great pride. The government allows twenty-eight cents a day for meals, consequently the men are very well fed. Doctors who are detailed to take care of the corps' health report that the condition of the men is very good and a great improvement over their health at the time of their arrival.

No military tactics of any kind are approved, though at the white camp, the offcer drills the men. In the Mt. Union Camp the various signals and calls are sounded by bell. No bugles are used. The officers are designated by such titles as "Foreman", etc.

Receive Forestry Training

The Corps receives its forestry training from members of the Forestry Corps in that district. A certain number of men are requisitioned by the Forestry officer each day to go to a certain part of the district to do certain work. Other than this the Forestry officer has no authority over the men.

When Miss Britton asked one of the officers of the possibilities if the camps are kept open during the winter, she was told that the men could be made very comfortable and that there wes work enough to give them jobs indefinitely.

Officer Indifferent at White Camp

At the white camp, Miss Britton found the officer quite indifferent to the objects of the experiment. Here she found that the men were not as well thought of in the surrounding town as the colored camp was. There were few recreational facilities and no more in sight. The men did not know what to do, being totally unused to manual labor. Here she found the morale much lower than at the camp for Negroes.

Miss Britton cited the fact that Negroes should show the same interest in these camps as in war-time. She said that those who lived near the camps should try to do all they could to help the men and those who were not near camps might send any articles or material that may be helpful. Chiefly needed are musical instruments, sport equipment, books, newspapers and magazines.

TOP—Building a food storage vault (?), a pit lined with stone and covered with earth. This mages an excellent natural refrigerator, in which food keeps well.
MIDDLE—A rock garden with perennials is already well established, although the camp is but ten days old.
BOTTOM--The men sleep in tents, 18 cots to a tent with a stone wall between each tent. Here a group of the forest "soldiers" is seen, with tent background.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CAMP NO. 56

Labor - 1933

South Carolina

Occupation, Wages, etc.

REIGN OF TERROR IS THREAT OF WHITE FARMERS

Negroes Attracted By Better Paying Federal Relief Jobs

9-30-33

Special to Journal and Guide

FLORENCE, S. C.—A cry for blood, threats to take to the red-shirts and the reign of terror of 1876, to take things in their own hands, and to beat fear into the hearts of Negro farm laborers, were made here all last week, and are still being made, by white farmers who claim that their colored help are refusing to pick cotton and are working on relief projects, paid for by Federal money, at the rate of 30 cents an hour.

These echoes of the days when the Ku Klux Klan was at its worst first took corporate form when a meeting was called in Kingstree by Williamsburg County Farmers Saturday, September 17, to demand that Federal relief among farm labor be stopped until crops are harvested.

Want Negro In Place

It was not a meeting where Reason was on her high pedestal; it was a gathering where the entire theme was to keep the Negro in his old place. Every step along the point it was emphasized that "we know what the Negro wants," and "these n....are not any worse off now than they were ten years ago," and "the social workers ought to ask us what our farm hands need, instead of going and asking them."

The meeting was so heated and bitter that one could almost take hold of the bitterness—but, as usual, at least one Negro was within hearing distance of all that went on.

The farmers declared that their crops were rotting while Negroes who "live in our houses, burn our wood, and expect us to furnish them during lean periods sit in the shade living on the 30 cents an hour which the government relief pays." Farmhands make under $1 and as low as 40 cents a day.

Relief Agent Present

G. W. Green, county administrator for the emergency relief, was present, and was literally bombarded by the demands, complaints, and threats of the remnants of the landed aristocracy.

A motion by one farmer requesting Mr. Green to withdraw R. F. C. workers in the county until December 1, was carried almost unanimously, but Mr. Green told the gathering that he could do nothing but would report to his superiors. He explained that the entire project was under Federal jurisdiction.

J. J. M. Graham, Sr., white, who presided, called upon Mr. Green to make it plain to his superiors that "the people of Williamsburg County have stood all they can stand and they have no intention of submitting to anything else."

To Appeal To Roosevelt

"If Mr. Miller, the state administrator, cannot relieve us," he declared, "we expect to take our troubles to President Roosevelt himself in the belief that the President does not wish to force the people here to accept relief that may cause bloodshed.

"Our people are Southern people. They have been raised with Negroes. They know how to treat them and they don't want any dictation concerning their labor.

"This method of relief is an outrage on civilization," he waxed eloquent; "it is an outrage to be handing out aid to strapping Negro men and women when they ought to be in the cotton fields.

Harvests Own Hay

"I've never seen anything like it before!" he declared. "Big strong Negro men loafing around in the shade all week waiting for their tickets' while I have to get in the field and harvest my own hay!"

This speech gave stimulus to the farmers in the gathering who repeated what the presiding officer had said, and then went on to explain that one of the "sins" of the Federal administration was the practice of having investigators ride past "our houses and go straight to seek out the Negroes who apply for relief. We know the circumstances of our Negroes; nobody is in need in this county."

One related how his hands had asked for more pay and how he told them that he could not pay more than forty cents a hundred pounds for picking cotton until cotton went to over 10 cents; then he added:

"But I told them n..... 'let me tell you if you expect the government to give you 40 acres and a mule, you'll have to use it on the road.'"

He claimed the workers went back to the field.

Recalls 'Red Shirts"

Walter Wilson told how he had ridden with "Red Shirts" when he was 14 and asserted that he was ready to do it again.

After "demanding" that the whites be given the right to put their o. k. on all applications for relief coming from their farm hands, the gathering, on the other hand, voted down a proposal coming from the county emergency administrator which would have given them a semblance of these demands.

Mr. Green, the administrator, suggested that cards be printed which each farmer would be asked to sign saying whether or not Negroes on his place applying for aid really were in need. The opposition to this plan was wholesale, and those taking the floor said "it could not be put into operation satisfactorily due to the peculiar characteristics of farm laborers."

Want Temporary Cessation

What the farmers wanted, declared several speakers, is a cessation of Federal relief "for the time being." It seems that the whites really want Federal relief in the county, but they only want it when they can control it and in divers ways get it in their own pockets.

Chairman Graham again put in his views and scored the social workers who ask the Negroes the stock question: "What have you?"

"Did you ever find a Negro who has all he wants?" he thundered.

W. J. Cooper, manager of the Cooper Brothers mercantile and agricultural company, said he was convinced that "Negroes have as much as they are used to, even though they may not have all that the relief workers think they should have."

The argument about the alleged difficulty of getting Negro farm hands was tied up and ended with a discussion of the price of cotton and with a telegram to President Roosevelt urging him "to take immediate action to raise the price of cotton to fifteen cents."

In connection with this latter move, nightriders have been making their rounds destroying the cotton of those farmers who have been too slow ploughing under a part of their acreage in keeping with the Federal demands, or who have refused to sign government reduction contracts.

Extra highway patrolmen have been ordered to the excited section, and warnings of counter attack and inevitable bloodshed have put the governor's office on the qui vive. Several arrests have been made.

South Carolina

Labor - 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 23, 1933

The More Independent Counties

In the allotment of a "tentative quota" of 49,500 jobs for South Carolina "increased more nearly to meet employment demands," Sumter county, with 45,902 inhabitants, gets 496, which is roundly one job for 92.5 of population. Of Sumter's population 30,974 are colored.

Of the forty-six counties Sumter is receiving proportionately the smallest number of these "jobs." Sumter is an agricultural county with a city of 11,780 inhabitants.

Inferring from these figures, Sumter county is more able to stand on its feet without the assistance of the federal government than is any other county.

It is the FOREMOST county in the art of taking care of itself and asking few favors.

Next and close to Sumter is a county that, because of its former isolation for lack of railroads, was known as "The Independent Republic of Horry." It is living true to its old nickname.

Only 436 jobs go to Horry with its 39,376 people, most of them small farmers and 29,766 of them white. Only one person in 90.3 of the Horry folk is getting one of these jobs from the federal government.

In these days of depression, is it not the due of Sumter and Horry to say that they are the counties of South Carolina in which a man is surest of a livelihood without receiving governmental aid?

Sumter and Horry in the clamor for help from Washington seem to need least help from the national treasury.

In the widespread advertisement of wretchedness and destitution and competition in "putting up a poor mouth," Sumter and Horry in South Carolina are the worst beaten of the forty-six counties. Is not something wrong with their publicity departments?

Marion, Laurens, Marlboro, Darlington, and Anderson are other counties whose conditions are apparently not desperate. Comparatively, they are receiving little.

Of the counties to which are alloted a job for one in seventeen or twenty or forty of population, we shall not speak.

The signs are that in the counties named is much private employment for the people in them, that unemployment at any rate is not the scourge that it is in most of the counties.

We advertise these counties that are more nearly able to stand on their feet than are others and, therefore, as especially desirable places of residence.

Or, can it be that they receive small allotments because they do not yet know how to weep and wail?

Labor-1933

South Carolina

Occupation, Wages, etc.

MESSENGER

Charleston, S. C.

AUG 26

THE NEGRO AND THE N. R. A

We are at a point in our political existence, once more when instead of clamor and repugnance we should as never before, work where work can be found and await developments of the N.R.A. The attitude of certain sections toward the Negro as a factor in National Recovery is a pretty fair show of their attainment along all lines, as well as their concept of the aggregated intention of the mighty effort put forth to help the country at large. Anybody ought be able to see that all dollars made are made to be spent for life necessities and the color of the skin subtract not from its value. A truthful public, in a business way will secretly gloat over a competence or fortune amasted from in-doing the Negro in every possible way even by elasticity of law.

However, the argument just now is to remain quiescert while the creators of the spoil in their ambition to get it all to the exclusion of the Negro, do not throw themselves into turmoil and loss that will prove a business statement forever.

Whoever won a race by cross-cutting the hindmost rival! When can white America or any part thereof put success into its business by color route, 100 cents is but 100 cent whether it be handled by black or white finger.

I have often wandered by what line of thought does white people reach the conclusion that black people are not susceptible to needs of life! And if given the mean's will live as anybody else lives Since the whites does the business largely of the country, their expansion and business success owe the Negro, at least, a small debt of gratitude.

If no other sense than that of the duty of self-improvement existed the upper group should treat the lower square For tall oaks from little acorn's grow.

NEGRO AS HE SHOULD BE BUT—

There is in the Negro secretly placed, a desire to be good and virtuous. A something approved of by his better nature that is constantly warring against the impulse of his surroundings. Like the caged animal seeking release battling for bar of least resistance. Failing to find it, his attention is fixed on the diverson of another, however adverse to the will that should rule. Whether this is true of the Negro in Africa is debatable but undisputably true of us Americans. We do not go far enough in the essentials of life to map our courses as an independent people charged with the working out of their destiny appointed, but what the other race does or has done is the way to get there. This assumption has not only upset the best that is in us morally, but having travelled that trail before, and not too far away now, our Nordic neighbor put a ban on the trail and if to the end you come ostracism, crime and imprisonment.

In our jumping at conclusion, to obtain our desires as a group we keep alive the folly of the woman who, in need of a husband went, as she had been told in the wilderness to pray. Kneeling down with eyes closed and heart atune, while her mind ran riot with possibilities she cried out in earnestess with fervor: "Do Lord! Send me a man!" To which a hoot Owl in its nightly call, replied Whoo! Whoo! Whoa" Believing this an answer to prayer, she jumped to her feet—saying, "anything Lord so its a man!"

In our struggle to survive, having gone so far into the shambles of other people's ignorance and vision, we hear the owl of enchanted expectation and blandly jump up to say anything Lord, so its a D—!"

York, S. C. Enquirer
September 8, 1933

NEGROES JOIN NRA ARMY

Enthusiastic Meeting Votes Unanimously to Follow Blue Eagle.

EXPLAINED BY CAMPAIGN OFFICERS

Wesleyan Methodist Church Is Filled With Mass Meeting of All Churches and Organizations of That Race, All Eager to Be Told What to Do and How.

With the singing of America heartily, and of spirituals belonging to religious fervor, the negroes of Yorkville joined the NRA 100 per cent.

At their mass meeting, when asked how many would sign the consumers pledge cards, every person in the crowded auditorium arose but one man—and he got up later to explain that he considered that foolish question No. 187,683, because the negro has always hurried to the front whenever his country sounded the call for war, on an enemy nation, or to oust an economic depression.

The meeting was almost spontaneous, and was arranged by Major J. C. Gibbes, pastor of Wesleyan church, because his people were anxious for information about the NRA. It was explained to them in detail by Chairman Moss, of the campaign committee here.

All churches and organizations of colored people united in the meeting which was held in the Wesleyan church for the convenience of all.

Everybody Has His Part In It.

"President Roosevelt has been fighting the battle of his life, and a war against depression greater than the World war," Chairman Moss said in the beginning of his address.

He went on to say that the president has divided the work of this war among all the people according to their several stations and capacities—lawyers, doctors, business men, skilled and common labor, newspapers and all must work at it if it is to succeed. He then explained in detail the methods of the campaign for the NRA.

His audience was very attentive and appreciative throughout the short, but lucid speech of Mr. Moss. The campaign chairman thanked Major Gibbes for the excellent cooperation the commander of the negro division and his aides have been rendering.

Brings the Objective Home.

Carl H. Hart, secretary of the campaign committee made a strong talk for the NRA in a familiar style calling by name several men in his audience. His theme was that the benefits of the NRA extend indirectly throughout the population, and are not limited to the wage earner.

"I want you all to get jobs, so you'll pay me," Secretary Hart said once, "and so you'll have money enough to pay for all you need. But you needn't think this is any Christmas tree."

He went on to explain that the benefits of NRA can not all come at once and immediately, but it will take time to work out. Once when he said it took God seven days to make the world, he was instantly corrected from the audience. And Mr. Hart drove home one phase of the movement for NRA when he said:

"You'd better not sign it at all, than to sign it and then lie about it."

They Were Interested.

In answer to questions, Chairman Moss told the audience that domestic service does not come directly under any NRA code, as regards wages, and Secretary Hart reiterated that NRA succeeding will give white folks more money and enable them to keep servants they otherwise would have to discharge.

Everybody in the church showed keen interest in the NRA and its functions, and Major J. C. Gibbes said toward the close of the meeting:

"I am positive that we are going forward by leaps and bounds to carry out this NRA in spirit as well as in letter."

Colonel Walter Barr was called on for a little talk, and his theme was that all big things come out of cooperation among many little things, taking for his text a gigantic pumpkin in the chancel with the speakers and a big NRA sign over it.

"We're 100 per cent with you," said Rev. D. E. Thompson, of Zion church, at the end of the meeting, while explaining why he had remained seated on the call for all agreeing to support the Blue Eagle to rise.

Was Full of Fervor.

Major J. C. Gibbes presided over the meeting in his own church, and Rev. I. C. Colvin, of the colored Baptist church, read the psalm. Then Major Gibbes turned the meeting over to Secretary Carl H. Hart to be master of ceremonies.

An excellent choir sang and led the audience in singing "America," at the opening of the meeting. Between the speeches, and at other intervals in the proceedings, the entire audience sang spirituals with fervor, which translated the NRA and the recovery plans of President Roosevelt into a patriotism which had the force of religious zeal. In the beginning Major Gibbes announced the purpose of the meeting thus:

"This is a mass meeting for negroes particularly to get information from our white officers of the NRA about how all of us should meet the demands of NRA fairly and squarely."

Newberry, S. C. Herald & News
September 8, 1933

NEGROES HEAR NRA EXPLAINED

TABOR HILL AND OTHERS SPEAK AT CALVARY.

Mrs. Neal W. Workman Stresses Importance of Making Women Leaders in Campaign.

At the call of J. B. Williams, chairman of the NRA drive among the colored of Newberry county, a large number of colored people gathered at

Calvary Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon to listen to addresses by former Senator T. L. Hill and Mr. Hal Kohn, leaders of the drive among the white people. The church was filled to its utmost capacity with a large number on the outside who stood patiently and listened to the addresses of the speakers as they explained the workings of the NRA and its purpose. Throughout the meeting applause was given the speakers as they explained the workings of the program and its aim to make conditions better for all citizens.

After the speakers had delivered their addresses, Chairman Williams presented Mrs. Neal W. Workman, the "lieutenant general" in charge of the work among the white people. Mrs. Workman explained to the people how to organize in wards with "majors" and "captains" in order that the drive would be carried out more effectively. She stated that she had success in working with her group in that way. She stressed the importance of making the women leaders in the work.

Chairman Williams then called on U. S. Gallman, secretary in the drive to respond to the speakers in behalf of the colored people. He thanked the speakers for their assistance and assured them that they would have the full cooperation of the colored people who were working under the leadership of their chairman. He stated that the literature had been distributed among the "majors" and "captains" and the work would begin on Monday. The teachers of Drayton Street school are heartily cooperating in the work.

The speakers asked if any one had any questions to ask, at which time several questions were asked which in return received satisfactory answers. The speakers then thanked the chairman and his group for the splendid attendance. The meeting was then adjourned.

A list of the workers in the campaign will appear in a later issue of the papers. Good results are expected from the untiring efforts of Chairman Williams and his co-workers.

Clinton, S. C. Chronicle
September 7, 1933

City Canvass Big Success

NRA Workers Complete Home-to-Home Canvass and Get Few Refusals. Canvass To Continue In Rural Sections.

The NRA canvass in the territory comprising Clinton, Lydia Mill and Goldville, has been completed. The results were very gratifying, according to R. W. Wade, "general" in charge, showing practically a unanimous cooperation. Less than twenty people in the whole territory declined to sign.

The canvass of the Negro population, under the direction of J. T. W. Mims, principal of the Negro school for the same territory, has also been completed and the results were equally as satisfying as among the white people. The cooperation of the colored people through the committees has been 100 per cent. The work was carried out with efficiency and all of those called on responded enthusiastically.

"Colonel" Irby S. Hipp, who is in charge of the sales army group carrying out the canvass, says that the whole work for Clinton and territory has been completed except the rural section. It has been planned to make a canvass of the rural section during this week, but it is probable that the weather conditions will not permit. The solicitation of the rural section will be carried out by the same majors who have so ably assisted Colonel Hipp in the drive. The majors working under Colonel Hipp's direction are W. D. Copeland, Miss Ella Adair, S. G. Dillard, C. N. Mauney and F. C. Pinson.

Mr. Hipp announced yesterday that during Friday and Saturday of this week consumers pledge cards will be placed in the hands of all merchants in the territory and thus afford an opportunity for any who have been missed in the drive, and for the people of the rural section to sign the cards, and put them in the hands of the majors. These cards will then be turned in to the general committee as has been done with those handled by the canvass committee.

A South Carolina County in Rebellion

FROM news reports carried in the reliable Charleston *News and Courier* we gather that the Federal relief and recovery programs are threatened with dire consequences by the farmers of Williamsburg county, South Carolina. "The Spirit of 1876," the "Red Shirt" campaign and "Night Riding" are likely to be invoked unless the Federal government withdraws relief from Negroes in Williamsburg county and stops hiring colored people on Public Works jobs.

It is pointed out that Federal relief jobs are paying Negroes 30 cents an hour. This is interfering with cotton picking at 40 cents per hundred pounds. It is a skilful cotton picker that can earn more than 80 cents a day picking cotton at 40 cents a hundred. So, many cotton pickers left the fields to work at 30 cents an hour on Federal relief jobs. This has infuriated the farmers, who talked in their meeting of "bloodshed" if the government did not withdraw relief work.

One cotton grower moved that a delegation be sent to President Roosevelt to confer with him about the matter "in the belief that the President would not wish to 'force' the people here to accept relief that may cause bloodshed." In substantiation of his plan this planter said: "Handing out to big strapping Negro men and women aid when they ought to be in the cotton fields is an outrage upon civilization." This attitude, upon the part of this and other farmers at the meeting was based upon their expressed belief that "their Negroes" had all that they needed.

All of which causes thoughtful people to ponder over conditions in some parts of the United States, and to contemplate that we still have slavery in some isolated areas 70 years after it was abolished as a legal institution. The published proceedings of the Williamsburg county, South Carolina, meeting, afford a picture of the conditions under which Negro tenant farmers labor in some parts of the South. It also affords a picture of the backwardness of the white people in these isolated areas. These people are actually as much in rebellion against what the government wants to do under the N. I. R. A. as their forefathers were against the question of slavery. And for the same identical reasons.

GREENWOOD, S. C.
INDEX JOURNAL
SEP 23 1933

SIGNIFICANT

A fiery mass meeting was held in Kingstree, the capital of Williamsburg county, Monday.

Colored workers, it was alleged, had quit work on farms and elsewhere to "wuk fer de guv-ment." One cannot get unskilled labor at all, it was said.

A motion to request the withdrawal of all Federal Aid agencies from Williamsburg county by December the first was carried without a dissenting vote. The court house was packed, the report said.

Speaker after speaker asserted that there was no need for "relief" in Williamsburg county and that the "relief" was demoralizing the whole county.

There is more than a rumble of the same sort of feeling in other sections.

Common sense is needed to keep this thing from growing into trouble. It would be well to heed the signs.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.
PRESS
SEP 28 1933

The Negro and the NRA

To The Editor of The Press-Union—Sir:

Few people, if any, learn to swim on dry land or in shallow water.

The Negro must not wait until he is called in or forced to take part in great movements. He must voluntarily contribute his services and his dollar.

Racial and factional philosophy must be outlawed. Negro inferiority and Nordic superiority all must pass by the board. These are my convictions.

Canging economic forces give rise to slogans, crises and revolutions. That we are in the midst of the most radical changes in custom and constitution cannot be gainsaid. In every convultion some element in the social organism is put under the microscope.

Metropolitan dailies have been carrying a story like this:

If Roosevelt's NRA fails he will be the last President in America. If it succeeds he will be the world's greatest personality.

Laboring on the premises that Roosevelt foresees state socialism with the resultant dissolution of the 48 states governed by one set of rules, then God speed the day for in that day NIRA will mean, as Glenn Frank says, "Haste without hysteria! Mass purpose without mass passions."

I have requested that the Negro citizens be commissioned to take part in the great NRA drive.

H. E. McLEOD,
1815 Hummock av.

South Carolina

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

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NEGROES GO TO CAMP

A. Howard Patterson, director of the Anderson county relief council, yesterday got instructions to select nine negro applicants for enlistment in one of the government's forest camps. The applicants are to be taken to Columbia for examination during the latter part of the week.

When this consignment has been placed in camp, Anderson county will have furnished 94 young men for the government's conservation forces. Eighty five white youths between the ages of 18 and 25 have already been accepted for camps.

Send Nine Negroes To Forestry Camps

A. Howard Patterson, director of the Anderson county relief council, today received instructions to select nine negro applicants for enlistment in one of the government's forest camps. The applicants are to be taken to Columbia for examination during the latter part of the week.

When this consignment has been placed in camp, Anderson county will have furnished 94 young men for the government's conservation forces. Eighty five white youths between the ages of 18 and 25 have already been accepted for camps.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 2, 1933

QUOTA COMPLETED WITH 250 NEGROES

State's Workers in Conservation Camps.

The recruiting of 200 Negroes from all over the state in Columbia yesterday completes the quota of regular workers for the forestry conservation work. Besides the men 18 to 25, 150 experienced men with families and 150 men familiar with the sections in which the camps will be placed are to be recruited to fill the state's quota of 3,500.

Over 1,000 Negroes were examined before the 200 were selected with a great many rejections due to physical condition. Enrolling was under the charge of Marvin Porter, chief engineer for the state relief council, and Maj. George R. F. Cornish and his staff of the army recruiting service. Dr. Theodore Hopkins and staff doctors had charge of physical examinations.

The group left the Seaboard station around 7 o'clock last night by special train for Fort Benning for conditioning. It is not yet known at which of the forestry camps in this state they will be employed.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 2, 1933

NEGROES TO GO TO CAMP TODAY

Two Hundred Leave by Train Tonight.

Starting early this morning, 200 Negroes between the ages of 18 and 2[illegible] will be enlisted at 807 Gervais street before being sent to Fort Benning for conditioning for forestry work. They will leave by special train tonight.

Recruiting will be by Marvin Porter, representing the State Relief council, and Maj. George R. F. Cornish and his staff of the Regular Army recruiting services. In so far as is at present known, this will be the only group of Negroes sent from this state.

Columbia, S. C. State
May 30, 1933

STATE NOW HAS 2,962 ACCEPTED

Quota for Reforestation Almost Filled.

Two thousand nine hundred and sixty-two South Carolinians are now either in conditioning camps preparatory to leaving for forestry work or are already at the forest camps. Two hundred and twelve are now at camp in Oconee county and another detachment of around 200 passed through here last night for camp near Travelers Rest. Recruits in the conditioning camps are apportioned as follows: Fort Moultrie, 1,100; Fort McPherson, 900; Fort Benning, 750.

Another contingent of 250 will be recruited here today at 807 Gervais and will leave tonight by special train. On Thursday 200 Negroes will be recruited here. Both of these groups will be sent to Benning.

Efforts are being made by the state relief council to have this state's quota of 3,500 increased to deal with the great number of demands that are still coming in for work in the forests. This week's recruits will furnish the quota as it now stands except for 150 regular recruits to be enlisted next week and 150 older men who are experienced in forestry work.

The group to be enlisted today will be from the following counties: Richland, Lexington, Orangeburg, Clarendon, Greenwood, McCormick, Marion, Spartanburg, Williamsburg, Dorchester, Chesterfield, Hampton, Berkeley, Darlington and Horry.

Anderson, S. C. Independent
August 18, 1933

RUINING FARM LABOR

Two negroes walked up to a farm house this week and told the farmer they were ready to help him with the work he had previously engaged them to do.

"We will have to have $2.40 a day, white folks," they announced, "that's what the R.F.C. is paying."

The farmer, a very patient gentleman, explained that he could not pay any such wages and the negroes walked off.

There have been quite a few negroes and tenant farmers moving into the outskirts of the city, leaving their crops behind, in anticipation of Uncle Sam, Santa Claus, the R. F. C. or somebody, helping them through the next few months. The R. F. C. is endeavoring not to employ people w[illegible] have crops, but as long as the tempting bait of $2.40 a day is hanging before the eyes of a great many people, crops will be abandoned and the applicants can say, and truthfully so, that they are not on the farm, and are unemployed.

This is a situation that is adding to the grief of farmers in his section. It seems a matter that should have been left for [illegible]ch state to have handled.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier
August 20, 1933

EDISTO RELIEF RESUMED

Increased Pay for Negroes Brings More Applicants

Edisto Island, Aug. 19.—Special: Relief work was resumed on Edisto Island last week under the direction of J. G. Murray, local committeeman. Applications for jobs far exceeded the quota allowed, especially when it became known among the colored population that the base pay had been increased. The unemployment condition however, will be alleviated somewhat, it is thought, with the opening of the cotton picking season, and when the negroes who have planted small crops start selling their product.

In accordance with past practices, the R. F. C. funds are being used for drainage purposes.

Columbia, S. C. State
August 27, 1933

Negroes Start Drive For NRA Here Sunday

Mass Meeting at Bethel A. M. E. Church This Afternoon to Mobilize Army to Bring All Under Wings of Blue Eagle.

Columbia's house-to-house NRA volunteer campaign among Negroes will get its start at 4:30 this afternoon at a mammoth mass meeting at Bethel A. M. E. church, at Sumter and Taylor streets. At this time a big army will be mobilized for the drive to bring every employer, worker, and consumer under the blue eagle.

Yesterday afternoon, the Negro state advisory committee, headed by Seymour Carroll of this city, met at the chamber of commerce, and received instructions from Maj. G. Heyward Mahon of Greenville, state chairman; William Lykes, Jr., secretary of the state NRA board; L. B. Johnson, chairman of the Columbia district, and James Macdonald, chief of the state NRA office. Good reports were received from several members of this committee, and many of the committeemen said that they were ready in several of the state districts to start their campaign Monday morning.

Instructions will be given at the mass meeting this afternoon. Every pastor of the Negro churches will receive a notice this morning asking them to appoint ten delegates to the meeeting at Bethel church, as well as a delegation from the Sunday schools and other church auxiliaries. W. H. Harvey, president of the Victory Saving bank, the director of the Columbia district of the NRA drive to place the "Blue Eagle" in Columbia's Negro homes, will preside. The chief speaker will be William S. Nelson, in charge of the drive in Columbia. Short talks by Thad E. Horton of the chamber of commerce and Bruce W. Ravenel of the Home Owners' bank board will follow.

After these talks committees will be appointed for the house-to-house campaign which starts Monday morning. Belle E. Vincent has been appointed to head the women's division. She will be assisted by 100 women to be named at the meeting this afternoon.

Reservations have been made for Negro workers to attend the NRA mass meeteing to be held at the Carolina theater at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Information on the NRA drive may be secured through the chamber of commerce.

September 1, 1933

Colored Citizens Join Up Heartily

As always, the colored citizenry of Camden did its part in the NRA drive of this week and did it well.

They set up their organization at meeting Monday night, August 28, and immediately sent out committees to make a canvass of the colored population of Camden in an effort to put them one hundred per cent under the Blue Eagle. Complete returns show that 573 colored householders have signed up to support the NRA.

At the meeting held at the Baptist church General John K. deLoach, Colonel T. K. Trotter, Mr. Samuel Russell and Mr. L. A. Wittkowsky made addresses. The program was enthusiastically received and the colored organization set up. Rev. J. W. Boykin was selected as major in charge and the following committee was selected to assist him: W. I. P. Roseborough, assistant; and as captains, A. R. Collins, Charlie Champion, Joe Frazier, James Curtain, John Martin, Henry Carlos, R. H. Haile, Walter Wright, Herbert McLester and Tillman James. The following women volunteer workers were selected: Anna R. Collins, Winnifred Champion, Louise Reid and Eliza Carter.

Columbia, S. C. State
August 28, 1933

NEGROES LAUNCH NRA CAMPAIGN

Six Hundred Hear "General" Nelson.

LEADERS ARE NAMED

Negro Team Workers to Hold Meeting Tuesday Morning at Carolina Theater.

The local NRA campaign among the Negroes of Columbia was launched yesterday afternoon when more than 600 representative members of the several churches throughout the city gathered in the Bethel A. M. E. church at 4:30 o'clock. Preliminary organization plans were set up and at meetings today and tomorrow the complete personnel of the numerous units will be completed.

W. H. Harvey, a member of the Negro state advisory board of the NRA for the central section of South Carolina, presided. Seymour Carroll, secretary of that body, opened the afternoon's program and later turned the meeting over to the chairman. The invocation was said by the Reverend J. C. Anderson, pastor of the Sidney Park C. M. E. church.

W. S. Nelson, general of the NRA committee of Columbia, explained the plans and the policies behind the local NRA movement. Mr. Nelson stressed the fact that the nation-wide set-up was "for every American citizen, without regard for color or creed, and the president is asking every citizen to do his or her part towards making the plan a success." At the conclusion of his remarks he introduced Thad E. Horton, assistant secretary of the Columbia chamber of commerce, who spoke of the manner in which the organization had been perfected for putting on the NRA canvass among the white people. A similar plan was suggested for the Negro canvass, as he emphasized that the canvass was directed to reach every employer and every consumer in the city.

The Rev. Norman Brown, pastor of the church, was introduced and called attention to the significance of this meeting. Assuring everyone that his people would respond to the call, he continued with the statement that he knew that America would come through this crisis.

Majors were secured by voluntary enlistment to handle the work of organizing and canvassing in the various sections of the city. These majors are each to secure four captains and each of the four captains will select six team members to aid them in furthering the plans for contacting employers and consumers.

All team workers are urged to report at the city-wide meeting to be held at the Carolina theater Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock, where final instructions will be given to the Negro volunteer sales army. They may also attend the meeting there this morning at 10 o'clock, but that is not absolutely necessary, the leaders explained. However, the leaders of the local Negro personnel stress the necessity of every major, captain and worker being present Tuesday morning.

The majors appointed yesterday afternoon were: L. H. Owens, director of the sales army; Sam Williams, R. O. Robinson, William Deas, D. J. Johnson, John Sims, H. J. Trapp, J. W. Sawyer, Lee Goodwin, David Williams, S. P. Taylor, J. H. Sammons, Robert Russell, N. Wesley Brown, J. W. Brunson and J. E. Dickson.

[illegible] Times
September 5, 1933

Colored To Hold Meeting in Interest Of NRA

There will be a meeting of colored citizens in interest of the NRA Drive at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Wednesday evening, September 13th, at 8 o'clock. Prominent citizens will address the meeting.

G. W. Howard.

Colum[illegible] S. C. State
Aug[illegible] 28, 1933

PLEA FOR NEGROES UNDER NRA CODES

Pastor Ladson Church Finds Some Employers Displacing Colored Help Under New Scales.

To the Editor of The State:

I have noted that some enterprises in accepting and co-operating with the NRA have discharged some of their Negro help rather than pay the minimum wage specified by the NRA.

As a group we would like the good people of South Carolina, with whom we have labored and for whom we have labored, to please discourage this tendency. We want as a group to earn our daily bread. We do not want to be driven to the bread lines of the state. We want to work. For ages the good white people of the state have furnished us work but if this is withdrawn, where shall we turn?

(REV.) ALPHONSO S. POWE.
Pastor, Ladson Presbyterian Church.
Columbia.

Columbia, S. C. Record
August 28, 1933

NEGROES AIDING NRA CAMPAIGN

Final Instructions Will Be Given at Meeting Here Tuesday Morning

Columbia negroes co-operating in the NRA canvass will complete their final organization and receive instructions at a meeting at Bethel A. M. E. church at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

As soon as the meeting of the volunteer sales army at the Carolina theater is over, W. S. Nelson general of the NRA committee William Lykes, Jr., secretary to the state recovery board, Thad E. Horton, secretary to the local committee and L. B. Johnson, district executive committeeman of the state board, will meet with the negroes to furnish them with instructions for the campaign.

Preliminary organization plans were set up Sunday when more than 600 negroes met at Bethel A. M. E. church. W. H. Harvey, executive committeeman on the negro state advisory board, presided, and Seymour Carroll, secretary, called the meeting to order. Invocation was by the Rev. J. C. Anderson, pastor of Sidney Park church.

The plans and policies of the local NRA movement and the fact that it was "for every American citizen, regardless of color or creed" were stressed by W. S. Nelson and Thad E. Horton.

Volunteer majors accepted were: L. H. Owens, director of the sales army; Sam Williams, R. O. Robinson, William Deas, D. J. Johnson, John Sims, H. J. Tapp, J. W. Sawyer, Lee Goodwin, David Williams, S. P. Taylor, J. H. Sammons, Robert Russell, N. Wesley Brown, J. W. Brunson and J. E. Dickson.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
STATE

AUG 28 1933

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(REV.) ALPHONSO S. POWE.
Pastor, Ladson Presbyterian Church.
Columbia.

Newberry, S. C. Observer
September 5, 1933

Negroes Organize For NRA Drive

At the call of J. B. Williams, chairman of the NRA drive among the colored people of Newberry county, a large number of colored people gathered at Calvary Presbyterian church to listen to addresses by Mr. T. L. Hill and Mr. Hal Kohn, leaders of the drive among the white people. The church was filled to its utmost capacity with a large number on the outside who stood patiently and listened to the addresses of the speakers as they explained the workings of the NRA and its purpose. Throughout the meeting applause was given the speakers as they explained the workings of the program and its aim to make conditions better for all citizens.

After the speakers had delivered their addresses Chairman Williams then presented Mrs. Neal W. Workman, the lieutenant general, in charge of the work among the white people. Mrs. Workman explained to the people how to organize in wards with majors and captains in order that the drive would be carried out more effectively. She stated that she had success in working with her group in that way. She stressed the importance of making the women leaders in the work.

Chairman Williams then called on U. S. Gallman, secretary in the drive, to respond to the speakers in behalf of the colored people. He thanked the speakers for their assistance and assured them that they would have the full cooperation of the colored people who were working under the leadership of their chairman. He stated that the literature had been distributed among the majors and captains and the work would begin on Monday. The teachers of Drayton Street school are heartily cooperating in the work. The speakers asked if any one had any questions to ask at which time several questions were asked which in return received satisfactory answers. The speakers then thanked the chairman and his group for the splendid attendance. The meeting was then adjourned.

A list of the workers in the campaign will appear in a later issue of the paper. Good results are expected from the untiring efforts of Chairman Williams and his co-workers.

[illegible] S. C. Press
September 5, 1933

COLORED CANVASSERS FOR NRA TO WORK AMONG THEIR PEOPLE

As everywhere, the Yorkville NRA committee formed a division among the negroes over the week end, which will do the canvassing among the colored householders in this town.

The commanding officers of this division are Major J. C. Gibbes, for the men, and Major P. M. Gibbes for the women. They are the well known colored preacher and his wife. They have appointed eight campaigns and companies for the canvass as follows:

Captain Jeff Williams—Tom Good, Robert Wright, George Hymes, Clayton Pharr, Fannie Wright, Tillie Anzerly, Ianthia Wright, Mary Anderson.

Captain Julia Adams—Isaac Wright, John Gunning, Sam Johnson, Sam Wylie, Bessie Wright, Nettie Love, Sylvia Wheeler, Lessie Hemphill.

Captain Augustus McNeil—Delia Perry, Lizzie Reid, Lucile Bryant, Robt. Byers, Walter Barnett, Will Miller, Jess Hemphill, Rev. J. S. Barnes.

Capt. Janie Burt—H. C. Macon, Deliah Lowery, John Williams, Tom Burt, Kirk Lowry, Will Collins, Claud Rogers, Mary Macon.

Capt. Rev. D. E. Thompson—Florence Miller, Janie Fisher, K. T. Thompson, John Herndon, Herbert Williams, Martin Thompson, Mary Ward, Crawford Jones.

Captain J. E. Sadler—Van Cassel, Otis Love, J. A. Sadler, Paul Wright, Mary Thompson, Addie Montgomery, N. J. Jackson, Ethel Collier.

Capt. John Montgomery—James Hall, Rev. C. J. James, Rev. P. B. Barnett, Rev. I. C. Colvin, Neely Walker, Mary Littlejohn, Nancy Sadler, Frankie Walker.

Captain Annie Neely—Prof. W. A. Morgan, Esau Anderson, Rufus Monroe, Frank Crawford, Mary Stewart, Mary Byers, Mary Watson, Hattie Watson.

The negro division is now complete and ready to start the house to house canvass among their own people as soon as the zero hour arrives.

Tennessee

Labor – 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Memphis, Tenn., Scimitar
August 8, 1933

NRA TO BE EXPLAINED TO NEGRO WORKERS

Two mass meetings will be held by the Memphis Trades and Labor Council this week for negro workers to explain the benefits of organization under the National Recovery Act.

The first meeting will be in Orange Mound Park Friday night and the second in Church Auditorium Saturday night, Jake Cohen, president, announced today.

NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE

SEP 8 1933

Communications

THE NEGRO AND NRA

To the Editor:

Please allow me to call your attention and the attention of those of the public who are in anyway sympathetic toward the welfare of the negro under the Recovery Act.

With the exception of a case here and there, it is a fact that negroes of Nashville and other Southern cities are not being benefited by the NRA. On the other hand, employers are discharging their negro help, which they have held over to this stage of the depression and are employing white workers in their stead rather than to give the negroes the benefit of the NRA's pay and hours. It is a general knowledge among almost all negroes of both the professional and labor classes that the negro citizens of Nashville have been given an economic set back as a result of the NRA. This, of course, makes them just the victims of the same old color prejudice and racial boogerbos of the days of old.

There were many vital and purely business problems which employers, who put false and useless race feeling ahead of all, are failing to consider. First of all, employers who are governed by race prejudice in dispensing the "New Deal," fail to realize that they retard the whole machinery of the recovery program and that in the end, the white business man or employer to realize that the negroes of the South are primarily consumers and constitute more than a third of the consumers of the South. About one-third of the consumers of Nashville are negroes. Every dollar paid in wages to negro workers on pay day goes both directly and indirectly back to the white business man. It goes directly in the way of rents, notes, insurance, merchandise, bills, etc. Indirectly, it goes by way of the negro doctor, undertaker, insurance collections, which are sent to the home office to be deposited in banks of white people, and other forms of negro enterprises, which contribute to the wealth of the white business men, by paying off loans, etc. It is easily seen that to decrease the consuming power of the negro affects the very one who decreases his pay or denies him the benefit of higher wages.

Then, too, negroes as a rule, spend freely. They are not hoarders. Many have small savings, but that, as a rule, is put in banks of white people, who re-lend it to white business men. So it is very clear that the white business men are the true beneficiaries of more work and higher wages paid to negroes and any employer who denies the benefits of the "New Deal" to the negro is not only unpatriotic but deals a direct blow to his own business advancement.

O. H. BOATWRIGHT.
Route 8, Nolensville Road.

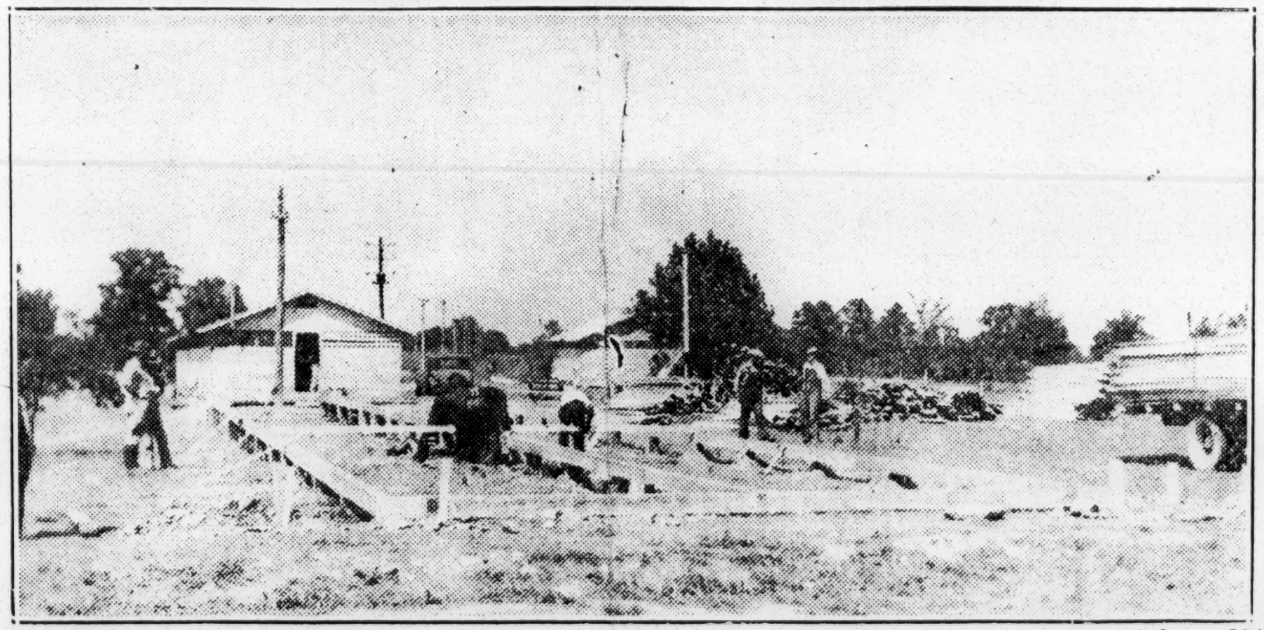
Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
October 24, 1933

NEGRO BEAUTICIANS

Negro beauticians and hairdressers will meet at 8 o'clock tomorrow night at the Community Center, 546 Beale, to discuss the code regulating their industries. Emil D. Schneider, of Schneider's Supply House, and Thomas J. Berkmeyer, of the Tri-State Barber Supply Company, will be the speakers. The meeting is sponsored by the Beauty and Cosmetic Club (negro) of which Odessa Coleman is president.

Civilian Conservation Corps Work
September 18, 1933

Colored Forest Army Men Clear Deadwood from Chickamauga Park



These C. C. C. colored boys are working with saws, axes and ropes clearing out deadwood from Chickamauga National park. They receive excellent board and room, supervised athletic instruction and recreation, entertainment, and $5 a month. In addition, $25 monthly is sent to their families which are destitute. The original six months' period of the C. C. C. maintenance recently was extended another six months, to April, 1934

The lower picture shows another group of boys laying foundations for the first of eight permanent winter barracks which will house the 400 members of Camp Booker T. Washington during the winter months. Each section will house fifty men. They will resemble the recreation hall seen in the background of the picture.

Four Hundred Recruits Happy in Work of Beautifying Park, Build Winter Barracks.

Chattanooga News 11-15-33

If a group of hard working historians, landscapers and forestry experts completes all plans successfully, Chattanoogans visiting Chickamauga national park two years hence will search in vain for the physical results wrought by 400 colored men of the citizens' conservation corps now working in the park.

But there must be no question as to the value of the service given by those youngsters who during the distress of the depression found three fine square meals a day, good quarters and plenty of fun and entertainment working for $5 per month while their families received $25 monthly for their efforts.

Pictures accompanying this article show the boys actually at work, and any layman visiting the park now can find an amazing difference between the areas completed and those still untouched by the workers. But the general plans for the work include careful consideration toward keeping the park in virtually the same rough and uncleared state as it was when opposing armies fought battles there in the war between the states.

Historians are on the ground to keep historical details in place and as unchanged as possible. Forestry experts are superintending the job with a view of saving the old trees that witnessed the battles of that time. Landscapers are adding their advice and efforts toward the maintenance of "things as they were."

There are 5,000 acres in Chickamauga national park. Some 2,600 acres are rough, virtually untouched by working forces. There are seventy miles of roads that are receiving attention from this same group of C. C. C. men.

Remove Dead Trees.

The crews cut down and remove dead trees, cut down dead branches from living trees and paint the scars of the saws to save the trees and remove fire hazards.

While they're at work the boys, all between the ages of 18 and 25, are under the complete control of the national park service C. C. C. executives, led by L. H. Kidd and Max K. Preston, superintendents. That is between 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. From 3 to 7 p.m. the army officers, R. O. T. C. junior officers, take over the camp and supervise quarters, food, athletics and entertainment.

And the boys enjoy the life thoroughly. Drive through the forest any time and you'll hear them singing and shouting as they work. One worker persistently and appropriately sang Joyce Kilmer's famous song-poem "Trees." He could be heard for a distance of several blocks, although there are no blocks in the park. The roads wind aimlessly among the trees.

The best logs cut in the work are sawed up for lumber. Inferior logs are cut up for firewood which will be used to heat the barracks next Winter. Surplus firewood will be given to charity, supervised by Richard B. Randolph, head of the Chickamauga park commission. Small brushwood is burned in large, specially dug firepits to eliminate fire hazards.

Enjoy Work.

"The men seem to be enjoying the work," Mr. Kidd said. "They sing and shout while at work and are willing and anxious to produce results. Remember that some of the recruits because of unemployment conditions and their youth never before had had a chance to work. We had to teach them how to work.

"But they took hold in fine shape and the morale of the camp has reached 100 per cent. The spirit of the men has improved steadily from week to week. Education is a primary object in this C. C. C. movement. The originators of the plan believed that education for manhood, good food, good training and good work will produce good citizenship.

"Promotion of athletics is a feature of the work of the camp leaders. Two baseball teams represented the camp this Summer and now several college football players among the executive members are coaching a camp football team.

"This team will seek games with other colored teams nearby this Fall. The men also play volley ball and other games during recreation periods," Mr. Kidd said.

Give Own Show.

"The high spot of the week is the local talent show which is held in the camp's own coliseum every Monday night. There are boxing bouts, acts by the camp comedians, songs by several quartets and other entertainment which is attracting a number of Chattanooga people to the affairs. Admission of 5 and 10 cents is divided among the performers of the evening."

The boys have a recreation hall where they gather in the evening to write letters, sing, play games and just talk. There is a camp hospital under the supervision of the post physician, but it has few patients.

The meals are big, various and bountiful. For instance, the menu for luncheon on Friday included fish, mashed potatoes, lima beans, cooked corn, bread, butter, jelly, lemonade and blackberry cobbler. And the plates are refilled as often as requested, indefinitely.

Nashville Colored Barbers' Meeting

Glove and Shoe Repair

Nashville Tennessean 11-3-33

Two important meetings have been held in the past several weeks by the Nashville Colored Barbers Association. Mr. A. G. Bass, the vice president, presided over the session in the absence of the president. The report of several standing committees were made. One was the agreement of the barbers to open their shop at eight o'clock in the morning and close at eight every evening except Saturday, when the closing hour was set for eleven p. m. This report was unanimously adopted and every barber present who was either manager or proprietor of a shop, reported that they were observing this as an adopted resolution, and at the same time they declared that they were keeping fair prices, as agreed upon some time ago. The next committee had to do with recommending the securing of a charter to make it a state-wide association. Committee No. 3 reported that they had made a survey of the city and would be ready to make its final report showing name, location, with the proprietors and managers of the various shops within the corporate limits of the city of Nashville.

The next meeting was set for Wednesday night, at which time it is hoped that the president will be in attendance.

Birmingham, Ala., News
November 12, 1933

EXAMS FOR POSTS WITH TVA ARE SET

Approximately 1,750 Are Expected To Seek Jobs With Authority

Examinations of applicants for jobs with the TVA in the Tennessee Valley will be held at several places in Birmingham and this section of the state Nov. 18, when approximately 1,750 persons are expected to take the test, according to announcement Saturday by G. L. Jensen, Washington, representative of the TVA, who was in Birmingham last week conferring with civil service examiners and arranging for the first of the examinations.

In Birmingham examinations for white applicants will be held at Phillips High School, the Education Building of the First Methodist Church and Massey, Wheeler and Alverson Business Colleges. Examinations will start at 9 a.m. Negro applicants will be examined at the Industrial High School, the hour being 9:30 a.m. All Negro applicants should go to the Industrial High School, regardless of instructions on their notices, Miss Mae Alexander, secretary of the local civil service commission, said. Other examinations set for Nov. 18 are at Fairfield, Bessemer and Montevallo. The date of later examinations will be announced.

Miss Alexander received word Friday that the deadline for applications for the examinations for stenographer and typist had been moved from Nov. 7 to Nov. 30, and that the age limit had been raised from 40 to 53 years. Positions are junior and senior typists and stenographers with salaries ranging from $1,260 to $1,440 a year.

Nashville, Tenn., Tennessean
December 24, 1933

CWA Recreation.

The CWA program has been broadened to include the employment of musicians, actors and entertainers as part of a great recreation program envisioned by Harry L. Hopkins, Civil Works administrator, to meet the growing need for avenues to proper spending of the leisure which shorter hours have provided.

According to Mr. Hopkins' suggestion, there will be developed a recreational program, involving publicly maintained orchestras, theaters, quartets, bands and the like. He wants beer gardens with bands playing to cheer up the patrons and help them forget their troubles, civic theaters operating all over the country. While he suggests such a program as a relief measure, he believes that American people are going to have a considerable amount of leisure for the next ten years at least, and he believes that publicly-supported entertainment will help the people make the best of that leisure. It sounds a little utopian, but already some of his ideas are being put into effect.

A New York civic orchestra is giving concerts in the Brooklyn Public Library with support from the relief funds, while several quartets and small bands are being supported by them.

Word comes from Baltimore that eighty-five white musicians and fifty negro musicians will be given work shortly. They will be qualified musicians who are strictly professionals and are out of work. They will receive $30 a week for a thirty-hour week under the thirteen-week program.

On the day the Baltimore bureau announced plans for the organization of these idle musicians into quartets, orchestras and bands, eight actors signed up for jobs and the nucleus for a civic theater was at hand.

The New York and Baltimore experience would seem to indicate that considerable leeway is given to local authorities with regard to the type of work to be given to applicants for CWA jobs. And so effort is being made to give work to those who are qualified in music, art and in other lines of work for which they have fitted themselves and which they can perform efficiently, rather than labor for which they are unfitted by either experience or temperament.

Aside from the immediate benefits which these members of the white collar class will receive from employment in their own lines of work, far-reaching effect upon the future of the recreational phases of American life are likely to result. Instead of waiting for a return of prosperity for the avenues to constructive use of the new leisure to be opened by private concerns interested only in the financial return, the new leisure-passing program may be gotten well under way and the people will learn the advantages of sane recreation before undirected leisure palls on them and they fall prey to the traditional evils of idleness.

Columbia, Tenn., Daily Herald
September 22, 1933

NASHVILLE COLORED PASTOR WILL SPEAK

Large Crowd Expected For Negro NRA Meeting At Courthouse Tonight, Space Reserved For Whites.

A large attendance is expected tonight at 8 o'clock at the courthouse for the colored NRA mass meeting in the circuit courtroom. Seats inside the rail will be reserved for white people, including Director General H. D. Ruhm and his staff and members of the new compliance board.

Julius Blair, captain in charge of the colored division speakers' bureau, will preside, and Rev. C. H. Smith, pastor of the colored First Baptist Church, will deliver the invocation.

Short talks will be made by Col. A. B. Sowell, head of the general speakers' bureau, and General Ruhm.

Rev. Davis, of the St. Paul A. M. E. Church, will introduce Rev. W. S. Ellington, colored pastor of Nashville, whose annual sermons on "The Prodigal Son" have been heard with interest by both whites and blacks for years.

The meeting will close with the benediction by Rev. C. E. Crenshaw of the Little Bethel A. M. E. Church.

Tennessee.

Labor-1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
December 17, 1933

Rumors of Negro Protest Meeting Against CWA Administration Hear

The second threat of a protest of the conduct of the Knox county Civil Works administration in as many weeks, this time by the Negroes, reared its head above the horizon yesterday.

Negro communities were agog over a proposed "indignation mass meeting" scheduled for some indefinite time and some equally mysterious place Monday night. All that one could gather was that the Negroes have been led to believe that they have been discriminated against in the hiring of Knox county's quota of 4,976 workers.

OPPOSE MEETING

Leading Negro citizens, among them Dr. J. H. Presnell and Dr. H. M. Green, physicians, and Webster Porter, leading attorney, frowned upon the proposed meeting and said they would try to restrain their people.

Porter said, "I certainly am not in sympathy with such a proposal, and I don't think it is sponsored by anyone of our people in whom we place our trust or rest any responsibility."

Dr. Green said he would like to find out more about the treatment of the Negro by the CWA, adding, however: "I don't think a protest meeting is the thing we need. We want information, but I certainly don't think we should kick until we are sure we have been spurned."

LEGION BUSY

Dr. Presnell said he had not even heard of the proposed protest meeting. "But I certainly would not have indorsed any such thing, even if I had heard of it," he declared.

It is understood that prominent American Legionnaires who helped to squelch a similarly threatened letter by white workmen are working on the case and will attempt to persuade the Negroes that such a meeting would do them more harm than good.

Learning of the threatened session, the office of Miss Louise Bignall, county administrator, announced that it estimated 30 per cent, of all persons given jobs are Negroes. Since only 17,093 Negroes are included in the city's population of 105,000, it would seem that a larger percentage of Negroes than white people have been put to work.

NO UNFAIRNESS

"There has been no discrimination," the statement from Miss Bignall's office declared. "Of 500 women employed in sewing centers, for instance, 130 are Negroes."

H. G. Bonner, chairman of the county CWA advisory board, issued the following statement:

"The Knox county Civil Works administration invites constructive criticism of its actions, but we want that criticism made to us so that it may help us to do a better job of carrying out the purposes of the Civil Works program --putting duly-qualified unemployed men and women to work on jobs for which they are fitted by experience and training.

"To receive attention, such criticism should be in writing, signed by the person making it and giving full details, such as names, locations, etc., to enable an intelligent investigation.

"Address such letters to J. N. Dickson, secretary Knox county CWA advisory committee. State and Commerce."

PAPER RAISES QUESTION

The matter came to a head yesterday morning when the Flash-light-Herald, Negro newspaper, appeared with a two-column editorial on the front page under the captions, "Negroes Lose In CWA," and "CWA Where Does Negro Come In."

It charged discrimination and charged that Negroes trying to get jobs were forced to "play the game of Pass the Buck." It announced the meeting was being planned but gave no details.

ONLY 21 NEGROES HERE IN WHITE COLLAR POSITIONS

Tribune
12-14-33
Washington,

Officials in CWA Promise New Deal to Colored Clerical Workers

Things picked up along the CWA ront here this week following a weeping investigation last week y The Tribune and a Joint Committee of citizens.

Despite the fact that officials of he Civil Works Administration romised all sorts of rectification f the segregated and jim crow olicy of barring Negroes from hite collar jobs and a promise hat Negroes would be employed in lerical positions, a checkup Wedesday disclosed that out of some ,000 persons employed in white ollar jobs only 21 were colored.

Twenty-one in Schools

This number was placed in the ublic schools as clerks and assisants in offices of various buildings bout the city.

However, David Ruml, in charge f the CWA agency at 480 Indiana venue, stated Wednesday evening hat he did not know how many ersons, white or colored, had been ent on jobs from his office. He tated, however, that he thought 6 colored white collar positions ad been filled.

He said that he did not know here they were working. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools, stated to The Tribune this week that he knew 21 were in the school system.

In the set-up as arranged by the CWA, white clerks registered at 480 Indiana Avenue, and colored at 230 Third Street. Miss Irene Ruff, a YWCA worker "loaned" to the jim crow office on Third Street, has charge of registering colored white collar workers. Miss Ruff is instructed to refuse to give out information as to the number of colored registered at her office

Newspaper reports each day give numbers of workers registered at the various offices, but all CWA officials deny that they know anything about where the papers get the figures.

Promises New Deal

In a conference Wednesday Ruml promises to issue a new deal to Negroes in the white collar class. He also stated that out of 500 to be employed in the new census projects 100 will be colored.

The new census plan provides for 1,577 persons in Washington in addition to some 27,000 in the field service throughout the country. James Ring, rent research survey assistant to the Public Utilities Commission, prepared requisitions for 418 for this week. This number, together with those already assigned on the local project, will bring the District's housing survey staff to 500.

In other survey projects Ruml promised that Negroes will be given a fair proportion of jobs.

Rev. Fairly Advisor

The Joint Citizens Committee protested Tuesday to Frank W. Persons, director of Federal reemployment service, as to the jim crow policy adopted by Ruml. Mr. Pearsons promised nothing, but he told the committee that he was not in favor of segregation and would confer with Ruml. He also suggested that some one be suggested to act as advisor on Negro affairs in connection with the CWA work here.

The committee favored the Rev. R. A. Fairley, a member of the committee, pastor of Tabor Presbyterian Church and president of the Inter-denominational Alliance, as advisor.

Color Bar Raised

Ruml and Persons raised the question that if Negroes are sent to certain jobs employers will not take them. The committee told them to follow this procedure and leave the burden of turning down colored workers to the employer and the committee would deal with him.

Persons also stated that statistics on employment should be at the office of Captain Howard Clark, chairman of the work planning committee for the CWA for the District, as he was the one who made out the payrolls.

Buck Passing

Last week Clark denied he knew how many were working on CWA projects here and passed the buck to Jacob Baker, national administrator of the CWA. Jacob openly charged Clark with buck passing.

The jim crow office on Third Street is to be abolished and all white collar unemployed are to register at 480 Indiana Avenue. An office for professional men and women has been opened at 1621 K

Race Problem Worries 'Big Shots' in New Deal, It Seems

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is the consensus of opinion here in Washington that the conference held recently in the Moreland Foundation room in Carnegie Library building, Howard university campus and attended by 50 or more persons, was held for the specific purpose of getting some Negroes to sanction "differentials in NRA codes based on color," or in other words to give sanction to code writers of the NRA to agree with southern demands for lower wages for Negro workers as compared with white workers doing the work in the South.

Present at the conference were some 50 or more persons, 20 of whom were of our group and the other 30 white employes of the national recovery administration, including Rose Schneiderman of the labor advisory board; Dr. Mary [illegible], of the labor advisory board staff; Helen Ringe, United States employment service; G. A. Silverman, labor representative; Dr. Meyer and Solomon Parkins of the labor advisory board staff; Isadore Lubin, chief of the bureau of labor statistics, and Clark Foreman, special adviser to the secretary of the interior of Race economics.

AMONG THOSE WHO ATTENDED

Among the Race leaders present were Eugene Kinckle Jones, special adviser on Race economics to the secretary of commerce; Dr. John Hope president of Atlanta university; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university; Prof. Kelly Miller and Dr. Abraham Harris of Howard university; William H. Hastie, assistant solicitor of the interior department; T. Arnold Hill and Ira D. Reid, National Urban league, New York city; Prof. H. A. Hunt, special adviser on Race affairs in the Agricultural Credit corporation; C. A. Whalen, Atlanta, Ga.; Prof. W. A. Valentine, Bordentown, N. J.; Roscoe Dungee, editor of the Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mabel Byrd, research and planning unit, NRA; C. P. Young, superintendent of school; William Hazel, city treasurer; M. C. Simmons, city manager, and C. P. Young, mayor, all of Boley, Okla.; John P. Davis, executive secretary, joint committee on national recovery; Robert A. Pelham, Capital News service, and others.

Before the meeting had gone very far there was an undercurrent of opinion that the conference had been held on the Howard campus instead of downtown in some government building so as to "lend color" to any expression of consent that might develop for differentials in the NRA codes.

This meeting or conference was not made public here in Washington in any way, and although the emergency advisory council made a call for state chairmen from 38 states to attend, several local residents, members of the national advisory board of the council, knew nothing of the conference until after it had been held.

MEETING CALLED BY T. ARNOLD HILL

T. Arnold Hill, National Urban league acting secretary and national adviser of the emergency advisory council, called the meeting to order and introduced Isadore Lubin, chief of the bureau of labor statistics, who acted as chairman of the "round table talk." He advised those present that all remarks would be made in an informal manner; that no motion need be made and that no resolutions would be adopted.

After more than a score of those present had talked about the differentials in the wage scales adopted in many of the codes and seemed to be getting nowhere as to the Race equation—the question arose as to which of two horns of the dilemma those present advocated, a differential that would insure Race workers retaining their jobs, or take the chance of Race workers being discharged if equal pay for equal work was demanded in all of the codes.

No Race spokesman for the differentials was found among those present and John P. Davis, who had just returned from a 3,000-mile trip through the South, stole the meeting by reading notations on many pay envelopes showing that there are thousands of forgotten "forgotten men" in the South living on starvation wages.

He "got wind" of the conference and received his invitation to attend at the emergency advisory council meeting at Tuskegee, Dec. 6. He closed by reading a three-page letter transcript of a meeting of the special industrial recovery board of Sept. 18, when Secretary Ickes, chairman of the board; Secretary Perkins, General Hugh Johnson, Judge Stephens, Dr. Ezekiel and Dr. Dickinson indulged in the following colloquy as to the appointment of a Race investigator:

RECORDS READ OF FORMER MEETING

Chairman Ickes—The next item is No. 10, the appointment of a Negro investigator.

Secretary Perkins—Are you all so situated that every day brings a group of demands from a group of Negroes to be appointed to something or other?

Chairman Ickes—The demand was made on me for the appointment of a Negro deputy administrator of public works.

Secretary Perkins—They want a Negro assistant secretary in the department of labor. We already have a Negro economist in the bureau of statistics which we could call our bureau of economics (Karl Philips). He is not very satisfactory but he holds a civil service position and there is a division of Negro economics and there is a Negro at the head of that. I do not know how we are going to deal with them. They claim the thing Mr. Roper set up here is not satisfactory—that it is political in its setup, rather than organization.

Chairman Ickes—I do not see how we can appoint them as Negroes. We give them representation. If we did that we would have to appoint women as women and nationalities as nationalities.

Secretary Perkins—I do think there should be in my department a division studying the problems of Negroes.

Chairman Ickes—Has Mr. Foreman been up to see you yet?

Secretary Perkins—Yes, sir. I have eight or ten others. These Negroes do not agree with each other.

Chairman Ickes—I was criticized for appointing Foreman. It seems to me that he will give them better service than a Negro would in his position.

General Johnson—Dr. Sachs has appointed a Negress to look into certain matters with respect to Negro labor. I questioned the wisdom of it and the extent of authority he has given her.

Secretary Perkins—You have to watch your assignments very closely.

Chairman Ickes—I think they have to be dealt with as individuals.

Secretary Perkins—The Negroes are treated differently as workers than any other group of people and it is just possible that one who has experienced discrimination against Negroes and who has the necessary training in the other field is not qualified to follow up their complaints. Other things being equal, a Negro investigator sent out would be able to bring back the facts better than anybody else.

SITUATION IS CALLED "CLAMOROUS"

Judge Stephens—That is true.

Secretary Perkins—But you would have to have a man or woman trained in the collection of facts.

General Johnson—If the board thought well of it, we could appoint a Negro advisory committee. It is becoming very clamorous.

Secretary Perkins—Delegations have come to me and asked that since I nominate the members of the labor board I also nominate another one who is a Negro.

General Johnson—I got the request that we must have a Negro deputy administrator.

Dr. Ezekiel—In the extension we have appointed Negroes to work with the Negroes in those counties. You might use a similar mechanism by appointing the consumer or Negro board to work with Negroes who are on the consuming end.

Secretary Perkins—A Negro (John P. Davis) made a good statement of the case. He pointed out that for the most part in the South where they are not factory workers, the Negroes were our domestics, and that the domestics' wages are not increasing and that there is no likelihood of a code for domestics. I agreed with him that there would not be, though he explained that in the meantime they are being paid $2 a week wages with no chance of raising them and that the price levels are increasing perhaps by only small fractions, but still sufficient to make it difficult for those getting only $2 a week to get along.

Dr. Dickinson—Might I say that this question is here this afternoon as a result of a passing situation that one of the units of the NRA—the research unit, I believe, was about to send down into the South a Colored female research worker, who comes from Oregon, I believe, and who has done very competent work at the University of Chicago; but the thought is that the selection of the research worker from the Negro race to go down and make that investigation would perhaps meet with difficulties that would not be met by a research worker of some other race, and that if it were desired to win the confidence of the Negroes in the result of a research investigation, that purpose could be accomplished in a more tactful way which would be, instead of sending a research worker from their race, to put the investigation in the hands of some outstanding Negro, like Mr. Moton, or somebody of that kind, and then if he wanted to let him employ the research worker. That was my suggestion, but the point here is, whether this research worker shall be given her ticket and sent down there this afternoon.

MEETING CLOSES AS BIG "FLOP"

General Johnson—I stopped that. I think it was very unwise.

Dr. Ezekiel—We would be playing with fire to send a northern trained Negro to the South, and certainly anyone trained in Chicago.

Secretary Perkins—I think you are right that it is very much better to put a distinguished Negro citizen on some of the central boards.

Dr. Dickinson—Or perhaps use him for a particular job.

General Johnson—This was crazy. It gave her authority to go in and interrogate employers and all that kind of thing.

It was suggested that the foregoing colloquy be dramatized for a scene in the Drama of the Alphabet for presentation during the Christmas holidays.

Those directly responsible for calling the conference and selecting the meeting place were not disclosed, and it was very noticeable that many letters and documents quoted from were spoken of as confidential, with the aside remark, "of course there are no reporters present."

The rumor that certain southern Race educators were to announce at this meeting that they had approved and agreed to a lower wage for Race workers in the South than that paid white workers for the same character of work, did not materialize.

At the end the conference fell flat, many leaving when Davis was demanding that the NRA "crack down" on the southern industrialists paying starvation wages.

Texas.

Labor- 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Negro Pressing Shops Refuse To Let White Master Cleaners Make Them Charge Profiteering Prices To Race

Houston Informer 8-12-33 Houston, Texas

BARBERS DICTATED TO BY WHITE SHOPS BUT HAVE NOT YET BUCKED HIGH RATES

Houston.—The chief signs of profiteering on the part of Negro businesses in Houston since President Roosevelt's N. R. A. became effective cropped out in the barber shops and the cleaning and pressing establishments; and the profiteering prices in these lines, so far as can be discovered, were dictated by the white master barbers and the white master cleaners. One Negro barber said t hey didn't want to raise prices but the whites made them. How?

Already, however, there are evidences of dissatisfaction among the Negro cleaners and pressers, culminating in a meeting held Wednesday night of this week at the Jones Laundry on Pierce, at which 25 Negro cleaners and pressers were present. Mr. Jones of the Jones Laundry was elected president and Mr. Marshall of the Live and Let Live Cleaners was elected secretary.

The prices dictated to the Negro cleaners and presses were as follows: 85c for cleaning and pressing suits; 50c for pressing suits: $1.00 for cleaning and pressing dresses; and 50c for pressing dresses. And these prices were dictated and put into effect DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE COST OF OPERATION IN NEGRO CLEANING AND PRESSING SHOPS HAD NOT ADVANCED MATERIALLY.

At the Wednesday night meeting the Negro cleaners and pressers bucked, and fixed their own prices at the following: 50c for cleaning and pressing suits; 75c for cleaning and pressing dresses; and 35c for pressing dresses. These prices were put into effect Thursday morning of this week; but a committee was appointed to try to square things with the white master cleaners.

So far the barbers seem to be satisfied with the orders from the white master barbers to double their prices; and hair cuts are still 50c, shaves 25c, and other services accordingly.

Negro consumers are praising the stand taken by Negro cleaners and pressers; and they are hoping the barbers will have the courage and honesty to follow suit.

THE PROBLEM OF RELIEF

Informer

The recent survey of the unemployed of Houston made by the NRA army showed that more than half of the people out of jobs belong to the Negro group. This means that the biggest problem of relief in Houston is the problem of relieving the Negro community from the hardships and suffering brought on by the inability of Negroes to find work.

4-16-33

What is true of Houston is doubtless true of Beaumont and other Texas cities. It is not altogether a problem of the relief agencies, important though that is. The time has come when Negroes must do something in an organized way for themselves. Other races do it; and in proportion to our ability we can do it, too.

Houston Post

Occupation, Wages etc.

Beaumont N. R. A. Army Treats All Races Same

Beaumont.—Monday morning every thoroughfare and bypath was thronged with eager and enthusiastic workers wending their way to the city auditorium, where information and instructions were to be given the great N. R. A. army that was going forward to conquer. The black and white armies had besieged the auditorium long before the hour for opening.

Attorney A. D. Moore delivered the keynoter, which was enthusiastically received and applauded throughout. Mr. Moore is a member of the Negro Work Committee of the Y. M. C. A. He has proved beyond a doubt his friendship to Negroes. Mr. Moore began his address by acknowledging his appreciation for the singular honor conferred upon him after which he paid a tribute to the vast audience and particularly to the large Negro representation. He stated that the vicious enemy, depression, was no respector of persons, but had visited all, regardless of race, color, or creed or previous condition of our social status.

Mr. Moore stated that during the World War the enemy was without and we knew it, but now it is different and more difficult the enemy is within and we are trying to get him out. The Negro is loyal, and dependable and has demonstrated his loyalty in every crisis, in time of war or peace he has always measured up and nothing less is expected of him now, said Mr. Moore.

Special mention of the largest group, women, he referred to as wives, daughters and sisters and said they represented 80 per cent of the buying power and without their support and cooperation this effort would be a failure. Mr. Moore appealed to his hearers to have faith in their fellowman, have faith in the movement for it was the best that had been presented. No one knew that it would pull America out of the hole, but cooperation went with faith, the cooperation of every individual was needed and solicited.

The meeting was highly inspirational, the large and enthusiastic group will see to it that every person in Beaumont will be informed as to N. R. A. Negroes, like all other workers received the utmost courtesies, all material being issued at the same time. The workers were instructed to assemble at the front of the auditorium where a picture was to be made of the entire group of workers. The N. R. A. is to be sold to every person in Beaumont providing every person is not sold to the N.R.A. already.

WHITES ATTEMPT TO OUST NEGRO FISH SALESMEN

Houston.—Acting on a complaint brought by Glatzmaier Fish Market occupying Booth 15, Liberty Fish Market, occupying Booth 16; Lindley Fish Market, occupying Booth 34 and Roco Traini, proprietor of another booth in the City Market, City Council voted Wednesday to oust the colored clerks hired by Cox Fish Market and to prohibit hiring and working of Negroes in the City Market, because the Negroes of Houston were buying their fish and sea food from a Fish Market that expressed its appreciation of their trade by giving them lucrative employment.

The vote was taken secretly behind closed doors, but the all-seeing, all-hearing press found it out and learned, too, that Mayor Oscar Holcombe broke a tie and cast the deciding vote to "bum rush" the colored help in the City Market.

It was reported Wednesday that certain of the owners of the other fish booths in the market felt keenly the falling off of their Negro trade, due to the decision of Negroes to trade where they can be hired. It was also pointed out that the colored clerks employed by Cox Fish Market have been approached with offers of employment by one of the leaders in yesterday's protest group, but that the offer had been turned down. It was also reported that certain forms of "high pressure" salesmanship have been employed on Negro buyers in the sea food section of the market, some of the white clerks going so far as to address all Negro men as 'Sammy, my boy," and the women as 'Girlie" and "Darling." It was pointed out, too, that these protesting clerks and owners do not even hire colored janitors, or colored cooks, and 'Sammy, my boy" and "Girlie" have taken cognizance of the fact that if there be no employment, there will be no funds with which to purchase fish.

Two colored clerks, Wesley Bonner and C. H. Nelson, with 15 and 10 years experience in the business, respectively, are employed regularly, and on rush days, this force has been augmented by 4 other clerks, all colored.

As we go to press, the colored clerks were still manning their little well kept stand in the center of the market, and colored people were still helping their cause by "Buying Colored." But a heavy cloud hung over all, for the City Council for whom colored people cannot vote, rules the City Hall and its tenants and had voted to oust the colored help and it seemed that the time wasn't long!

PRECEDENT SET BY KATY R. R. IN APPOINTMENT OF NEGRO TRAFFIC AGENT OVER SOUTHWEST

CLIMAX OF 20 YEARS SERVICE MARKED WITH PLACEMENT IN NEWLY CREATED POSITION

Hub of Large Territory To Be At Dallas

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 9.—Significent of the ever increasing part the colored people are playing in the business and economic affairs of the country was the appointment last week of Claude Rice of Dallas, as special traffic department representative in charge of colored travel for the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Line. So far its patrons and for its excellent service, will undoubtedly profit as it is known, the Katy, as the M. K. & T. is familiarly known in the Southwest, is the first railroad in the country to appoint a member of the race to such a position. According to the announcement, Mr. Rice will devote his entire time to the promotion of colored travel over the Katy lines, extending from San Antonio and Houston and Galveston in Texas, to Kansas City and St. Louis. Not only will he be active in serving colored travelers by arranging their itineraries and providing information, looking after reservations, etc., but he will act as official escort for special parties of colored travelers moving over the Katy lines, and see that they receive every comfort and convenience.

Mr. Rice is no new member of the Katy family. He came to the railroad three years ago when M. H. Cahill assumed his duties as chairman of the board of directors and president. During his stay in the Southwest he has formed an unusually large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Cahill, say Mr. Rice's friends, could have found no one more ideally fitted for the newly created position. He is widely known and popular and has a thorough knowledge of railroading having been in Mr. Cahill's service for the last 20 years when the Katy president was in charge of operations for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and, later for the Seaboard Airline Railway.

The Katy, long a popular route for colored travelers because of its wide reputation for courtesy to all

Dallas Dispatch 11-9-33

Blair Wisconsin

Dallas Man Honored With Traffic Post On Southwestern Railroad

Appointment of Claude Rice Is Hailed As Dawn of New Day In Dealing With Negro's Transportation Problems.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 9—Significant of the ever-increasing part the colored people are playing in the business and economic affairs of the country was the appointment last week of Claude Rice of Dallas, as special traffic department representative in charge of colored travel for the Missouri-Kansas-Texas lines. So far as it is known the Katy, as the M-K-T is familiarly known in the Southwest, is the first railroad in the country to appoint a member of the race to such a position. According to the announcement Mr. Rice will devote his entire time to the promotion of colored travel over the Katy Lines, extending from San Antonio and Houston and Galveston in Texas, to Kansas City and St. Louis. Not only will he be active in serving colored travelers by arranging their itineraries and providing information, looking after reservation, etc., but he will act as official escort for special parties of colored travelers moving over the Katy Lines, and see that they receive every comfort and convenience.

Mr. Rice is no new member of the Katy family. He came to the railroad three years ago when M. H. Cahill assumed his duties as chairman of the board of directors and president. During his stay in the Southwest he has formed an

Rice Is First of Race to Receive Such a Position—M., K. & T. Line's Popularity Nears New High Among Group.

unusually large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Cahill, say Mr. Rice's friends, could have found no one more ideally fitted for the newly created position. He is widely known and popular and has a thorough knowledge of railroading, having been in Mr. Cahill's service for the last 20 years when the Katy president was in charge of operations for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and later for the Seaboard Airline railway.

The Katy, long a popular route for colored travelers because of its wide reputation for courtesy to all its patrons and for its excellent service, will undoubtedly profit from Mr. Rice's appointmen and his many friends are predicting a marked success for him in his new position. Mr. Rice's headquarters will be in Dallas, but he will leave next week to visit all important points served by the Katy for the purpose of acquainting colored residents with the advantages of traveling via that railroad.

CLAUDE RICE

TOLD TO PLACE PROJECTS WITH LOCAL CWA HEAD

Houston.—In line with its settled policy of fostering the civic and political emancipation of Texas Negroes, The Houston Informer, as soon as the plans for the new CWA program were released, sent a telegram to Lawrence Westbrook, civil works administrator for Texas, urging upon him the fact that "the appalling need for street improvements in Negro neighborhoods of Houston, Beaumont and other Texas cities where Negroes do not vote, as furnishing humanitarian civic projects of highest importance."

Continuing, the telegram sent by The Informer stated that street improvement in Negro neighborhoods "offers most constructive avenue for employing Negroes on relief rolls. It would both give them employment and be a labor of love."

In reply to The Informer's telegram, the project engineer of th CWA for Texas sent a telegram to Carter W. Wesley, Informer general manager, in which he directed Mr. Wesley to "present proposed street improvements projects to Perry Moore, county Civil Works Administrator."

In obedience to this telegram from the project engineer The Informer delivered the following letter to J. Perry Moore, county civil works administrator, on Wednesday morning of this week:

On Sunday night, November 12, 1933, The Houston Informer sent the following telegram to the Honorable Lawrence Westbrook, Civil Works Administrator for Texas:

"The Houston Informer respectmully calls your attention to the appalling need for street improvements in Negro neighborhoods of Houston Beaumont and other Texas cities where Negroes do not vote, as furnishing humanitarian civic projects of highest importance. This offers most constructive avenue for employing Negroes on relief rolls. It would both give them employment and be a labor of love."

On Tuesday, November 14, 1933 our general manager received the following telegram from the Honorable E. A. Baugh, project engineer, in reply to the above telegram:

"Retel November twelfth present proposed street improvements projects to Perry Moore, County Civil Works Administrator."

We write this letter in obedience to Mr. Baugh's telegram as quoted above. While practically all of the streets in the Negro neighborhoods of Houston are in bad condition and need repair, we beg to mention the following by name as typical examples:

Third Ward: McGowen avenue from Hutchins east; Elgin avenue from Hutchins, east;; Holman avenue from Dowling, east; Sampson from Calhoun, south.

Fourth Ward: Saulnier street; Robin street from Heiner, west; Ruthven street, Cleveland street, Victor street, O'Neil street, Valentine street, Fuller street, Frederick street.

Fifth Ward: Waco street from Noble, south; Bringhurst street from Clinton Drive, north; Gregg street from Clinton Drive, north.

North Side: Stevens street from Morris, north; Jones street from Morris, north; Newhoff street.

We notice in the daily papers that reports from your office indicate that the CWA program will also offer places for people of training. In view of this we mention the fact that there are unemployed Negroes in Houston who could make an itelligent survey of streets and other civic conditions of Negro neighborhoods, and make suitable recommendations.

It is our hope that all of the above may receive your careful consideration and favorable reaction.

800 NEGROES IN BEAUMONT GET JOBS FROM CWA

Beaumont.—Miss Marie Dresden, Texas social service consultant, delivered a very informative address to the social workers of Beaumont at the Rose Room of Hotel Beaumont. Miss Dresden emphasized the fact that the economic crisis has placed fully three-fourths of the population on relief rolls of the country.

Since the year of 1921 there has been an agricultural depression but only since 1929 has it been noticed, at which time the industrial crisis came. Plans are being made for using unemployed teachers in evening schools for underprivileged persons and youths who will be forced to work on CWA projects to support their families.

More than 800 Negro able bodied men are being given CWA jobs at 40c per hour. There is no discrimination as to race, color or creed.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

N. R. A. INTERVIEWS WITH LEADERS OF NEGRO COMMUNITY SHOW ALL TO BE SUPPORTING THE MOVEMENT

Houston.—Regiment No. 5 of General Wolters' volunteer sales army N. R. A., reports that interviews with leaders of the Houston Negro community show that Negro leaders are practically unanimous in their praise of President Roosevelt's N. R. A. program and in stating that the Negroes of Houston should and will support and back this program 100 per cent., according to information given out Wednesday by J. Alston Atkins, colonel in command of regiment No. 5.

Freeman Everett, president of local No. 872 of the I. L. A. and influential colored labor leader, said when interviewed: "I think it is a very good program, and that Negroes will profit by it if we do our part. I feel certain that Negro labor can be relied upon to do its full duty, just as it did during the great World War."

Dr. S. A. Pleasants, Jr., pastor of St. John Baptist Church on Dowling street, leader of one of the largest and best organized Negro groups in the city, says: "The N. R. A. is the best and only thing to do at the present time. The right thinking people always think right, and, of course, are all behind the N. R. A. Our people can best help by cooperating in giving their support to those business places which adopt the N.R. A. code."

Wm. Maxwell. third ward grocer and leader, told an officer of regiment No. 5: "Best thing ever happened for the colored man. He should try to cooperate by giving his best service to his employer, to the end that the employer will be justified in adopting shorter hours and more pay."

Mrs. Henry E. Simon, fifth ward leader among colored women, says: "N. R. A. is a wonderful movement for America and especially our group. But it needs our full cooperation."

Dr. E. J. Howard, pastor of Wesley Chapel A. M. E. Church, believes N. R. A. is "a fine movement in every respect, but needs careful attention and the full cooperation of all."

Louis White, fifth ward grocer and leader feels that "it is fine for the worker but hard on the small enterpriser;" but adds: "However, it is the duty of Negroes to cooperate and when plans materialize the result will be helpful to all."

Before leaving Houston for Toledo, Ohio, as a delegate to the National Postal Alliance convention, Frank Lane, letter carrier and prominent worker in the colored Y. M. C. A. and other civic movements, said: "The Negro has always been loyal when his country called for help, even when he did not know what his status would be. I believe it is the indispensable duty of every Negro to join whole-heartedly in support of President Roosevelt's program known as the N. R. A. And if we do support it we are bound to win."

Rev. W. M. Sykes, pastor of Rose Hill Baptist Church and president of the colored Baptist Ministers Union, believes "it is the greatest thing under the present circumstances. Education is the thing needed among our people, and I will do all in my power to see that those with whom I come in contact are informed about the program."

Rev. L. H. Simpson, pastor of Pleasant Hill Baptist Church, thinks that "Negroes are doing and will continue to their utmost to cooperate with the administration in its efforts to bring back prosperity."

Officers conducting the interviews for regiment No. 5 were, besides the colonel: Lt. Col. Dr. W. J. Howard, and Captains R. G. May and J. C. Sanderson.

Members Of C. C. C. In Forest Of Texas Sign The Pay Roll And Get Very Fine Treatment

By Sam E. Riley

C. C. C., Co. 1828, Palo Duro Canyon

HELLO EVERYBODY:

Yes siree, this is Palo Duro Canyon, where Indians roamed. Once the home of the prairie Indians, the buffalo hunting grounds of the Comanchero is now to be a state national park, the Grand Canyon of Texas.

Palo Duro Canyon History

The Canyon was discovered in 1852 by Randolph B. Marcy of the United States Army, he being the first (white) man to behold the Canyon.

Colonel Marcy was ordered to explore the source of the Red River in 1852, since all previous attempts to discover its source had failed. As it was, he followed northwest along the north fork of the Red River into what is now Oklahoma, then southward until he reached Canyon Ceta Blanco; on his return he followed the southern course of the Red River back to Ft. Arbuckle in the state of Oklahoma. This report can be found in Marcy's "Exploration of the Red River of Louisiana."

Palo Duro Canyon varies in width from a half mile to over fifteen miles across, in depth it is from two hundred to fifteen thousand feet. The Canyon was the winter quarters of the Comanche Indians, and their stronghold for hundreds and perhaps thousands of years. The Indians found material for arrow heads in the Canyon, such as they used for hunting buffalo and other game. Search today reveals an occasional Indian arrow head to be found sticking in a tree or the bank of the Canyon.

Yes siree, we are here and we have signed the pay roll, and everybody is looking forward for their good old green back on the first of the month. It hasn't been hard for us at all, because our credit is good (everywhere) in camp for hair cuts, shaves, tobacco, stamps and toilet articles; and as for clothes, we wont have need for more until 1935. Here's what each individual's wardrobe consists of: 6 prs. of socks, 2 shirts, 3 under suits, 2 overall suits, 1 pair of dress trousers, 1 pair of shoes and another pair to be isued soon; 1 tube of tooth paste, 1 tooth brush, 1 comb, 1 bar toilet soap and 1 blue denim hat. Now can you beat it, with garbs of food of all kinds, beans, beef, bacon, spuds, corn willie (beef) and all kinds of pudding such as rice, beans, prunes, bread and Lord knows what others, for I don't.

S-S-S-H, be quiet now, I am going to slip you one, people, this is the first time in my life to see five men hitched to a wheel barrow, yes siree, four pulling like mules and the fifth pushing to beat sixty; can you beat it! I mean pulling grave! 3,000 feet up out of the canyon; here is a line up Strait Last the Barber) Wm. Alexander pulling like a mule beside Wm. Tibbs, Manuel Nelson, Allen Frazier, Joe P. Smith, and Dave Davis.

Now don't you tell anybody, but here is the second team: Lee (Neabath) Campbell, Lucious Bolden, Earnest Calton, James West, Eural Broadnax; don't you let these fellows make you believe when they come back home that they can't do hard work, believe you me, they can pull as much as any mule I've ever seen.

The third lineup is, Robt. Alexander, Wm. Huff, W. L. Williams, John Cade, and Henry Williams. This is a pretty good team, but they remind me too much of those little mules (jack ass). Au revoir bon sonty.

MASTER BARBERS

COLORED CHAPTER OF MASTER BARBERS OF AMERICA NO. 788

We wish to inform the public that a committee has just returned from Austin where they visited the State Board of Barber Examiners, who pledged their support in enforcing the sanitary rules in barber shops. We also crave the cooperation of city and county officials. The committee is composed of Leroy Johnson, president; Shed Blackman, vice president, nd Alex Pradia, sergeant at arms.

NEGROES BUY AT COX FISH MARKET

Houston.—Negro clerks continued to sell fish to their race people in the city market this week, while the oft postponed and re-postponed trial was put off again.

The majority of colored citizens continued to purchase their fish where they could obtain employment despite the sour looks being thrown at them by operators of rival fish booths, who had started the fight to oust Negro clerks from the market because their own race bought fish from them.

However, Cox's fish market has not sold fish on color alone. They give service and quality products at fair prices. The fish are handled carefully and sanitation is the theme of the market at all times. After so much experience on the part of the clerks, it is not surprising that Cox's market would attract discriminating fish buyers who know the best in fish.

Wesley Bonner, chief clerk in the market, has had more than 15 years experience in selling and handling fish. He knows fish, and all other sea foods. He is able to give some good points on the preservation of fish and sea food as well as good, tasty hints on how to properly prepare your sea foods. Nelson Cain, clerk in the market, has had almost ten years of experience, and is courteous and affable and well known in Houston.

These facts, plus the fact that the Negro race is on trial to determine whether or not they will be allowed to sell their people fish, make it just and right that every colored citizen in Houston and vicinity buy his fish at Cox Market.

MR. MILLS' QUESTION

Business Manager H. L. Mills of the Houston school system wants to know from M. E. Kurth, school attorney, what effect President Roosevelt's national recovery program will have on the three hundred Negro maids, janitors, and cafeteria helpers employed by the school board in the various schools of Houston. Mr. Mills also stated, according to press reports, that he did not see how the school system could afford to increase the wages of these Negro employees, because such increases "would have to come from the taxpayers."

Isn't it a sad commentary upon our American life when, even in time of war and great national calamity, leading people will try to inject the question of color into a situation which should be based entirely upon merit? Read President Roosevelt's agreement word for word, from beginning to end, and there is nothing in it which gives the slightest indication that it was meant to apply to whites and not to blacks. In his statement issued immediately following the signing of the industrial recovery act President Roosevelt explained his position as follows:

"By business I mean the whole of commerce as well as the whole of industry; by workers I mean ALL workers—the white collar class as well as the men in overalls; and by living wages I mean more than a bare subsistence level—I mean the wages of a decent living."

How can there be any question in anybody's mind as to what that means? The president says "ALL WORKERS," and not "WHITE WORKERS" merely. Besides that, he says that he means for even "men in overalls" to have a "decent living."

Mr. Mills says that he is paying these three hundred Negro workers from $4 to $5 per week. Nobody can maintain "decent living" on that kind of wages; and when the president of the United States asks the cooperation of all of the people to end this injustice, his request should be followed.

The school board may find some legal way out, or they may just ignore the president's request to give ALL WORKERS "the wages of a decent living." If this request is not followed for Negro workers as well as for white workers, the board will not be living up to the spirit of the national recovery program of President Roosevelt; whether the board gets away with it or not.

THE BARBERS AND THE N. R. A.

Nobody should object to the Negro barbers when they add to the prices of hair cuts and shaves the added cost of living up to the reemployment agreement of President Roosevelt. That agreement is designed primarily to put people back to work and to raise the pay of people already working.

But everybody objects when Negro barbers raise the prices of hair cuts and shaves without putting anybody else on their pay rolls and without adding anything to the amount of present pay rolls. Especially is this true when they use the same old dirty towels that they have been using all the while at the lower price. It does seem that, if they are going to raise the price of a hair cut from thirty-five cents to fifty cents, they could at least use clean linen on every customer who pays the extra fifteen cents.

Most Negro barbers are just renting their chairs and therefore they get only what they make and are no extra expense to the barber shops in which they work. Why then the increased prices?

FILTERING THROUGH

Even in the smaller towns of Texas the beneficial results of the NRA and President Roosevelt's "New Deal" are filtering through to Negroes. From Wallis, Texas, word comes that, "The N. R. A. is proving a great help to the colored people of Wallis. Work is being given to them by the Ice and Storage Co., and the Highway Department."

Who wouldn't support a Democratic president who has brought such sunlight into lives darkened by the blighting effects of Hoover Republicanism?

NEGRO CLERKS IN STORES

Until the unheard of resolution of the City Council in the Fish Market case, nobody ever thought that it was anything else but proper for Negro clerks to wait upon Negro trade, wherever the proprietors of a given store were willing to show enough appreciation for their Negro patronage to pass some of it back into the Negro community through the channel of jobs. Years ago Alphonse Williams was a clerk in Buckley's Shoe Store on Main street, and nobody ever objected to his fitting shoes on the Negro trade.

A few stores in the wards are now waking up to the value and importance of having Negro clerks. Negroes should help others to wake up by spending their money only where their trade is definitely invited and appreciated. The time has passed when anybody can sensibly contend that it takes a white person to serve the groceries and meats which Negroes buy by the hundreds of thousands of dollars in the ward stores of Houston.

Labor - 1933

Texas

Occupation, Wages, etc.

SIXTY YEARS OF SERVICE

Henke and Pillot have served Houston for more than sixty years. In saying that they have served Houston, we mean exactly what we say. They have served ALL OF HOUSTON, not just white Houston. The facts easily prove this to be true.

Henke and Pillot stores employ a great many people. In distributing its employment for this long period of more than a half century, Henke and Pillot have not forgotten that Negroes make up about one-fourth of the population of this city. Henke and Pillot employ a great many Negroes, and this fact should not be forgotten when we are spending our money for groceries. We should spend it with Henke and Pillot.

Groceries at Henke and Pillot stores are always of the very highest quality. No finer groceries can be bought anywhere than those sold at Henke and Pillot's. In fact the groceries sold at Henke and Pillot's are of a very much higher quality than most of the groceries which Negroes buy in so many of these corner grocery stores. So, in order to be sure that the groceies that we eat are first class, we should buy them at one of the four big stores of Henke and Pillot.

Prices are cheapest and service is always courteous to every body at all of the Henke and Pillot stores. This is not true at so many stores where Negroes are treated so roughly and discourteously. For best prices and decent treatment, then, we should buy our groceries at a Henke and Pillot store.

Henke and Pillot are the only grocers in Houston which advertise in Negro newspapers consistantly. Look through the columns of the Houston Defender and The Houston Informer and Texas Freeman from week to week, and the only grocery ad to be found will be that of the old, reliable grocer firm, Henke and Pillot, or just "Henke's," as it is affectionately known to us all.

If you really believe in Negro newspapers and want to help them to grow to larger places of usefulness and service, you will always buy your groceries at a Henke and Pillot store.

BUSINESS MANAGER OF HOUSTON SCHOOLS SAYS HE DID NOT DRAW COLOR LINE IN N. R. A. DISCUSSION

Houston, Texas
August 5, 19'3

Editor, Houston Informer,
409 Smith Street,
Houston, Texas.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of the marked copy of your edition of August 5, and with reference to your editorial permit me to advise you that the question submitted to Mr. M. E. Kurth, attorney for the Board of Education, was merely a question as to whether or not the Houston Independent School District came under the National Recovery Act.

I want you to thoroughly understand that there was nothing in the question submitted with reference to whether or not it affected white or colored. I want you to konw, too, that we have just about as many white employees who would be affected by this National Recovery Act as we have colored. It is true that the maids receive from $4 to $5 per week. It is also true that they work only four hours per day. With the beginning of 1932 after the taxpayers of the district had become delinquent with school taxes in very large numbers, it was absolutely necesary that the Houston Independent School District reduce its budget and live within the decreased revenue. There was only two ways to do this, one was to materially reduce the number of employees and the other was to reduce the number of working hours of each employee or put them on a part time basis and scatter the work among them all rather than putting some on the unemployment list. After consulting with our employees in groups, at their own suggestion we accepted the latter course. You may rest assured that the Houston Independent School District is exceedingly anxious to put all of these people both white and colored back on full time and on the regular scale of wages just as soon as the taxpayers provide the necessary funds to meet the payrolls.

I sometimes think that newspapers are unfair in jumping at conclusions when it would be so easy to pick up the telephone and ask for facts. But the main and only purpose of this letter is to let you know that there was no inclination on the part of anybody to raise the question with reference to wages paid the colored employees in the School District and as above pointed out if you will investigate the question submitted you will see that it was merely a question wanting to know as to whether or not the National Recovery Act applied to the Houston Independent School District. Incidentally, you have no doubt noticed where the City of Houston asked for a ruling on the same proposition and so did Harris County.

As above pointed out, too, I want you to know that these colored maids and cafeteria people are not the only people on part time, every man working in this department including all of the whites are on part time, every person working in this office is on part time. Somehow I think that our action of the past should have something to do in convincing you that it its our desire and purpose to be fair with the colored people at all times.

I hope you will give proper space in your paper to let your readers know that the question involved was not one affecting colored people alone, it affected every employee in the system beginning with the Superintendent of Schools and going all the way through the list. I hope you will let them know, too, that these colored people are not the only ones who are on part time and that there are white people working on practically the same basis with reference not only to hours but salary as well.

Yours very truly,

H. L. MILLS,
Business Manager.

"GOIN' TO TAKE IT"

Two middle aged white men were waiting for the change of lights at the corner of Preston and Louisiana in Houston last week, they were overheard to say, among other things, these significant words: "The younger generation of this country aint goin' to stand what we older folks have stood. They aint goin' to starve and go naked while barns and warehouses are full of food and clothes. An' if they can't get work so they can make it, they are goin' to take it." What must be the plight of poor Negroes when white men have come to such a plight where they entertain the thought of violence to bring subsistence to themselves and families?

It is a thought that is gaining momentum in many quarters of our national life. This was intimated by national representatives of the Salvation Army in Houston last week; and the Salvation Army is probably more closely in touch with conditions of distress than any other welfare organization in the nation.

The Informer and Freeman hopes that the Democratic leadership which is now in control of the political economy of the country will have the foresight and the wisdom to begin a broad program of justice to the unemployed and suffering, and thereby prevent that violence, the predictions of which are now filling the air.

NEW FACES SEEN AT THE PLANT OF INFORMER WHEN N. R. A. IS PUT IN

Houston.—Visitors at the office of The Houston Informer and many patrons in the field saw two additional and new faces among The Informer forces. L. Homer Kingston, who formerly was linotype operator, but who had been working elsewhere for several months, was seen on the field and at his old post. S. E. Smith, who had ignored depression and built a great circulation in Independence Heights, was added to the regular circulation staff, and given the Fifth Ward territory.

Mr. Wesley, the manager, annouces that the company raised all wages of the members of the staff and shortened hours July 24, and the new men are being used to fill in the gap. But the company's growth is requiring some of the extra service.

The Informer was the first Negro paper to adopt the N. R. A. code. It is the only Negro paper putting on more help these days. The Informer managment believes in good wages. Before it adopted the N. R. A. code, only two employees on the pay roll received less than $20 per week and only one less than $15.

Despite the payment of living wages, and maybe because of it, the company is clear of debt and discounting its bills. Mr. Wesley has introduced the principle of cooperative management in the plant. Every Saturday, the whole staff meets in a democratic gathering, where all are equal and any and all things concerning the plant are discussed. As often as not, the manager is fined for some omission or commission. The staff can vote to fine anybody and regularly does vote to fine somebody. Then new ideas are submitted and discussed. Thus, everybody knows what's going on and why, and can drag any complaint in the open.

NEGROES FROM HOUSTON AND FROM OTHER TEXAS CITIES ARE ENJOYING ROOSEVELT'S FORESTRY "NEW DEAL"

(Special to The Houston Informer and Texas Freeman)

By Sam E. Riley

IN CAMP: Canyon, Texas.—The colored veterans in the civil conservation corps. Yes siree, folks, we are here trying to help Uncle Sam win the war against the depression. It looks like war days of 1917 and 1918; former doughboys with their canteens around their waist and the familiar sound of the old mess kit when in line for slum. The only difference now and the World War, we are now issued a pick, shovel, ax, and wheel barrow, while in 1918 we were issued an Eddystone rifle and three hundred rounds of ammunition, a pack and shelter half. Yes siree, happy days are here again.

Houston Has Largest Representation

In company 1828 C.C.C., Houston has the largest representation of twenty five men of color. They are listed as follows: Hosea Milton, Sam E. Riley, Robert Alexander, B. D. Dabney, John Duncan, Milton Stevens, Wm. Tibbs, Henry Thomas, A. Jade, Lee D. Mathis, James Watts, James West, Willie Williams, Joe England, Allen Frazier, Arthur Gatlin, Robert L. Jones, Ed Reland, Nelson Sincero, Neabath Campbell, Felix Patrick, Joe Smith, Frank Brown, Wm. Alexander, and Lee Brown.

Beaumont Has Eight

Gustav Semion, Dave Davis, Wm. Lewis, Chas. McDonald, Nicholas Taylor, Willie Babineaux, Claney Marks, John Cade.

San Antonio Has Five

John Kindred, Eural Broadnax, A. B. Harris. Wm. Huff, Dan Hood.

Port Arthur Has Three

James West, Eddie Mitchell, and Earnest Nurse.

San Felipe Has Two

Arthur Harlins and Lucius Bolden. Cuero, 1: Dan Brown. Taylor, 1: Earnest Calton. Edna, 1: Eddie Woods.

Appointments have been made from the men as follows:

Hosea Milton, platoon leader; Sam E. Riley, sub-leader; John Duncan, sign painter; A. B. Harris, officer's mess attendant; Nicholas Taylor, officers' orderly; food handlers: Gustav Semion, Dan Brown, Felix Patrick, Ed Roland and some others not listed herein.

We have baseball and other games for recreation. There are church services every Sunday. The men seem to be happy and in good spirit. The company furnishes transportation on trucks to Armillo Saturday and Sunday for those who want to go.

Our camp is located on the edge of the Palo Duro Canyon about thirty miles south east of Amarillo. This Canyon is a scenic beauty, sixty seven miles long. I am told it is our mission to make this place a state national park.

All the men are in good spirit, and everybody seems to be happy. Our address is Box 428, Canyon, Texas.

BOYS IN CONSERVATION CAMPS WELL FED, TREATED BY U. S.

By Blanch Gordy Sims

The several companies from Indiana, with citizens Conservation Corps are having a time of their lives in two of the government camps in California as members of Uncle Sam's reforestation battalions.

The camp life of all the boys, who are dressed in army clothes and using army tents, is described by the young men as ideal.

The young citizen, who are given good and wholesome exercise work eight hours a day, and five days a week and are free to leave camp every Friday evening and return Monday morning.

The weather is fine in this great Pacific coast state, where the days are warm and the nights very cool making it necessary for the boys to use four blanket each.

It is interesting to note that one of the camps sites is in the mountain and one in the desert, quite a contrast in locations, indeed.

What is more, the several Colored companies with the citizens conservation outfit are now under officers of their own race.

In the beginning these same companies had white officers, but for some reason or other they were split into colored contingents.

However, the boys are not being segregated in the towns in California neither is there any Jim-Crowing in the government's camps in this state.

Conservation Corps attaches told the writer of the actual condition at the camps are Pleasant Shack and Hubert Gordy, both graduates of Crispus Attucks, high school.

Shack, by the way, is company clerk, while, Gordy is a first aid man of his company.

It is worthy of note that the boys, who attend Sunday school and church services regularly, have all kinds of recreations.

NEGROES MUST SUPPORT FIRMS WHICH SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT AND WHO INVITE AND APPRECIATE THE PATRONAGE

Houston.—Justice for all, with everybody sharing his part of the responsibility, without regard to race, color, creed, or station in life, is the foundation stone of the national recovery act, under which President Roosevelt is striving to pull this country out of a hole.

This means that nobody should seek or expect a selfish advantage over his neighbor; and that the whole nation and every race and group in the nation should do its part to back up President Roosevelt in his great program of national recovery. This places a definite responsibility upon Negroes.

Negroes should support those firms and those firms only which support the president and which both invite and appreciate the patronage of Negroes. Otherwise the program of President Roosevelt will not be carried out as effectively at it should be.

Any firm which can get the trade of Negroes without inviting and showing appreciation for it will thereby be getting a selfish advantage over those firms and merchants that do invite and show appreciation for their Negro patronage.

Negroes must not only support the program of President Roosevelt to bring back prosperity, but they must also be fair to the stores and business institutions which do invite and appreciate their patronage.

On this page will be found some of the firms which by their presence on this page invite the patronage of the 70,000 Negroes of Houston. Not only by courteous treatment but in various ways they show their appreciation of the money which Negroes spend with them.

Every firm represented on this page has signed the president's national recovery agreement, and they fly the "Blue Eagle."

The following are the stores and businesses appearing on this page, which are flying the "Blue Eagle" of President Roosevelt's national recovery program and which invite and appreciate the patronage of Negroes.

Henke & Pillot, for sixty years the old reliable; advertising regularly in the Negro press; always giving much employment to Negroes.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., the profits from which through Julius Rosenwald Fund has meant more to Negro education than any other single factor.

Cox's Fish Market, only firm in the City Market which has an all Negro stall, namely booth No. 14.

Mayo Bros., dentists, with a large organization inviting your patronage.

Warren Bros., inviting your patronage.

Westheimer Furniture Co., whose manager, D. L. Lovitz, says that firm has been in business 17 years, employing Negroes all the time.

Star Furniture Co., three stores to serve you, all employing Negroes, says B. Wolff, manager.

Dr L. M. Hamman, advertising regularly in the Negro press, always inviting and appreciating your patronage and treating you right.

Alaskan Fur Co., with quality furs at best possible prices, and inviting and appreciating your patronage.

Lange Auto Park, inviting and appreciating your patronage.

James Bute Co., old reliable, giving fine quality at reasonable prices, and inviting and appreciating your patronage.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

HAVE YOU LOST YOUR JOB?

Journal & Guide.

If you have lost your job since the National Industrial Recovery Act code governing your employer went into effect (August 1, 1933), fill out the blank below and send or bring it to the JOURNAL AND GUIDE, 719 E. Olney Road, Norfolk, Va. Norfolk, Va.

Up to ..... 1933, I was
(Date)

employed by .....
(Name of Individual or firm)

as .....
(State kind of work)

My pay was .....per day.....per week.....per month.

On .....1933, I was discharged.
(Date)

Reasons given for my discharge, if any. .....

.....

My name is .....Age.....

Address .....

.....

.....

Mail or bring this blank to the JOURNAL AND GUIDE, Norfolk, Va.

NRA And Common Labor

Journal & Guide 8-12-33 Norfolk Va.

A MAN who is sick must be treated with due regard for all his ailments. If all his organs are affected all his organs must be taken into consideration in the treatment undertaken by the doctor. Otherwise the patient will not fully recover.

So far there is a fatal defect in the National Industrial Recovery plan that corresponds to an incomplete diagnosis or treatment of a sick man. The NRA does not reach down to the large body of farm and mill laborers or domestic servants. Within recent years the wages of these people have been reduced to a level which fixes their standards of living upon the lowest plane it is possible for a human being to exist. As commodity prices rise—as a part of the NRA plan—these people will have to pay more for their bread and meat and clothes and rent. Without a rise in their already meager wages they will have to go without more of the things to eat and to wear, and seek shelter in lower grade hovels.

In the South they are going to treat the sick man by subjecting him to a surgical operation. They are going to cut off a part of his buying power. That corresponds to amputating a leg because the sick man has pleurisy. A man whose buying power is cut off is as useful as an economic factor as a one-leg man would be in a foot race. When the steel industry code was under consideration Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins told the framers of it that:

"The low rates of 25 cents and 27 cents per hour for the two Southern districts are presumably based on the predominance of Negro labor in those districts. But Negroes are also consumers. Their purchasing power is needed to provide different markets for the products of agriculture and industry. Their cost of living is not lower than the living costs of the whites; it is rather that they live differently and on a lower standard. A sound national industrial system cannot be based on a capitalization of the colored laborers, and increased wages that will not unfairly compete with the wages of the white laborers is essential to achieving this end."

With all costs of living going up the living standards of Negro wage earners will necessarily be forced further down, not only to the detriment of the Negro wage earner, but to the detriment as well of Southern business as a whole. The sick man cannot get well until his body as a whole is taken into consideration in the treatment.

There are business organizations in the South whose clients these people are. Many of them read newspapers, many carry health and accident insurance, many have been trying to buy a little home through a building and loan association. Few of them are able to have medical attention. How are these business organizations that serve this large class of neglected people going to live up to the code?

We hear also of a disposition on the part of employers of Negro youths now working as janitors, porters, elevator lifts, store helpers, and in other menial capacities at wages of $5 to $8 per week to discharge them and hire in their places white young men should they have to pay $12 or $14 under the blanket agreement or under their trade codes. No valid reasons have been advanced for this strange economic pogrom, except that if such employers have to pay the higher wage scale they will pay it to white youths. That is equivalent to the sick man saying that if his appendix has to come out he will die before he will submit to the operation.

If the Negro youths are turned out without jobs—and 90 per cent of such menial jobs are held by them—how are they going to be absorbed in the National Recovery Administration's plan. They will be thrown back upon state and municipal relief funds; in other words, upon the taxpayers for support. The Southern plan, if carried out, will cut off the buying power of one large class 100 per cent and increase the buying power of another class 25 per cent. Illogical treatment for the sick man.

* * * *

Recovery will not be accomplished if the NRA is permitted to stop at the color line. There may have to be some adjustments to cover the lower brackets of labor, but there should be none that are based upon arbitrary refusal to advance wages of Negro workers in proportion as wages of workers of other races are advanced.

And if storekeepers and tradesmen apply the axe to Negro workers arbitrarily rather than make reasonable adjustments, Negroes who still have some buying power left should boycott such storekeepers and tradesmen. We, in common with everyone else, must pay more for every necessity of life. We may as well pay it where we get some sort of return in wages.

Recovery cannot be accomplished by bestowing all of the benefits of the NRA upon white workers and crucifying Negro workers on an economic cross, merely because it has become customary, prior to the "New Deal," to take advantage of the law of supply and demand and set up for them a wage scale that condemns them indefinitely to the lowest possible living standards, which people now ask the government itself to approve.

Current Comment

From Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch

Unless the Ledger-Dispatch misinterprets the application in one of its features of the President's blanket re-employment code, its effect will, or may, be seriously harmful to many members of a group which can least stand further economic pressure. That group is composed of Negro workers, more especially young Negro workers.

Many of these young Negroes are now employed in various capacities in which they do not earn as much as $14 a week. Whether it is or is not economically unjust that they do not earn more than $8 or $10 a week, here in the South or elsewhere, is not a subject for debate at this time. The fact is that they do not, and the further fact is that because they earn less than they do, in many cases, obtain and retain employment.

youths, for the reason that, we take it, employers will continue to prefer mature, experienced, physically powerful Negro men as truck drivers and in like positions. But as between Negro youths, many of them without other than primary education, and white youths of, say, from 18 to 21 years of age, with high school and, some of them even secondary college education—all of them, white and colored anxious to work—what chance will the colored boys have if all must be paid not less than $14 a week?

If there are more boys than there are jobs and if the average employer would rather have a white boy than a colored boy, if their wages are precisely the same, even the President cannot direct that jobs be equally divided between white and colored.

Unless we misinterpret the application of the blanket code, to repeat, it requires modification here in the South to avert a form of oppression which economic laws have heretofore averted in part. How the code should be modified to meet this situation opens a most difficult question, one which this newspaper does not pretend to be able to answer.

Now: If employers of pretty much every sort must pay at least $14 a week in such a city as Norfolk, say, is it not fairly certain that in scores of hundreds of cases they will employ white youths?

Special reference is made to

Better Wages, Purchasing Power, Prosperity

IT IS encouraging to find the cheap labor tradition of the South under fire in the face of the NRA drive. The following from the Columbia (S. C.) *State*, leading South Carolina daily, is typical of such indications of a New Deal for Southern workers white and black:

Journal & Guide 8-12-33 Norfolk Va.

"There are many more than seven million workers for wages, whites and Negroes, men and women, in the southern states. but what would happen should an average of 50 cents be added to the daily wage of seven million of those workers, for 300 days a year?

"The 'buying power' of those

seven million men and women would be increased by one billion, fifty million dollars a year! They would have that much more to spend; that much more to pour into trade channels.

"It is a somewhat interesting fact that this increase in buying power given to seven million workers by adding an average of a half dollar a day to their earnings, is exactly equal to the gross value of 14,000,000 bales of cotton weighing 500 pounds each, if sold for 15 cents a pound.

"The south's 'cheap labor' has been advertised as an asset. Is it not really our most depressing liability? We should welcome the day when the level of wages, all along the line, is raised."

When the South begins to see through the fallacy of keeping its workers under starvation wages new day is truly at hand.

RICHMOND N.R.A. CAMPAIGN NOW IN FULL SWING

Colored and White Leaders Organize For Big Drive

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND. — Richmond's re-employment campaign, under the general chairmanship of Mayor Fulmer Bright, got into full swing here this week with about 500 women in the field, whose duty it will be to line up the 40,000 or more families in Richmond's trading area behind the president's recovery program.

A huge thermometer, erected Monday of this week, will tell passersby what headway is being made by this vast army of women toward their goal of securing pledges from Richmond's 182,929 population. The goal that has been set for themselves by the women is to make Richmond the first 100% NRA city in America.

The work of the men's division will be somewhat different from that of the women, but will be no less important, though a little less tedious. The men began their work Thursday of this week, and between now and the first of September will seek to list accurately the number of employees that have been taken on by Richmond firms, their hours and wages.

This survey by the men will also serve as a check-up on those employers who are displaying the blue eagles and have not complied with the provisions of the act.

Discriminations Unfounded

While reports of discriminations in various establishments are found to be in many cases exaggerated, there is a great deal of work to be done along this line.

One cleaning and pressing astablishment was charged in a widely circulated rumor here to the effect that when they went under the code they displaced all their colored employees and hired whites in their places. Upon investigation of the rumor, a Journal and Guide representative found that only one man had been discharged by the concern, and that his dismissal had nothing whatever to do with the company's adoption of the code governing cleaners and dyers.

An interview with the assistant manager of the firm who, denied the report and the dismissed man clarified the case. The discharged man told the reporter that he had been in failing health for some time, at times being unable to work, but had not been out recently. He said he was not sure, but felt that this might have had something to do with his dismissal.

"Maybe, he said, "they thought I couldn't do enough work to justify them paying me the increased wages, but I don't think they treated me fair in dismissing me without any notice whatever."

More Jobs Evident

There is some question as to whether or not there will come any great increase in the wages paid colored employees here, but the fact that there is fast developing a wide increase in the number of jobs is already evident.

Pearl Laundry, located on Parkwood Avenue, employees in which establishment are about 85% colored, when it put up the blue eagle here last week took on about 15 new employees as a result, despite the fact that it has been charged in the past with various kinds of discriminations against its colored employees. These employees, who drew in the past salaries of from $5 to 8, are now being paid from $8 to $10 for a 40-hour week.

While these wages are not up to the standard required in the blanket code, they are in accordance with a temporary code adopted by local laundry owners, which fixes salaries of $8, $9 and $10 for Negro employees in the laundry industry. These salaries do not apply to white laundry employees. Other laundries are reported to be working on similar schedules of pay and hours, which are provided in the local temporary laundry code.

Local Concerns Conform

R. C. Scott, local undertaker, was one of the blue ribbon firms—first in Richmond to adopt the President's recovery program. Mr. Scott was only required to raise the wages of two of his employees to conform with the provisions of the code, his employees being already well paid.

Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company, another local colored concern, which went under the code and hung up its blue eagle here last week, was not required to hire any new employees nor to raise wages except in a few isolated instances, demonstrating that they were operating a strictly modern and up-to-date business, with a humane scale of hours and wages. J. E. Harris, superintendent, said, "We have always had plenty of employees; too many in fact," when he was asked how many new employees were added as a result of the company's adoption of the Insurance code.

The Southern Aid has not as yet obtained its blue eagle, at this writing, but is expected to hoist the NRA momentarily, according to advice given by officials of the company.

Flag raising exercises were held at the State Capitol Monday morning of this week at which exercises, State Chairman Mason Manghum, City General Chairman, J. Fulmer Bright, and Governor John Garland Pollard were speakers. Mayor Bright was also master of ceremonies at the unveiling of the huge thermometer on Broad Street where Mrs. Eudora Ramsey Richardson, chairman of the women's division (white) was the speaker and unveiled the thermometer.

The flag hoisted over the capitol was manufactured by unemployed persons working at the barter-exchange, of which A. H. Herman, chairman of the publicity committee of the campaign, is manager.

Members of the colored division of the campaign, under chairman Dr. L. A. Reid, are working simultaneously with the white group in lining up all colored consumers under the NRA, which work is in charge of the women, and the men's group will interview the employers in an effort to get a line on the number of new employees, their salaries and wages.

Committee Busy

The committee under Dr. Reid is doing an excellent work in outlining the meaning of the program to various groups in the city and convincing them of the necessity of becoming part and parcel of the movement. Speakers were sent to various churches in the city on last Sunday by M. A. Norrell, charman of the speakers' bureau, to explain the program to these bodies and to various civic and other organizations throughout the week. In addition, pastors in all churches were asked to explain the campaign to their congregations at a meeting held at the Urban League last Friday and were sent letters of instruction along this line by Wiley A. Hall, vice chairman and director. Colored campaign leaders are asking 100 per cent support for the campaign.

NEGRO LAUNDRY EMPLOYEES TO BE RETAINED

Local Owners Accept NRA Code; Adopt Resolutions

Negro employees of Norfolk laundries will not be replaced by whites as a result of the provisions of the NRA laundry code requiring employers to increase wages and shorten hours of all laundry employees, Herbert A. Gerst, vice-president of the Laundry Owners Club, told the Journal and Guide this week.

The question was discussed at a meeting of Norfolk laundry owners last week and decision to retain Negro employees was reached. A formal resolution to that effect was adopted.

"We feel that what we have done," Mr. Gerst said, "is what everyone should do, and we are hoping by our action that other businesses will be led to practice a policy which will not work against their Negro employees, or the rank and file of Negro workers."

IOWA CITY, IA.
IOWAN
AUG 24 1933

In Defense of the Humble

(From the New York Times)

Not from the northeast but from the south has come the first strong note of concern over what may happen to Negro labor under certain operations of the National Recovery Administration. The Norfolk Virginia-Pilot and its colleague The Ledger-Dispatch of that city have pointed out a real danger to "low-skilled or unskilled" Negroes in reports of labor displacements in the south under the minimum wage and hours sections of the President's Agreement. To these poor folk, say the Norfolk newspapers, the Blue Eagle may be a predatory bird instead of a feathered messenger of happiness.

A Norfolk restaurant, obliged to raise its minimum wage under the code—a wage that had been acceptable to Negro workers—dismissed them and employed Caucasians in their place. The newspaper fears that thousands of Negroes, engaged as porters, janitors, elevator men, messengers, drivers and the like, will be ousted throughout the country by employers who hire Negroes at present because they can get them cheaper. These employers would prefer white labor. The newspaper calls for an appeal to the sense of justice of persons disposed so to displace theis help.

If in the pre-code days (says The Virginia-Pilot) an employer made use of Negro workers because he could hire them at low wages, there is a moral obligation on him to retain their services now that a national code requires that they be paid a little more money. It would be a grim and tragic commentary on the national recovery effort if a business and industrial regimentation directed to lifting the people out of depression should operate to plunge the most depressed of them in a worse depression still.

With this humanitarian and just sentiment all fair-minded employers will agree. We feel certain also that, while there may be no "statutory way to arrest this threatened displacement," General Johnson and the president himself will take notice of the plight of these humble ones and protect them under the great discretionary powers of enforcement in the NRA. And northerners who do not believe that the southern white is often the Negro's best friend may reflect upon the fact that from the south, where the Negro is most at home and best understood, comes this first appeal for his protection under the New Deal.

Women 25c, Men 50c Day Wages in Va.

Afro-American

LOUISA COUNTY, Va. — (By Robert S. Conn for the Associated Negro Press)—In keeping with the reported policy of white employers of the South to reduce wages of Negro workers to a minimum, labor in Louisa and surrounding counties reached a new low this week.

Farm hands, working ten hours per day are the poorest paid of all, receiving fifty (50) cents. Out of this many personally known by the writer, are forced to feed as many as four persons other than themselves on board being included in their hire.

Baltimore Md

For such tasks as may be gainfully completed by female labor the rate of payment is tweny-five (25) cents and one meal for 10 hours.

Men employed in logging and labor at the numerous saw mills in this section are reported to be receiving seven and eight cents per hour and no board.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

NORFOLK WORKERS SMASH KLAN AND COP TERROR IN MARCH 4 DEMONSTRATION

Daily Worker 3-9-33

New York N.Y.

Solidarity of Negro and White Workers Stops Brutality of Police

Four Arrested As Masses, Defying Bosses' Ban Demand Unemployment Insurance

NORFOLK, Va. — The Hunger March and demonstration on March 4th was savagely broken up by the Norfolk police and suddenly appointed deputies and klansmen. Four were arrested, including Joe Benson, leader of the Tidewater Unemployment Councils.

The city of Norfolk Saturday resembled an armed camp. The whole police force and riff raff of the city was mobilized to prevent the hungry from voicing their demands and conditions.

The point where the parade was to begin and along the whole line of march, heavily armed police and klansmen with nightsticks dispersed all groups making their way to the parade, threatening violence and using the most abusive language against the Negroes, who made up the majority of the demonstrators. Cars containing tear gas and husky motorcycle cops fiercely whisked the narrow streets, especially through the Negro sections.

Yet, suddenly groups of workers would appear at many different points and kept the police worried and busy. What surprised the fascist authorities and the police was the determination of the masses to keep on the streets in spite of the unheard of array of terror.

The sudden appearance of banners and speakers, however on Monticello Avenue to the right of the Municipal Building, took the breath away from police and klansmen who were stationed there. Fellow-worker Wright, fighting leader for Negro liberation, wrapped a soiled American flag around his shoulders and began talking about bread and clubs. He was brutally seized, the flag torn, but with smiling defiance this brave Negro shouted the demands of the hungry, against boss' murder and for Negro rights.

Joe Benson, field organizer for the Unemployed Councils of the U. S., then jumped on an automobile and with rousing voice drew hundreds of workers around the Municipal Building, appealing for unity in the fight against hunger and terror. Six bully cops laid rough hands on him.

There is no doubt he would have been badly beaten had it not been for the crowd of white and Negro workers, who were rapidly overcoming fear. However Benson's arms were badly twisted, right wrist almost broken and he was clubbed about the legs. Two others protesting the arrests were thrown into the wagon with Benson and Wright.

No doubt the presence of so many white workers caused the police to weaken in their proposed plan to teach the Negroes a bloody lesson for "demanding".

All four were three hours later released on $100 bonds each. They were charged with violating the fascist city ordinance, which denies the right to parade and demonstrate without the written permission of the city manager, little czar Truxton, who publicly stated on the day the illegal city ordinance was enacted by less than half of the members of the city council, that no "radical" organization would ever enjoy such civil rights again in Norfolk. A number of arrests have already been made under this ordinance.

The March 4 action is a big step forward in building up struggles in Norfolk county. The Negro masses showed a desire to fight, the white workers showed more solidarity than ever before. This will be confirmed in the coming weeks in the intensified community, block and dock struggles, which will culminate in a powerful mass mobilization for May First.

Conservation Corps Camps For Colored Recruits To Be Established In State

Virginia

3-9-33

Sites For Separate Camps Selected; One Near Yorktown and the Other Near Natural Bridge; Other Forest Camp News

Special to Journal and Guide

YORKTOWN, Va. — A Civilian Conservation Corps camp for Negroes will be established near here as one of the six new training sites in Virginia "in the near future," Maj-Gen. Paul B. Malone, commanding the Third Corps Area, announced recently. His announcement was contained in a communication to Governor Pollard.

The camp will be located at Junction, in the Colonial National Monument area, General Malone said. Another Negro camp will be located east of Natural Bridge, Va.

During the week, 1,100 men making up the initial Virginia contingent now training at Fort Monroe and Forth Humphries, were sent to work camps, making way for the next group of Virginia's total quota of 5,000.

The total number of Negroes concentrated at Fort Monroe or Fort Humphries from Virginia is not definitely known. About a score of Norfolk youths entrained for Fort Monroe and preliminary training during the last week in April. Other groups have come from other sections of Virginia and from other states.

Camps for white recruits will be established in Virginia near Skyland, Madison County; near Big Meadow, Madison County; at Sherando, near Waynesboro; and at Wolf Gap in Shenandoah County.

"No Places In Forests For Negroes"

THOMASVILLE, Ga.—(ANP)—Negroes here, applying for reforestation work under the Roosevelt plan, are being told: "We have as yet received no instructions for registering colored men for reforestation."

There are sixty-seven places available for young men from Thomas County, of which Thomasville is the county seat. Mrs. E. L. McKinnin, probation officer, who has charge of the relief work for the county, gives no other information than that quoted above.

The reporter was present in her office when a bright young Negro asked to be registered for the forest work. At the same time he heard the relief chairman refuse the request of a very old and decrepit Negro man for food for himself and family.

Neither county officials nor Chamber of Commerce heads could be reached to ascertain the employment and relief status of the Negro in Thomasville and Thomas county. When asked where do most Negroes working in that county derive their income, a very prominent Negro citizen replied: "They don't work. Most Negroes in Thomas County are hungry."

Forest Camps Too "Democratic"

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—The first rift in the lute in the Civilian Reforestation Corps has occurred with fifteen colored lads from New York, returning from Camp Dix with a story of mistreatment and misunderstanding which is hard to understand.

According to the story of one of the group, two separate groups of colored youths were in Camp Dix. One group occupied squad tents; the other group, the barracks. The men in the former group were of the collegiate type, while the others were "just recruits." The collegiate group, ordered out of their tents by the commanding officers, resented being barracked with the second group, with the result that there was some hesitancy on their part in obeying the command.

Eighty men in the group were ordered to the barracks, but fifteen of the men refused to accept the order and were accordingly sent home pending further action. Their contention was that they did not wish to be separated and one officer promised that the group would remain together. However, another officer superseded the order for the non-separation with an order separating the boys. Then they kicked and were kicked out.

On their arrival in New York, the men promptly sought out H. K. Craft, executive secretary of the Harlem Branch "Y" who attempted to adjust the situation.

Orders Thousands To Forest Camps

WASHINGTON.— (ANP) — Robert Fechner, director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, approved War Department orders recently authorizing the movement of 24,400 additional men from conditioning camps to work camps in the national forests and national parks. The men will be established in 122 camps located in twenty-six states.

All told, orders have now been approved authorizing the movement into forest camps of 33,600 of the young men who have been selected for reforestation work in accordance with the President's Emergency Conservation Program. A total of 168 camps will be needed to accommodate these men. Nine of the 168 camps are now occupied, the first having been established near Luray, Va.

Not all of the unit movements authorized recently will be made at once. In several instances the men who will go into those camps are just being enrolled. These men still have to go through the conditioning camps set up in the various corps areas by the War Department.

In all cases the actual dates when men will be moved from conditioning camps into work camps in the national forests or parks will be arranged by corps area commanders and regional foresters. No movements will be made until the men are ready, the forest camp sites are

in condition to receive the men, and both the army and forest service of the Department of Agriculture are in agreement that they should be made.

In the movement of men, the general policy is being followed of sending men to work camps in the same states in which they were enrolled, when this is practicable.

Up to date approximately 40,000 young men have been enrolled to carry out President Roosevelt's reforestation program. A total of 821 forest camps have been selected and approved by President Roosevelt and Mr. Fechner.

Forestry Vanguard Reaches Yorktown

YORKTOWN, Va.— Coming by train from Fort Monroe where they had been undergoing conditioning for two weeks, 88 members of the colored company, No. 352 of the Civilian Conservation Corps, arrived for Camp No. 1 at the celebration area, Colonial National Monument, shortly after noon Monday.

The group is just a part of the number expected for Camp No. 1. During the week 91 more men will join these to complete the full complement of the company. Four days will be required for the men to get fully established and the organization of the camp completed, Lieutenant V. Walbridge, who is in command of the camp, stated.

Lieut. Walbridge is being assisted by Lieutenant Wheatley, Lieutenant C. B. Woods, medical officer, and four enlisted men. The first work of the group will be cleaning the woods of the battlefield area.

SECOND GROUP OF FOREST RECRUITS LEAVE FOR CAMP

Quota Set On Basis of Population Rather Than Need

Norfolk's second contribution to President Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps left the city early Tuesday, May 16, for Fort Monroe, Va., for a two-week conditioning period before being assigned to actual work on the reforestation projects.

The group consisted of 45 young colored men and 55 whites and brought the total to date to 147 of both races. The first contingent which left the city April 21, was scheduled to leave Fort Monroe on May 12 for the forest area. It consisted of 16 colored and 31 white men.

There now remains to go only 69 of the city's original quota of 216. This group will include 24 colored and is expected to be sent for as soon as the present group completes its conditioning at Fort Monroe.

Basis of Quotas

Meanwhile a study of the quota of 131 white and 85 colored, which was set several weeks ago at a conference between Director of Public Welfare Henry G. Parker, Miss Wanser I. Bagnell, executive secretary of the Colored United Charities; and a representative of the United Charities (white), reveals that the quotas were set in proportion to the population, rather than the existing need.

The population of the city is about 130,000 with a Negro population of slightly less than 44,000. On the basis of these figures the number of colored men selected for the forestry service constitutes about 39 per cent

FOREST CAMP RECRUITS ARRIVING AT FORT MONROE

Walking from the Old Point ferry landing at Fort Monroe to the Civilian Conservation Corps camps may have been a long way for some, but these lads from Norfolk didn't seem to mind a bit. Out of the hundred arrivals on May 16 from Norfolk reporting at the Civilian Conservation Corps Camp at Fort Monroe there were 45 colored lads. The next day 17 young men arrived from Norfolk and one of them was colored. These young men are part of the second Virginia contingent of the new forestry corps to report to Fort Monroe. On May 16 there were 335 of the total recruits, or about the same ratio as the actual Negro population of the city is to the total population.

To just which of the two colored camps set up in the state the men from Norfolk will be assigned is not definitely known. One of the camps is located a few miles east of Natural Bridge, Va., while the other is situated near Yorktown.

ACCOUNT BY ONE NEGRO FARMHAND

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent.)

BERKLEY, Va.—When we left home to pick strawberries we were promised 2 cents a quart for picking. When we got to the farm we only got 1½ cents. We were 40 miles from the place where we could get the boat to get home.

We got there on May 15. On May 21 we called a meeting. We saw the people were all worried and did not know what to do. So I got the people to agree to go on strike on May 22 for more pay.

One of the committee which we selected to go went to the big landlord to make a report on the reason we refused to pick berries on Monday. He claimed he was in favor of us.

Then that night he went and told Mr. Belater that I was down the camps raising a disturbance with his people. His name is Mr. Alezander Turner. Mr. Belate mobilized a mob of men after me on May 23. He said he never had such a disturbance with his people before. About four carloads of men came to one of the houses that night to get me out, but I sat up all night with a large fire in the yard. I had eight armed men with me and a large collie dog. They said they would defend me. One of the men that remained on his place turned his dog out every time someone came down the road. The dog would start to bark. I was well protected that night.

Mr. Turner is a Negro and is working against his people. S. Corbett

arrivals and May 17 there were a total of 326. Out of this, 148 are colored. The colored lads have been assigned to the 376th Company under the supervision of 1st Lieut. J. E. McGraw.

They will be at Fort Monroe for approximately a period of two weeks for the purpose of preparing them for their work in the forests as part of President Roosevelt's new civilian army. While here they will be issued clothing suitable for work in the forests and will be taught various subjects that will help make their life in the woods more comfortable.

Labor—1933

Virginia

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
December 6, 1933

TO INSURE EMPLOYMENT

The Advisory Council of the Virginia State Employment Service is preparing to study ways and means o insuring steady employment for the entire working population of the Commonwealth in the years to come. The Advisory Council has recently organized with Col. LeRoy Hodges of Richmond, managing director of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce, as chairman. Some plan to do away forever with widespread unemployment, either seasonal or due to economic conditions, is the council's objective.

The council is an agency of the Federal and State Governments created for Virginia through the Wagner-Peyser bill, enacted by Congress.

Reports from Richmond indicate that committees to be named by Chairman Hodges will study plans for placing unemployed city dwellers who were formely farmers or who desire to farm, back in surburban or rural communities where they can at least raise their own subsistence. Another committee is to inquire into the problem of Negro unemployment which is said to have been aggravated by the summary dismissal of many Negroes when NRA standards raised the pay in their occupations to such an extent that white labor was available to fill the jobs. The problem of employment for transients is another subject which will be given study.

The council contemplates building up a long time agency which will obviate the necessity of such vast emergency measures as this year has witnessed.

STAUNTON, VA.
EVE. LEADER

AUG 24 1933

IN DEFENSE OF THE HUMBLE

Not from the Northeast but from the South has come the first strong note of concern over what may happen to Negro labor under certain operations of the National Recovery Administration. The Norfolk Virginia-Pilot and its colleague The Ledger-Dispatch of that city have pointed out a real danger to "low-skilled or unskilled" Negroes in reports of labor displacements in the South under the minimum wage and hours sections of the President's Agreement. To these poor folks, say the Norfolk newspapers, the Blue Eagle may be a predatory bird instead of a feathered messenger of happiness.

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"If in the pre-code days (says The Virginian-Pilot) an employer made use of Negro workers because he could hire them at low wages, there is a moral obligation on him to retain their services now that a national code requires that they be paid a little more money. It would be a grim and tragic commentary on the national recovery effort if a business and industrial regimentation directed to lifting the people out of depression should operate to plunge the most depressed of them in a worse depression still."

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Virginia

Labor—1433

Occupation, Wages, etc

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The First Line of Defense

In the beginning year for the payment of... 1930, 1931 and 1932 poll taxes, emphasis is placed upon the duty of those persons to whom the community must look for leadership in every matter affecting the welfare and well-being of the Negro residents of Richmond.

Included in the vocations of the Negro population of this city, 59 persons are listed as clergymen, 240 as school teachers, 22 as college professors, 13 as lawyers, 27 as physicians, 7 as druggists, 12 as dentists, 46 as church clerks, 46 as Sunday school superintendents, 155 as postal employes, 8 as bankers, 18 as social workers, 227 as insurance employes and 352 as business men and women. In addition to these, 267 persons are serving as presidents, secretaries, and officers of 80 leading beneficial, fraternal, social and cultural organizations among Negroes with memberships ranging from 20 to 209 persons.

In other words, 1,399 Negroes hold positions in this city which give them the rank as leaders of their race in Richmond. Most of these are gainfully employed, and while the depression has caused decreased earnings, these people have been spared the worse rigors of the depression and unemployment. "As ye have opportunities," applies to this 1,499 in organizing the struggle to fight for the rights and immunities of the Richmond Negro which can only be procured and defended through the use of the ballot.

Leaders are unworthy of the trust and confidence imposed in them and are undeserving of honors, patronage and positions, if they are indifferent to the struggles of their followers and negligent in the performance of any duty which will promote the security of the race they represent. The names, addresses and phone numbers of this 1,499 have been compiled for easy reference. If they will qualify themselves and use their influence as leaders to have three other persons qualify during the last week, 5,000 Negroes will be qualified to vote in the 1933 elections. Will these leaders rally and form the first line of defense for a people sorely proscribed in all things political, social, civic and economic?

Relief Work Wage Reduction

DURING the past week the scale of pay for Negroes doing relief work jobs under the city department of public welfare has been reduced from $2.00 to $1.25 per day. The pay scale for white people remained the same—$2.00 per day.

Inquiry concerning this change of policy brought from Dr. Henry G. Parker, acting director of public welfare, the following explanation of the change:

1. Rapidly diminishing funds. The original amount of $75,000 obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is nearly consumed. Another loan, if secured, would sustain the relief work now being done under the modified plan only until April.

2. Four-fifths of those already provided for were colored. Numerous abuses perpetrated by some receiving the relief have been discovered. Limited facilities for investigation and supervision made abuses easy.

3. Full-time manual labor jobs offered 30 able-bodied men by a stevedoring concern at pay on a level with or above the relief work scale were difficult to fill from the ranks of those on the relief work payroll.

4. Certain employers complained that the relief work pay scale was above the average they were paying and men were leaving their jobs and registering for relief work at $2.00 per day, three days a week.

The factors underlying the wage scale reduction as applied to the colored men constitute a real problem. Necessity for stretching out diminishing funds, difficulty of placing 3000 men daily in "made-work" jobs and properly supervising them so as to obviate abuses, the human tendency to drop a hard job for an easier one or to refuse a hard job when getting along in an easy one, and the selfish desire of a certain class of employers to hire human labor as cheaply as possible—even

stiffling government relief work that paid a maximum of $24 per month in order to do so—all combined to make Director Parker's task a hard one.

Then there are other established policies—unjust though they are—which made it easy to violate the practice and principle laid down for the use of Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds in relief work. Briefly these policies are that Negroes should not receive the same wage or dole as that received by whites; that the way to correct and punish abuses and crookedness on the part of Negroes is to penalize all Negroes horizontally and collectively; that no sort of governmental or private machinery should be set up that would compete with or expose to public scrutiny the penurious compensation for Negro labor as a whole; that Negroes' rights in the premises, if any, may be violated with impunity.

As we see them, these are the facts in the case. They are typical of the facts and the action taken in connection with the facts in all cases involving the Negro. In this particular case they are no different, no worse, than the general practice throughout the United States. That members of our race through dishonest practices, ignorance of what is good for their own welfare, and a tendency among some to cheat even charity, contribute to the factors underlying this deplorable situation is all too true. That there is no excuse, however, for penalizing 2,000 Negroes because 200 are deficient, is also true, and is a policy with government and with society as a whole which every fair-minded person should hope will be speedily abandoned.

The New Deal For The Wage Earner

THE basic industries of the Nation, invited by the government to voluntarily raise wages and shorten working hours as a part of the industrial recovery plan, are stepping in line. Already the textile, steel, coal and cement industries have submitted and reached an understanding with Administrator Johnson on working codes which will improve working conditions and raise wages while insuring increased business and better prices to the industries. As a result of the shortened week more people will find employment. In the coal industry alone 150,000 workers are going back on the payroll. There is little resistance to the government's plan, because industry knows that if it doese not voluntarily conform the government will step in and do its own regulating.

For the first time in their history the basic industries of the country are finding that the wage-earner must be considered in any government aided or controlled plan for the improvement of business. Business, big nor little, can any longer exploit labor to its exclusive advantage. If there are profits under the New Deal, the laborer will share in them.

The whole movement is revolutionary. A few years ago it would have been universally denounced as being impossible of adoption to American industry or utterly destructive of our whole economic system. But this government is conscious of its mandate to bring about drastic changes in our economic system—changes which will give the people a more equitable distribution of the fruits of their labors.

Eventually the consideration of the claims of wage-earners will seep down to a class that is in an even sadder plight than the mill workers and them ine slaves. That class is the great army of domestic servants, who perform daily the household duties and drudgeries of the nation, and who, because of preponderance of supply over demand, have been redued to the necessity of working for almost nothing, or not working at all.

In former years a good cook or house maid could command a fairly reasonable wage and be sure of a steady job. Today, except in cases where the servant has been in the household for years and personal considerations of loyalty and fair play enter into the equation a woman must cook, wash, iron, clean house, wash the car, mow the lawn and scrub the paint for $2 to $4 a week, seven days to the week and 12 hours to the day. Some times the wages are higher, but they rarely exceed $7 or $8 for the 84-hour week's work.

And it is all a matter of understanding, or agreement between employers, that because there is an unlimited supply of this kind of labor, it shall be employed at the lowest wage possible. This kind of "code" existing and in operation among employers of domestic servants has demoralized the workers by breaking their morale and destroying their hopes in any sort of future, and brought from the employers the plea in justification of their "code" that the labor is inefficient and is worth no more than they are paying.

Eventually, again, the New Deal will reach this situation. This large group of people — the domestic working class— constitute a buying class whose purchasing power has been reduced to nil. This has reacted disastriously upon business and has created many of the woes from which the employing class suffers.

Daily
Statesville, N. C.
JUL 6 1933

WORKERS AND THEIR PAY.

The Greensboro News takes note of the efforts of government under the recovery act to increase the wage of labor. The textile code provides for a minimum wage of $12 to $13 per week of 40 hours. Sweatshop practices are denounced. Wages of women workers in clothing and dress factories in widely separated sectors, range from $20.10 a week in California, the peak, to $2.45 in Georgia. Average probably around $12. Then the News takes note of another class of wage slaves, in form and manner as follows:

Then, as one turned the pages of his paper, there stared out in a double-column head on the back page the information that Greensboro teachers, typical of the profession over the state, will experience salary cuts of from 30 to more than 50 per cent. For white teachers holding A grade certificates, the annual stipend will range from $560 to $746, on the basis of experience, up to 12 years of teaching, and other technical requirements. Holders of B certificates will receive from $504 to $616, while the pay of negro teachers will run from $392 to $560. All these figures are maximum state salary allowances. A bit of simple division will show how the teachers, those to whom the children of the state are to be trusted, compare in recompense with industrial workers and common labor for whose relief the government has come.

In considering the pay of the teacher, keep in mind the investment that must be made to qualify for the teachers' job. Considering that and the lessened hours of labor the women in industry will fare better.

COLORED RICHM'D FARING WELL, SO FAR, UNDER NRA

Barbers Now Considering; Will Boost Prices

Richmond Dispatch
504 N. 3rd St.

RICHMOND—Hair cuts in Richmond may take a decided jump in the near future and those men who have been waiting one month to have their wool cut off, may now have to wait two. Beards may also become fashionable almost overnight as a result of the "high cost of shaves."

White and colored groups of barbers have already studied the provisions of the code separately and were scheduled to meet in joint session in the auditorium of the Southern Aid Building Tuesday night of this week to formulate final plans for its adoption, and to decide on a fair price to be effective over the entire city.

It has been learned authoritatively that one group of barbers favors 40 cent hair cuts and 20 cent shaves, pointing out that this is about the most reasonable price at which they can operate under the provisions of the new NRA code, which fixes a minimum guarantee and a definite number of hours for all employees.

Others Writing Codes

Some of the shops here have tentatively adopted the code, but are awaiting the adoption of the national code before putting the provisions into effect. Hotel men, insurance executives, cafe operators, undertakers and general contractors, as well as those engaged in many other lines of endeavor are passing many sleepless nights trying to formulate plans whereby they can adopt the respective codes governing their business and continue to operate.

So far as can be learned at present, those business houses in Richmond that have adopted the NRA code have made its provisions applicable to ther colored employees along with the white. Some small stores are charged with having exempted their colored employees from the provisions of the code, but so far these charges have been found to be without foundation. (An article bearing upon this subject, based upon a thorough investigation, will be released next week).

Richmond Rallies To NRA

About 950 of the approximately 2,500 firms in Richmond have tentatively adopted the code of the NRA and most of them are living strictly up to the provisions agreed upon. Many others who have not yet adopted the code are holding meetings in groups for the discussion of its provisions this week.

By September 1, it is expected that most of the firms in Richmond will have complied with the president's request. Many of the firms that have adopted the code, however, have not employed any more employees, hours being shortened to make up for the difference in hours of labor for employees, and some who were on one shift being transferred to another.

WANT NEGROES ON PUBLIC WORKS BOARDS

(Continued from page 1)

of the local general committee. The list as first announced last week named only white persons to aid in the pro-business revival drive started by President Roosevelt.

The six named were P. B. Young, Sr., editor of the Journal and Guide; Henry Omohundro, owner of the Norfolk Mirror Factory; William M. Rich, banker; J. Eugene Diggs, attorney; the Rev. Richard H. Bowling, pastor of First Baptist Church; and Dr. D. W. Byrd, physician.

Mr. Schwarzkopf said that at the time the original committee was selected it was impossible to cover all branches of business and he would probably add others from time to time. He expects to receive comprehensive data from General Johnson, national NRA administrator, soon and a meeting of the whole committee will then be called.

SIX NEGROES NAMED ON NORFOLK RECOVERY BODY

Six colored citizens were added Tuesday to the Norfolk Recovery Campaign Committee, it was announced by A. B. Scwarzkopf, white president of the Association of Commerce and chairman

(Continued on page 16)

Labor – 1933

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Virginia.

HAIRCUTS DROP 50 PER CENT IN CITY PRICE WAR

Colored Barbers Fight Joining Master Barbers Ass'n

10-29-33

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND, Va. — Richmond barbers are in what is universally known as a "pickle" as a result of their adoption of a local "temporary agreement" in having placed their signatures on the President's blanket agreement.

A group of white and colored barbers at a meeting held in Murphy's Hotel, decided that the prices for hair cuts would be 40 cents for men, women and children in all shops, white and colored, beginning in September, that shaves would be 20 cents and fancy work in proportion. White shops were to open at 9 a. m., and close at 6, while colored shops were to open at 8 a. m. and close at 8 on week days and 10 on Saturdays.

Despite the fact that there was represented in that meeting about 98 per cent of white and colored shops in Richmond, there were some of the shops which never recognized the action of the majority. As a result of a price war which followed, each shop is regulating prices to suit itself. Haircuts range now from 20 cents up in the colored shops and from 25 cents up in the white shops. Shaves are 15 cents.

When these recalcitrant barbers went their merry ways a howl went up from some of the shop owners for drastic action to bring the rebels into line. This procedure, however, was frowned upon by a large number of the craft.

Could Have Avoided Trouble

Some of the barbers are of the opinion that if the prices adopted by the craftsmen had been adhered to the public would have gotten used to them and no trouble would have been experienced in continuing them. As soon as the new prices went into effect an unprecedented sale of second hand clippers, razors, shears and other haircutting tools resulted.

The statement that the government will punish offenders who set up shops without licenses and all others who refuse to abide by the code is met by barbers who ask, "Can you punish the parent who elects to cut his child's hair at home?" During the brief spell that barbers were charging 40 cents for haircuts there were more "mammy cuts" seen here than has been noted within the last 40 years.

Colored barbers serving white trade have always been a thorn in the side of the white barber because they have invariably enjoyed a large patronage. This, it is believed, is due not only to lower prices but to the fact that southern white men have been accustomed to colored barbers.

Oppose Barbers' Ass'n

It has also been definitely ascertained that there is on foot a move to establish a colored chapter of the Master Barber's Association of America. This move, fostered by the white craftsmen, is being pushed by two or three colored barbers here, who are described as 'henchmen of the white barbers."

Leading colored barbers pointed out to the Guide that the colored barbers would never enter into any agreement with the Master Barbers' Association. "If we go in there, we are ruined," they declare. "That organization has been behind the numerous barber bills offered in the Virginia General Assembly to our detriment. If we go into the organization, we cannot fight such things. No, we will remain outside and keep intact our Barber's Protective Association," they declared.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN PILOT

An Opportunity For Negro Leaders

In the Civilian Construction Corps camps near Cape Henry there are already more than 150 young Negroes who enlisted for this special service at the President's invitation, and shortly there will be some 600 or more. They will remain in this vicinity for many months, certainly through the winter and possibly much longer. All of these men are young, and most of them have come from cities in the North. They are far from home, and they are undertaking a type of work to which many of them are not accustomed to. The scene of their labors, while not far from Virginia Beach and smaller beach communities, is 20 miles distant from any large concentration of their own race, and therefore from the normal contacts and diversions which human beings everywhere need.

To the Virginian-Pilot it seems that this situation will be of special interest to the 45,000 Negroes who live in Norfolk. Is it not possible for them to undertake, through plans which need not be too definitely formalized, some kind of program for providing from time to time the entertainment resources which men in Civilian Construction Corps camps can not well provide for themselves but which would make their life more pleasant? The World War has not receded too far for most persons to forget the extraordinary efforts which were made wherever training camps were located to supply a wide variety of entertainment and diversion. The churches did much work of this sort, and social organizations of all kinds were interested in the problem and helped solve it. The problem now is by no means as large, but it exists; and so long as it does exist the obligation to this community will remain.

For the Negro leaders of Norfolk this appears to be an opportunity which they should welcome. Possibly others will be glad to help if they can, but it would be a fine example of social vision if the initiative and direction were centered in the leaders of the Negro race.

CLERK JOBS ARE DEMANDED BY MILITANT GROUP

Washington Tribune

Patrons Refuse to Enter After Reading Sandwich Sign

11-30-33.

The New Negro Alliance moved its picketing squad into action in front of a High's ice cream store at 1804 Seventh Street, early Tuesday morning.

Washington, D.C.

The Alliance administrator, Franklin Thorne, announced early in the week that an attempt to have colored clerks placed in the store failed when the owner, a white man, refused to answer all communications addressed to him. He is said to be in Richmond, Va.

11-30-33

Picket Arrested

Howard N. Fitzhugh was taken into custody by police of the Second Precinct Thursday evening, for patrolling in front of the store. He was kept in the station house for about an hour without being charged, and released after the commanding officer had contacted the officers in the Ferguson Law case (which Judge Jas. A. Schuldt dismissed yesterday) and learned, from them, that there were no grounds for prosecution.

Washington Tribune 12-2-33

Signs taken from Fitzhugh were returned to him.

Pupils Refuse to Enter

Howard Fitzhugh, a member of the Alliance, began the parade in front of the store Tuesday at 10 a.m. He was later relieved by other members of the organization who took up two-hour details. It was said that business at the store fell off 90 per cent the first day. Hundreds of pupils of Shaw Junior High School and other schools in the vicinity of the store refused to purchase ice cream at the store when they read the sandwich sign carried by the pickets.

Police Take Action

High has a chain of stores scattered about the city. The one on Seventh Street is in an exclusive Negro neighborhood. There is another store owned by High in the 3100 block of Eleventh Street, an all-Negro section.

Demands Clerk Jobs

Officers of the Alliance stated this week that pickets will be established in front of this store also. Hundreds of former patrons of the Seventh Street store have refused to enter after reading the sign carried by the pickets. All efforts to reach the store owner have failed.

Clyde McDuffie, a Dunbar High School teacher and Alliance member, stated this week that he intends to picket a store in the vicinity of Fifteenth and U Streets, beginning at 10 a.m., Friday.

Pickets of the Alliance were arrested when they first started a boycott on an A.& P. store at Ninth and S Streets. The charge against them was dismissed after several weeks of delay. Heartened by this action of the court, pickets are again using signs with large letters stating that the store does not employ Negroes.

The Alliance demands clerk jobs for Negroes in stores in neighborhoods predominantly colored.

CITY BEAUTICIANS FORM ASSOCIATION

Journal and Guide

Mrs. Sallie Jones Is Head of Body

12-2-33

Several of the beauticians of the city met recently at the home of Mrs. Lillian Elliott on Cumberland Street to perfect an association for Tidewater beauticians.

Officers elected were Mrs. Sallie Jones, president; Mrs. Lillian Elliott, vice-president; Miss Elizabeth Ballard, secretary; Mrs. Ruth Valentine, assistant secretary; Mrs. J. B. Yeargins, treasurer; Mrs. Mary Harrison, chaplain, and Mrs. Hattie Ash, sergeant-at -arms. Mesdames S. Hamilton, O. J. Shields and Irene Joyner were selected as the committee on research.

The name chosen for the association was the Tidewater Beauticians Association.

All persons engaged in beauty culture are urged to join and are invited to attend the next meeting at the home of Mrs. Hattie Ash of Suffolk Street, Tuesday, December 5.

NEW DEAL GIVES RICHMONDERS JOBS, MORE PAY

CWA and PWA Projects Provide Work For Thousands

12-23-33

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St

RICHMOND, Va.— As a result of their being given much needed employment through CWA and PWA projects now being carried on here, thousands of men and women who have been minus jobs for months and even for years are singing the praises of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic president of the United States. Hundreds of unemployed teachers or persons qualified to teach also, mostly women, are being employed under the FERA.

Colored men seemingly are sharing equally with their white brethern in the work provided by these government agencies. Richmond held aloof from these government projects for a long time, but finally decided, after much persuasion by Negroes and white liberals, to obtain her share of the money for needed improvements.

Chief Stumbling Block

The chief stumbling block here as in many other localities, was the rate of wages paid "common labor" under these projects. It was felt that a 45-cent-an hour wage would demoralize local industry by attracting from it employees who were not receiving such a high rate of pay and that it would have a bad effect on Southern labor, a large percentage of which is colored and which is not accustomed to decent living wages.

The projects have been started however, and are now progressing rapidly without any apparent ill effects. On most of the projects, now in the "preparation" stage, common labor is largely employed. Whether discrimination will be shown in the employment of skilled and semi-skilled workers remains to be seen. At the present time no discrimination is openly practiced, white and colored laborers working side by side the majority of them being colored.

Distribution of Jobs

There are some projects on which are found a larger percentage of white workers. For the survey of traffic conditions the more than forty men and women employed are white.

The number of teachers who will be employed to teach adult and juvenile classes in the city will exceed the number of white teachers so employed, it is said, since the need for such employees is greater among the colored population.

Salaries of colored teachers are being paid thru the Community Fund it is reported, and are the same as those paid regular colored teachers in the regular day schools. Whether white teachers are being paid through the Community Fund has not been ascertained. A statement of policy by the local FERA will be sought from the local administartor, W. B. Foster.

Better Days Are Here

It is an undisputed fact that colored Richmond has fared better under the PWA, the CWA, and the FERA than under the NRA. Little improvement in labor conditions was noted among colored workers until the opening of these later projects.

These men had either been unemployed or had been paid $4 to $6 per week on RFC bridge projects. They are now drawing $13.50 per week—four days work at 7 1-2 hours per day.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER

DEC 2 1933

TO INSURE EMPLOYMENT

The Advisory Council of the Virginia State Employment Service is preparing to study ways and means of insuring steady employment for the entire working population of the Commonwealth in the years to come. The Advisory Council has recently organized with Col. Leroy Hodges of Richmond, managing director of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce, as chairman. Some plan to do away forever with widespread unemployment, either seasonal or due to economic conditions, is the council's objective.

The council is an agency of the Federal and State Governments created for Virginia through the Wagner-Peyser bill, enacted by Congress.

Reports from Richmond indicate that committees to be named by Chairman Hodges will study plans for placing unemployed city dwellers who were formely farmers or who desire to farm, back in surburban or rural communities where they can at least raise their own subsistence. Another committee is to inquire into the problem of Negro unemployment which is said to have been aggravated by the summary dismissal of many Negroes when NRA standards raised the pay in their occupations to such an extent that white labor was available to fill the jobs. The problem of employment for transients is another subject which will be given study.

The council contemplates building up a long time agency which will obviate the necessity of such vast emergency measures as this year has witnessed.

N. Y. TIMES

NOV 12 1933

PUBLIC WORKS PLAN DRAGS IN VIRGINIA

Less Than Half State's Quota Covered in Applications Already Filed.

RACE PREJUDICE MISSING

No One Has Protested Publicly Against the Payment of Same Wage to Whites and Negroes.

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 9.—After bogging down badly because of apparently insuperable objections on the part of counties, cities and towns to pay the required minimum of 45 cents an hour to common labor, the Federal public works program in Virginia is well under way.

Arguments of local officials and business men that payment of 45 cents would disrupt existing wage scales in factories and on farms have been met and applications for projects totaling some $30,000,000 are now in the hands of the State Advisory Board of Public Works. That body regards $15,000,000 worth of these projects as sound and has forwarded them to Washington with its approval.

One phase of the situation which deserves attention is the striking fact that no Virginian has publicly raised his voice in protest against payment of the same wage to Negroes as to whites. There were plenty of objections to the minimum wage at first, but the racial aspect of the matter was not brought up at any of the numerous public hearings and it has not been mentioned in the Virginia press, in so far as officials in charge of the public works program are advised.

Race Prejudice Absent.

It cannot be denied that whites will get the bulk of the jobs on the construction projects, but on the other hand it may be assumed that Negroes will obtain a good many of them. In view of the acrimony engendered in some other Southern States over payment of the same wage to Negroes as to whites on public works projects, the complete lack of excitement over this issue in the Old Dominion is to be taken as evidence of a remarkable absence of race prejudice.

It cannot be said, however, that the localities are participating in the program with any desire to raise the wage scale permanently for either race. Although this is a major objective of President Roosevelt and his advisers, local officials in Virginia are actuated largely by motives of self-interest in filing their applications for grants from the Federal Treasury. So far from wishing to raise the notoriously low level of pay which now exists throughout the Commonwealth, they probably will be pleased if it remains unchanged.

In addition to their desire to cooperate in the National Recovery program, they have been convinced that a loan from the Federal Government at this time would be advantageous because of the outright gift of 30 per cent of the total by that government on all approved projects. They are aware, too, that each laborer on these projects is limited to thirty hours a week, so that his total compensation per week at the rate of 45 cents an hour is only $13.50.

Benefit Sought Now.

On top of all this is the consideration that irrespective of whether Virginia takes its percentage of the $3,300,000,000 public works fund, the taxpayers of this State will doubtless have to pay their proportionate share of that amount at some future time in Federal taxes of one sort or another. Consequently the argument is made that the Old Dominion had better derive all the benefit it can from its allotment now.

While the public works program is going forward here at a more satisfactory rate than seemed possible six weeks ago, the State is still a long way from reaching its goal of from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000. With only $15,000,000 worth of propects approved by the State board and forwarded to Washington, those in charge are seeking to stimulate applications for at least $20,000,000 more within the next thirty days.

Whether they can do this is a question. Two substantial projects now being given serious consideration may receive the approval of the public works authorities, in which event the Virginia program will go over the top. These contemplate the construction of a $13,000,000 transatlantic Zeppelin terminal at Richmond and the building of Virginia's share of the proposed skyline highway along the crest of the Blue Ridge from the Shenandoah National Park to the Great Smoky National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee, at a cost of some $12,0000,000.

Occupations, Wages, etc.

RICHMOND BARBER SHOPS GET UNDER CODE. PRICES GO UP

RICHMOND, Va. — All barber shops catering to white trade in Richmond, whether operated by white or colored barbers, are now working under a temporary code adopted at Murphy's Hotel Tuesday night of last week, which provides for a 9 a. m. opening hour and a 6 p. m. closing hour.

Hours for colored shops, catering to colored trade, are from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. on week days, and from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. on Saturdays. Prices for haircuts and shaves are the same in colored shops as in white, but the prices on fancy work vary somewhat.

At the barber's meeting held in Murphy's Hotel annex, at which a committee of colored barbers were presented and presented a code previously adopted by them. After a long drawn out discussion, the assembly went into temporary organization and voted to adopt the code brought in by the colored barbers in sections.

The colored barbers were given credit for their votes of 35 shops in any measure affecting all shops and 13 votes in measures affecting only shops catering to colored trade.

Colored barbers now operating shops in white sections and catering to white trade receive the same prices as does white barbers doing the same work. According to many white barbers, there will now be no necessity for the introduction of a new barbers bill in the next legislature, as the condition which the bill was primarily designed to eliminate has been removed by the National Recovery Act. "The white and colored barbers can now work in perfect harmony," said Mr. Pokrass, operator of one of the larger shops here.

The "unkindest cut of all," and the hardest blow to the barbers who operate small shops, is the provision in the national code that no barber, though he be owner or proprietor of the shop, if he is actually engaged in the work, can not under the code work more than 48 hours; if he does it is considered unfair competition and an attempt to defeat the spirit of the law, which aims to give employment to more men.

A significant fact about the whole thing is the fact that the white barbers of Richmond practically adopted a code formulated by the colored barbers of the city and are now operating under that code.

Beauty parlor operators, both white and colored, have also adopted a code and are now working under it, awaiting the national code.

BOTH RACES OPPOSED TO INEQUALITIES

High Officials Show Sympathy To Losing Negro Workers

LOCAL LAUNDRIES SET EXCELLENT EXAMPLES

Dr. R. R. Moton Again Asserts His Stand On Wages

(Other NRA Stories, Pps. 2 & 7)

The fight to prevent and curb industrial discriminations against the Negro under President Roosevelt's National Recovery Act continues on a score of fronts, and amid complaints, denials and explanations, Negroes found themselves losing jobs or being kept at low salaries under subterfuges and three organizations girded themselves to secure some semblance of equity for colored labor.

Deluged with bitter complaints reaching its branches scattered throughout the country, the National Urban League over the week-end set into action the organization of "Emergency Advisory Councils for Negro Workers" (to be designated by the initials, EAC), with C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, accepted the chairmanship of the National Council.

Plan Local Councils

Local and state councils are to follow, and the purpose of these bodies will be "to ascertain facts relative to the charges being made ....that governmental machinery designed to bring back prosperity to American farmers and workers is guilty of gross discrimination on the basis of race in handling relief, home loans, reforestation, re employment, and other features of the recovery program."

The Urban League plans were announced by T. Arnold Hill, director of the department of industrial relations.

Industrial League Busy

The Negro Industrial League, Washington, D. C., which has studied the several codes where Negroes are especially concerned and have had representatives at the several hearings, has organized an interracial committee to ferret out and combat discriminations under the NRA.

The organization which has recently been endorsed by the two branches of African Methodism, had Dr. Robert C. Weaver, who holds the doctor of philosophy degree in economics from Harvard University, to speak on behalf of the Negro worker both on the lumber and coal miners code. Several white companies throughout the country have also promised to cooperate with the league, whose national office is at 77 Florida Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

N. A. A. C. P. On Watch

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has developed a far-stretched news-gathering service has been able to learn at short notice of discrimination in various places and have this information at the hands of those on the fighting front.

Bright Spots

Brightest of spots locally came from the announcement that the leading laundry owners of Norfolk, a group which employs about 500 colored people, have pledged themselves not to discharge their Negro help and fill their places with whites rather than pay them the higher wages under the NRA.

There were also denials from local concerns that they had "fired" their colored employees and hired whites; but information which the Journal and Guide is now checking indicates numerous displacements under the codes based on the unwillingness to give Negroes equal pay with whites.

Moton Takes Stand

Another bright spot is heralded from Washington, where there was read into the record of the hearings on the coal miners code last week a telegram coming from Dr. Robert R. Moton, in which he again showed that he is not the exponent of a separate and unequal pay arrangement for Negroes.

Dr. Moton telegraphed Miss Nannie Burroughs as follows:

"You may quote me as feeling that there should be no discrimination on the ground of color. Neither the country nor the Negro can afford to ask or approve of less pay for equal service. To do so would antagonize white labor and lead to serious labor and present colored workers with white employees.

The laundry owners' resolution is as follows:

Text of Resolution

"Our attention having been called by editorials in the local press to the danger to the industrial independence of the Southern colored worker by the provision of the NRA, which might cause the replacement of colored workers by white workers, the members of the Norfolk Laundry Club, as one of the largest employers of colored labor in the city, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, we have signed the laundry code approved by President Roosevelt and General Johnson, and by which we will considerably increase the rate of pay to our workers, in order to avoid any discrimination which would work a hardship upon any particular group or class, we hereby pledge ourselves as follows:

"That we will continue to employ the same proportion of colored workers to white workers, and will not replace any colored worker with a white worker because of the increased rate of pay"

Ayer Negroes Being Fired In City

Richmond, Va.

The firing of the local NRA guns in the Roosevelt national barrage against the great depression army seems to be resulting a bit disastrously for the Negro soldiers in the economic forces manning the batteries. For some cause the guns seem to backfire when the spark of activity hits the powder of industry and commerce. And you know what happens to the gunners when the dynamite charge comes out via the back or breech of the cannon instead of going out through the mouth or barrel.

Ever so often in Richmond when the Blue Eagle of the NRA ignites the powder charge of a local concern, and the boss finds out that he has to pay a Negro from $12.50 to $14.00, bang! goes the explosion, and when the poor Negro employee is all primed to break his troubled "brow" into the first good smile in months, and as he adjusts his eyes over yonder to see hi sdebts shattered and his wants "bull-eyed" by the solid shot from General Hugh Johnson's accurate aiming, he is suddenly blinded by a full charge (or is it discharge?) of smoke and shot and powder in his sepia countenance. For behold, the gun backfires and he or she is discharged in favor of some white man or woman.

This situation has become so alarming that a number of citizens gathered in th coffice of W. H. Holloway. district manager of the Victory Life Insurance Company, and organized a movement to counteract this tendency to backfire. W. H. Holloway was elected president, Dr. O. B. H. Bowser, secretary; John M. Moore, treasurer, and an executive board composed of Dr. A. A. Tennant, Dr. I. A. Jackson, M. A. Norrell, W. S. Crymes and C. E. Steele. Joseph R. Pollard was selected as adviser. Complete plans will be worked out at a meeting to be held at the same place next Tuesday night.

BALTIMORE, MD.
MORNING SUN

AUG 21 1933

FORGOTTEN GROUPS

The two economic groups which appear to have been left entirely out of consideration in organizing the New Deal are the farm laborers and domestic servants. Other working people are receiving a great deal of consideration at the hands of the N. R. A., but the members of these two groups are the forgotten men and women of the present day. Whatever benefits they receive must filter down to them from the increasing prosperity of their employers, when and if that prosperity matures, and when and if the employers are disposed to share it.

In the Southern States the members of these two groups are largely drawn from a single race. Farm labor is largely Negro labor in the cotton belt and in the States adjoining the cotton belt, and so is domestic labor. A correspondent whose letter appears in another column describes on the basis of interviews with one hundred domestic workers in Baltimore the plight of the members of this group. The story might be repeated with minor variations in almost any Southern city and probably in most Northern cities as well. The situation with reference to farm labor may never be accurately described, but it seems fairly clear that farm labor is not sharing in the benefits, real or supposed, of the new régime.

Nor is this the only matter in which the Negro is suffering from discrimination. Our correspondent suggests that, where wages are being increased in accordance with the minimum requirements of the new codes, Negroes are on occasion displaced in favor of white workers. A case of this kind has actually been reported from Norfolk. A restaurant in the Virginia city is said to have found that when wages were raised it could obtain the services of white workers who had refused to accept employment at the old rates. The Negroes who had struggled along at the low rates were, therefore, discharged and white employes engaged at the higher scale, a change which has prompted the *Virginian-Pilot* and the *Ledger-Dispatch* of Norfolk to outspoken protest.

The discrimination noted in the Virginia city is entirely conscious and chiefly racial, and is deserving of the criticism it has received. The other discrimination as to farm help and domestic help in general is largely economic and while no doubt conscious is only incidentally racial. It may even be in large measure unavoidable, for the circumstances of farm labor and domestic labor are such that any drastically arbitrary interference might easily result in widespread unemployment. But even so the failure to provide for these two groups is deserving of much more thought than it is receiving.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

SEP 11 1933

No NRA Discrimination

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—It is refreshing to observe what leading Southern white correspondents are saying, and leading Southern white newspapers are publishing, with reference to the National Recovery Act as it affects the Negro. There is no question of politics or party involved, merely a question of common justice.

Unfortunately, there is in some quarters of the South, especially, a disposition to displace Negro workers with white workers, rather than pay the former class of labor the advance salary required by the NRA program and codes. Manifestly, this is absolutely unjust, since taxes are the same rate for Negroes as for white people; provisions of all kinds, including wearing apparel, medicine and fuel, cost the same for one person as for another. Also there is no difference in transportation and postal charges; while water, gas electricity and telephone rates are the same for the Negro family as for the white family. Hence by every reason of consideration, Negroes should have the advantage of better wages, and the door of opportunity should be open to all.

We appreciate the fact that it is a difficult thing to force equitable treatment for Negro workers, when there is a lack of good faith on the part of many employers to comply with the requirements of the NRA involving white workers. But, whatever may be the rule followed by the national administration in such cases for white labor, the same rule should be followed in good faith for Negro labor.

The quoted language of Virginius Dabney on this point is interesting and significant, Times-Dispatch, September 3: "Certainly, President Roosevelt does not contemplate that the benefits of NRA are to be extended to one race only. If the country's 10,000,000 Negroes are left out of the recovery program, the return to prosperity will be seriously retarded and a grave injustice will be worked as well."

It is plainly evident that the Blue Eagle should stand for re-employment, fair wages, and a higher standard of living for Jew and Gentile, white and black. Otherwise, the "new deal" will operate not in the re-employment of unemployed Negroes, but in the discharge from many jobs now held by them. As a result, their last state will be worse than the first.

In this connectioin Mr. Dabney says: "The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot expresses the hope that the Blue Eagle will not become the symbol of a fresh distress to workers who have done nothing to deserve ill treatment."

The writer desires to express his gratitude and tender his thanks to white correspondents and white newspapers for their consideration and fairness, and he feels that he bespeaks the thanks, also, of the great proportion of the 10,000,000 Negroes, thousands of whom cannot speak for themselves.

THEODORE W. JONES.
Richmond.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
DAILY PRESS

SEP 22 1933

THE PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

The public works program for which the Federal Government has made available $3,300,000,000 is as necessary to the success of the NRA as is the cooperation of the persons and firms employing labor. And unless the public works program gets under way in the near future, the national recovery act is bound to be a failure. But in spite of this, and in spite of the fact that Newport News and the Peninsula have gotten more than forty-three million dollars from the Federal Government within the past few weeks, the City Council declines to cooperate.

It is true, of course, that the expenditure in this community of $43,000,000 in Federal funds has materially changed the outlook so far as employment is concerned. And in view of this the need for the creation of jobs is not as pressing as it was a few months ago.

But it will be five or six months before the shipyard force is materially increased. In the meantime the unemployed must be cared for. Will we continue to keep them on the dole, or will we provide work for them, even though it be of a temporary character?

A committee named some time ago by the City Council has recommended the expenditure of about $850,000 on public works projects. The Council decided to install a garbage incinerator at a cost of about $71,000. But it has indefinitely tabled all the other projects. These include a storm water system at a cost of $260,767, a new fire house in the North End at a cost of $31,342, a Negro elementary school at a cost of $125,000, an armory and convention hall at a cost of $103,000, and two additional wings to the high school at a cost of about $125,000 each.

When the committee made its report to the Council the members of that body decided to allow the people to say which of these projects they wanted carried out. But at its meeting this week the Council rescinded its former action and ruled, in effect, that the people would be allowed to say nothing.

It is estimated that the program outlined by the committee would necessitate an increase of 20 cents in the tax rate. No one, of course, wants to see taxes increased if a tax increase can be avoided. But the Council apparently overlooked several things.

We have in our midst a large number of unemployed, and unless we can provide work for them we must take care of them with a dole.

The public works program is a necessary part of the recovery program, and unless all communities do their part the recovery program will fail.

Newport News and the Peninsula already have received a substantial sum from the Federal Government and are in a better position to participate in the public works program than are other communities which are coming in.

Unless we go along with the Federal Government, particularly in view of the large sum which it is spending in this section, we may expect but little consideration of any request which we may make in the future.

We need a new Negro school, we need an addition to the high school, and we need a better storm water sewer system.

In fact all of the improvements which the committee suggested are desirable if not necessary.

And we must care for the unemployed either by furnishing them with jobs or continuing the dole.

Why not, then, face facts? Why not go ahead with a public works program and provide jobs, make necessary improvements and do our full part to insure the success of the national recovery program?

It is true that the rules and regulations regarding labor which Secretary ICKES laid down do not square with the blanket code or the special code. And it also is true that construction costs will be increased as a result of those rules and regulations. But the Federal Government will contribute 30 per cent of the cost of public works projects which it approves. And that 30 per cent, in the opinion of most of those who have made a study of the matter, will more than balance the increase in the cost of labor.

Labor-19

Occupation, Wages, etc.

P. B. Young Asks New Deal For Negro Under Nat'l Recovery Codes

Tells Employers Serious Economic And Moral Consequences Will Follow Unwarranted Exclusion

Speaking for the Negro group before 500 business men gathered in Shrine Temple Monday afternoon to receive final instructions from leaders of Norfolk's NRA army, Winder R. Harris, colonel in command and Charles L. Kaufman, colonel in charge of the solicitation division, P. B. Young asked that Negro labor be given full benefits of the minimum wage and maximum working hour provisions of the codes, reminding employers that all would have to "buy in one common market," and if the Negro's earning and purchasing power were further reduced "the results will be tragic, not only to us, but to those upon whom the responsibility will fall and who must bear the economic and moral consequences of the tragedy." The full text of Mr. Young's statement follows:

Pledges Loyalty

"We are in complete accord with the spirit and purpose of this patriotic movement and wish to do our part in every way in which we can contribute to its success.

"From what we have been able to learn of the National Industrial Recovery Act its primary purpose is to reduce unemployment, since unemployment is a charge on the community. Its secondary purpose is to increase purchasing power simultaneously with an increase in the costs of all the necessities of life, thereby lessening the burdens under which both employers and workers are now laboring.

"Against the spirit and purpose there can be no valid complaint. We are disturbed, however, and even distressed, on account of the widespread desire on the part of many employers to effect certain modifications in the blanket code, and in the various group codes being submitted, to exempt Negro labor from the minimum wage and the maximum hour provisions.

For Code's Spirit

"We submit that such a course is contrary to both the spirit and the purpose of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and in view of the large percentage which the Negro population of Norfolk bears to the whole, will seriously retard if not wholly defeat the purpose.

"We have a sympathetic understanding of the social and industrial problems of the South. We are all a part of them. It would be unreasonable to hold that the provisions of the code as to minimum wages and maximum hours could be applied with equal exactness to all employers and to many industries now in a weakened condition, without hardship to some, but we cannot in good conscience approve the broad general principle that as an economic policy Negro labor should be excluded from the benefits of the code.

Cites Ill Effects

"If the National Recovery Administration achieves its goal the prices of food, clothing, fuel, medicine and of every necessity of life will be increased. The wages and employment of those now working will be stabilized or increased and additional millions will be put to work at a living wage. If Negroes are not permitted to share proportionately in the benefits of the plan the gap between them and economic security will be widened, with a resultant lowering of living conditions that are already in many instances a reproach to our civilization.

"We shall have to buy in one common market. If the present tendency prevails the purchasing power of one race will be increased in proportion as the prices of commodities are increased, while the purchasing power of the other race will be decreased in proportion as the prices of commodities rise. In view of our present low economic status and our larger unemployment load, the results will be tragic, not only to us, but to those upon whom the responsibility will fall and who must bear the moral consequences of the tragedy.

Entire City Involved

"If the idea is to offset decreased buying power of one class by increasing the buying power of another class, what will become of the investment of white merchants in Negro communities? What will become of white investments in Negro tenant property? What will become of white investments in mortgages on Negro homes? How are the State and the municipality to collect taxes on Negro holdings in real and personal property?? What will take the place of revenues which public carriers and public utilities derive now from Negroes?

"A radio speaker in this drive a few nights ago drew attention to certain conditions in industry North and South, where white and colored labor are concerned, and made this observation:

"Their living conditions and ability greatly vary and therefore these elements should be taken into consideration in fixing the amount of remuneration to be received by these respective classes in doing the same kind of work. These questions were successfully solved long prior to the outbreak of the comparatively recent world war and it now remains for those charged with the administration of the present NRA plan to pay heed to the differential in wages thereby established. I am not for a moment advocating that the members of the colored race be imposed upon or discriminated against, but I do advocate the maintenance of a long-recognized and well-established economic condition."

Rebuts Statement

"We believe that those who planned the National Industrial Recovery Act took cognizance of this 'long-recognized and well-established condition,' and although all domestic servants and all farm hands are exempted, they hoped to correct some of the abuses and effects of this condition by including under the codes those in the semi-skilled and skilled occupations.

"To accept as being satisfactory and just to either the Negro or to the South the well-established condition described by your radio speaker referred to, is to condemn the Negro permanently to excessively low living conditions and inefficient standards of labor and to limit, by just so much restricted purchasing power the economic progress of the South, where there are 9,000,000 Negro consumers.

"Already there have come to us numerous reports of colored persons discharged from positions they have held, some of them for years, because their employers were unwilling to extend to them the benefits of the blanket code. Against this we have no remedy, of course, except an appeal to a sense of fairness.

Some Employers Liberal

"There have come to us also reports of employers who—some at a sacrifice—are giving their colored labor the benefits to be derived from this plan. To them we offer our deepest gratitude. Especially do we wish to commend as a fine example of full compliance with the spirit and purpose of the NIRA, the action of the Norfolk Association of Laundry Owners.

"In conclusion let me repeat what I said in the beginning: We are in full accord with the spirit and purpose of the NIRA, and wish to cooperate in any way that we can in bringing a measure of ease and contentment to all our people, white and black."

Colored members of the local NRA advisory committee present were J. Eugene Diggs, major in charge of the colored division; Mrs. P. B. Young, captain in charge of the women's team; George Alston, lieutenant in charge of the men's team which is headed by George W. Milner, who was out of the city; Revs. F. W. Williams W. L. Hamilton, J. A. Hunter and B. B. Evans, Attorney W. L Davis, Dr. D. W. Byrd, H. Omo laundro and William M. Rich.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN-PILOT
AUG 15 1933

The Laundrymen Set An Example

Resolutions adopted by the principal laundries of the city take note of the danger that the lifting of minimum wage scales to the NRA levels may bring about a widespread displacement of Negro workers, and declare, on behalf of the signers, that:

> We will continue to employ the same proportion of colored workers to white workers, and will not replace any colored workers with white workers because of the increased rate of pay.

The Norfolk laundrymen, among the largest employers of Negro labor in the city, have here set an example that is to be recommended to industry throughout the South. Granted that laundries might not find it as easy as other industries to hire white workers for jobs hitherto done by Negroes, they could, in the course of time, effect a far-reaching displacement. Such a displacement would be to the damage of the very employes in whose interest the minimum wage codes were devised.

It is highly to the credit of the Norfolk laundrymen that they have voted to forego a speculative labor-shift advantage to themselves, in order to preserve the employment status quo, and avoided making the Blue Eagle the symbol of a fresh distress to workers who have done nothing to deserve ill treatment.

Gets Job Under New Deal, N'named 'Nira'

One of the happiest beneficiaries of the National Recovery Act is Milton Blanch this city, who after months of comparative idleness now yields a push broom as porter at Loew's Theatre. Being the first new employee to be added to the staff at Loew's, he has been nicknamed "NIRA" and is known by that name to all who come in contact with him at the theatre.

Nira, who stands about six feet four inches, is probably one of the tallest symbols of the helpful effects of President Roosevelt's Blue Eagle plan. For months, Westary has been forced to be content with odd jobs.

picked up here and there, making a few odd dollars every once in a while and trying to make a full course dinner out of a couple of doughnuts and a cup of coffee. But it's a different story now. With a new name, which he listens to with a proud smile, Nira is now a full-time employee in the city's leading theatre, putting in his forty hours per week in keeping with the code under which the movie house is operating and receiving a full pay envelope every time Saturday rolls around.

"I've been called plenty of names," Westary told a Planet reporter, "but this name Nira sounds best of all. And besides, it helps me to eat regular now."

NEW BEDFORD, MASS
STANDARD

SEP 1 1933

Humanity and Justice

An unlooked for consequence of the minimum wage provision of the NRA is suggested by an incident in Norfolk, Virginia, where Negro restaurant employes receiving less than the minimum were discharged and white men hired in their place.

The Virginian-Pilot and Ledger-Dispatch of Norfolk fear that there may be a general movement to oust Negroes from the lower-paid jobs. Employers generally prefer white labor, and have hired Negroes in the past because they would work for less money. With a minimum wage that will attract the whites, the Negroes will be at a disadvantage.

The Virginian-Pilot sounds a warning against the injustice of such a policy and appeals to the sense of justice of employers not to adopt it. "If," in the pre-code days," it says, "an employer made use of Negro workers because he could hire them at low wages, there is a moral obligation on him to retain their services now that a national code requires that they be paid a little more money. It would be a grim and tragic commentary on the national recovery effort if a business and industrial regimentation directed to lifting the people out of depression should operate to plunge the most depressed of them in a worse depression still."

These words should be heeded everywhere, North as well as South, as a plea for the rights and welfare of the Negroes under the new deal. It is a plea founded on humanity and justice.

Provided

An interesting notation added to one of the regular consumer's pledge cards used in the N. R. A. Campaign reads as follows:

"Provided they do not discriminate in the business or work against others on account of race, color or creed, or overcharge for their products or services."

The card altered as above was signed by one of Richmond's prominent Negro business men. It states the case exactly. Under no circumstances should Negroes give comfort and support to Jim Crowism even though it puts on a N. R. A. disguise. Any patroitic appeal falls flat, when the object of the appeal violates every concept of patrotism and is subversive and violative of every principal upon which the government in whose behalf the appeal is made is founded.

The Planet applauds the stand taken by this business man and recommends the position he has taken to every self respecting and sensible Negro who has money to spend. We repeat, the surest way to break down Jim-Crowism is to make it costly to those businesses which adopt the policy. Under N. R. A. few businesses will be able to pay the additional price color prejudice should exact if Negroes exercise self-respect and discretion and avoid those which fly the row.

The NRA Program And The Negro Worker

(By Virginius Dabney in The Richmond Times-Dispatch)

The question of just what is to become of the Negroes under the NRA program is one which should give concern to all thoughtful Southerners. Already there are disquieting reports from various directions to the effect that they are being discriminated against by employers and are being displaced by white workers. Roscoe Mitchell, editor of the Richmond Planet, had the following to say on this subject in an article published on August 13:

"It is being discussed generally in Negro circles here in Richmond that unless some steps are taken to ward off a general displacement of Negroes for whites in jobs where the new codes set a high wage scale, this trend is bound to set in. The appointment of a Negro committee by Mayor Bright to cooperate with him in putting over the NRA in Richmond has gone a long way toward dispelling these fears.

"There are any number of employers who think erroneously that the Negro is indolent and does not deserve a fair and equitable wage; that his standard of living does not warrant decent wages and that he inherits an inferiority that cannot be overcome. Negroes feel that these employers must feel the hand and steadying influence of the NRA in order to safeguard the interest of the race in the new deal."

Before the formulation of the NRA program, the depression had borne down with undue weight upon the colored race in this country, according to a survey entitled "The Forgotten Tenth," an analysis of unemployment among Negroes made by the National Urban League. The league points out that the displacement of Negro workers by white workers has been accomplished in many communities by organized propaganda. It also contends that "in the majority of communities work-relief offered Negroes is distinctly

colored by racial discrimination."

Julian Harris, who won the Pulitzer prize some years ago because of his brilliant and courageous fight against the klan and kindred blights as editor of the Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun, contributed an article to the New York Times last Sunday, in which he described the manner in which the NRA is working in some Southern communities. He declared that it is certain that Negroes are being displaced by whites in a number of fields.

"Just so long as extremely low wages and long hours existed, certain jobs were safe for the Negro," Mr. Harris wrote. "With a raise in the scale and a shortening of hours, the white unemployed were prepared to displace Negroes in such jobs as waiters, messengers, janitors, truck drivers, elevator operators."

Mr. Harris is the son of Joel Chandler Harris, and like his father he is a sane and level-headed friend of the Negro race. He points out that two alternatives seem possible with regard to the handling of the Negro problem under the NRA codes. Either the blacks can be paid the same wages as the whites, or a differential can be fixed and the lower-paying jobs reserved for them.

Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, has given careful thought to this problem, Mr. Harris says, and he has arrived at the conclusion that he plans to pay the two races the same wages is the lesser of the two evils. Dr. Moton is aware that under this system ,the whites are apt to take over many of the jobs formerly held by Negroes, but he regards this as a less menacing situation than would arise from the creation of a wage differential and the reservation of the lower-paying jobs for Negroes. He is of the opinion that the latter plan would result in arousing deep resentment on the part of unemployed whites and might lead to serious interracial disturbances.

Here in Richmond there has been comparatively little agitation of the inter-racial problems to which NRA has given rise, and it is to be hoped that this istuation wil continue. It indicates that there has been a minimum of injustice in the city. In Norfolk, on the other hand, there has been a good deal of discussion in the press, and the principle laundries there have been moved to adopt the following resolution:

"We will continue to employ the same proportion of colored workers to white workers, and will not replace any colored workers with white workers because of the increased rate of pay."

Since the laundries employ many Negroes, this action on the part of the leading Norfolk laundrymen is an admirable step in the right direction. It indicates that they are interested in fair dealing. But such action on the part of one industry in one Southern city is only a drop in the bucket when the larger problem is considered. The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch points out editorially that there are definite indications of a large loss in employment among Norfolk Negroes as a result of the NRA. "The bitter irony of it," the editor says, "is that they have lost their jobs under the operation, in actual practice, of the emergency re-employment program!"

"To meet the impact of a hastily designed program upon a heavily burdened people, some cushion must be provided by NRA," while the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot expresses the hope that the Blue Eagle will not become "the symbol of a fresh distress to the workers who have done nothing to deserve ill treatment."

An interesting angle of the situation in Virginia is to be found in the operation of the barbers' code as it pertains to Negro shops catering to white customers. These shops went under the NRA with the white shops, although the code forced them to raise their rates to the level with those of the white shops. Operators of these Negro shops in Richmond report that their white customers seem to be patronizing them as loyally as in the past, despite the fact that they no longer are able to charge lower rates than the white shops.

The situation as it pertains to Negro shops catering to Negro customers is reported to be different. These establishments are forced to charge the same rates as the other shops, under the code, with the result that they are said to be losing considerable trade. Negroes who formerly got shaves at the barber shops are shaving themselves or letting their hair and whiskers grow.

The National Recovery Administration is doubtless aware of the complications which have arisen relative to Negro labor in the South. Julian Harris points out that Clark Howell Foreman of Atlanta, an official of the Rosenwald Fund with a record of fairness in race matters has been named by Secretary of the Interior Ickes for "important work in connection with the Negro." Mr. Foreman presumably is advising the administration with regard to NRA problems.

Here in Richmond the Negroes have appointed a committee to investigate reports of unfair displacements of members of their race, as well as the use of tricks by chiselers to defeat the purposes of the recovery act. It is to be hoped that the committee will find few examples here of unfair discrimination against Negro labor. Certainly President Roosevelt does not contemplate that the benefits of NRA are to be extended to one race only. If the country's 10,000,000 Negroes are left out of the recovery program the return to prosperity will be seriously retarded and a grave injustice will be worked as well.

Labor - 1933

Peonage

Alabama

ALABAMA LINES UP

SENATOR HUGO L. BLACK of Alabama has promised the Birmingham branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that he will support the Wagner resolution to investigate the Mississipp levee camp outrage when it reaches the floor of the Senate.

Courier

When Southern senators are willing to support an investigation that will benefit thousands of Negro workers and their families, what excuse have Negroes in all parts of the country for not vigorously supporting the effort? If Alabama can line up for justice to Negro labor, why cannot Negroes generally do likewise.

2-11-33

Before the present flood control work along the Mississipp is finished, the Negro workers will either gain or lose ten million dollars ($10,000,000) in wages. Negroes throughout the country can win that handsome sum for their brethren in the Delta. Letters, postcards, petitions and telegrams sent in a flood to the 96 senators in Washington will bring about this investigation. Once the actual working conditions along the Mississippi river are known and the world is told how the Negro workers are exploited, remedial measures will speedily be passed.

The more actively interested are the Negroes in sending urgent letters and telegrams and contributing to the N. A. A. C. P.'s Legal Defense Fund, the sooner will this victory be won. If an Alabama senator favors the investigation, why should Negroes hesitate?

Labor - 1933
Peonage.

General.

THE WAGNER RESOLUTION

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports that the Wagner Resolution which has been introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York is to come up in the Senate again very soon.

This resolution, as will be remembered, proposes an investigation of the conditions under which Negro labor is employed on the Mississippi levee flood control projects.

The facts, as gathred by the N. A. A. C. P., are so astounding that we don't see how any Senator or Representative of the people would hestiate, for a moment, to pass such a resolution. The indictment made by the N. A. A. C. P. makes the national government a party to the horrors and crimes that are perpetrated against the Negroes who are employed on these works. Therefore, the members of the Senate, based upon their experience, are obliged to give the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People credit for being honest and sincere in its investigation. Fortunately for the N. A. A. C. P., it has conducted its investigations (and it has many to its credit) in such a way that its reports cannot be gainsaid. Many of the Senators and House members will attest this fact. Therefore, these lawmakers are duty bound upon their oaths to act and act immediately in this situation.

Aside from the actual brutality practiced upon the Negro laborers on these projects, there is a system of exploitation which robs the Negroes of, at least, ten million dollars annually. Thus, we see that there is no crime which is allowed to go unchecked and unchallenged by state or nation which is more heinous in its very nature than is this case.

STATE OF PEONAGE

For years reports have been frequently made of the existence of peonage in many parts of the South and the severe treatment inflicted upon the ones who attempted to escape from such forced bondage. It has been extremely difficult to cause conviction, even though evidences have been convincing. In some cases the accused are justified by unjust state laws. These laws are now the cause of untold hardships upon thousands of our people in the rural districts who may fall in the hands of unscrupulous farm owners. Most of these people are working and only receive in remuneration food from a commissary at many times the price that the same article can be secured in any legitimate store. Very often the laborer is charged with more goods than received, causing a supposed indebtedness to the owner. This has to be worked out. If attempt is made to leave before this is done the accused is arrested, carried through some form of trial and farmed out to some one in payment of the cost. Charges of peonage are now rampant in Arkansas and Mississippi. This is arousing to action the United States District Attorney at Memphis who will confer with officials of the department of justice. Should there be a conscientious investigation, regardless of the influence of the accused, some beneficial results may be forthcoming.

Louisiana

Labor - 1933

Peonage

NEGRO WORKERS CAN'T ESCAPE FARM PEONAGE

Daily Worker

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Sugar cane grows in swampy ground, which means that when it is ready to cut, you must work in mud to earn a dollar a day. Why does the packass that drags the sugar cane cart, eat and sleep better than the southern folks? Fruit picking for eight cents an hour. And rice fields, most of the time flooded with ten to fifteen inches of water. I assure you it is no pleasure to work in such fields.

As for the Negro workers, it is so bad for them that even when they wish to escape from this dreadful situation, they are denounced when they try to board a freight train. In some cases they are even thrown off the moving train, and is there a reason? Only that they are colored. Throwing them off a moving train is apt to kill them, and what is the excuse of the railroad—suicide or trying to break into a sealed car.

Labor - 1933

Peonage

Mississippi.

'PEONAGE' FOR RELIEF IN MISSISSIPPI DENIED

Constitution

Negro's Charge of Enforced Labor in Return for Food Assailed.

5-28-33

JACKSON, Miss., May 27.—(AP)—Mayor Walter Scott, of Jackson, today branded as "absolutely false" charges made by S. D. Redmond, local negro lawyer and realtor, to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that the unemployment relief committee here is "working negro women under a gun for what little food they can get from the relief association."

An investigation of Redmond's charges, conducted at the instigation of the Negro Welfare Association, failed to substantiate the complaint, Mayor Scott said.

Acting at the request of Dr. Will W. Alexander, of the commission on inter-racial co-operation, of Atlanta, an investigation was conducted by Mrs. John Morgan Stevens, of Jackson, and Colonel Harry Hulen, in charge of local relief work.

Colonel Hulen informed the national organization that the underlying cause of the complaint "is that Redmond, a large holder of property, is disgruntled because we cannot pay rent with our limited funds."

Local headquarters for the administration of negro relief had been housed in one of Redmond's buildings until recently, Hulen said, and when Redmond requested the committee pay $40 a month rent or vacate, it became necessary to move, the relief director pointed out.

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SCOTT DENIES NEGRO LABOR CHARGES HERE

Mayor Brands 'Gun-Working' Story, Credits It To Redmond

Charges that negro women are being worked "under a gun" by the Jackson unemployment relief organization were denied here Saturday by Mayor Walter A. Scott.

The mayor named S. D. Redmond, Jackson negro, leader of the Black and Tan Republican organization in the state, as the instigator of the charges.

"The Redmond charges are absolutely false, and there is not a word of truth in them," said Mayor Scott. "I have seen the crews working nearly every day. There are no armed guards."

The city official was backed in his denial of mistreatment of negroes by Will W. Alexander, Atlanta, executive director of the commission on interracial cooperation, who said that "the reports which I have had indicated that you had probably done the most satisfactory job so far as negroes are concerned that has been done anywhere in the South."

"This is not easy," Alexander added, "and I congratulate you on it."

Complains To New York

Redmond, according to Mayor Scott, made his complaint to Walter F. White, New York, chairman of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People.

White in turn submitted them to Director Alexander in Atlanta, who referred them to Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens, Jackson, Mrs. Stevens took the matter up with Colonel Harry Hulen, in charge of relief work in the city of Jackson.

"Each and every one of the charges is untrue in its entirety and so utterly ridiculous, in view of the exceptional interracial cooperation that obtains here, as to be unworthy of discussion," said Colonel Hulen.

"Suffice it to say that the negro Redmond, a large holder of property, is disgruntled because we cannot pay rent with our limited funds," said the relief director, who explained that Redmond had been to him in an effort to have the R. F. C. pay rent bills of several of Redmond's tenants.

Other Allegations

Other allegations of Redmond in the latest case, all of which were refuted by the city official, relief workers and a member of his own race, were:

"Negro women are being worked under a gun for what little food they get from the relief association. The food given them for which they work under a gun is bought with money from R. F. C.

"No white women are worked this way, but white people in need get two to three times as large weekly allowances as negroes of the same size family.

"Negroes here in Jackson and other parts of the South are sent to work in private families for their food only.

"This should not be permitted," Redmond wrote. "That constitutes a modified form of slavery, and wholly destroys the outlook for labor."

In his letter, the negro political leader suggested that White "get this over to the national labor heads."

Negro Leader's Views

An outstanding negro leader of the community, working with the relief organization as a contact and aid in securing the names of needy negroes, charged members of his race with showing a spirit of lack of cooperation with officials.

One of the "acts of humiliation" reported by the negro leader was the demand of Redmond that headquarters he had donated for use of relief work be vacated when he demanded $40 a month rent.

"When we are ready in heart and purpose to better our condition in the South, we shall find ready hands to help, but God forbid that we shall continue to believe that other people will strive to bring to reality our vague hopes without initiative on our part," he said.

"When better realtions are desired, on acceptable basis to both, with an understanding discernment of causes and consequences of the evils that have embittered and magnified race relations in this state, it will be up to the negroes of Mississippi to show that they have risen to the proper levels to appreciate the problems we face and their possible solution," he said.

LEVEE CAMPS ARE IMPROVING NOW

Afro-American

WASHINGTON. — Labor conditions in the flood control camps along the Mississippi River levees are gradually being improved and the evils corrected, George H. Dern, Secretary of War, has written the N.A.A.C.P.:

6-17-33

"For more than a year the Chief of Engineers has made a special effort to better the conditions of the Negro laborers on the Mississippi. The camp and labor management in the work done directly by the Engineer department are excellent. Note: The N.A.A.C.P. has not complained about this work, but about contractors' camps.) It has been labor conditions among the employees of contractors and subcontractors which have been the cause of complaints.

Labor-1933

Mississippi.

Peonage

N.A.A.C.P. Report Describes Peonage

George S. Schuyler and Roy Wilkins Back From Inquiry in Mississippi — Deplore Conditions on Flood Area Projects

Vivid pictures of oppression, terrorism, and exploitation of Negro laborers, coupled with forced prostitution and chain gang sentences for Negro women in the Mississippi delta region during the present governmental construction of the flood control project there, were painted by George S. Schuyler, journalist, and Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at that body's annual meeting Sunday at Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Revealing for the first time that they had spent the last three weeks disguised as laborers and investigating conditions in the river region for the association, the two writers gave a forceful account of their experiences in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, which included the incarceration of Mr. Schuyler in a Vicksburg jail and a narrow escape of the pair from a "stretch" on a Mississippi chain gang.

The investigators declared that their findings substantiated the report of Miss Helen Boardman, white a former Red Cross relief worker who conducted an original investigation for the N. A. A. C. P. in the summer of 1932. This inquiry and similar reports were used as a basis by the organization in calling for the Mississippi Flood Control investigation bill recently introduced in the Senate by Robert F. Wagner. The bill is now before the Committee on Commerce and must pass the Committee on Audits and Expenditures before it comes again to the floor of the Senate. The association is attempting to correct conditions which are impoverishing and enslaving the Negro workers of this district without allowing them to share properly in the expenditure of at least $325,000,000 through private contractors engaged by the Federal government in the project.

According to investigators, Negroes are forced to work 12 to 16 hours a day for $1 and are then systematically robbed of this meager sum by commissary, ice water and cook's charges. The case of a man who received $1.50 for five weeks' work was cited. All Negroes, men and women, are subjected to brutal beatings by overseers, and are forced to live in crowded. floorless tents and filthy quarters with no garbage disposal or screens in a malaria infested country, they said. A system of forced trading at the commissary reduces the workers to virtual peonage, the investigators asserted.

Police Rob Schuyler.

Mr. Schuyler, who says he was robbed of $30 by Vicksburg, Miss., officers and locked up over night on suspicion, charges that the utter helplessness of the natives in this region is not confined to the laborers alone. Professional and business men are caught in the net, he said, and prostitution is rife even in the higher circles of Negro society. Inability to explain their presence on a Mississippi road or to claim "ownership" by some white farmer of the region almost resulted in the sending of the investigators to the chain gang, they stated.

Another speaker heard by the 1,200 persons who attended the meeting and sent a protest telegram to Vice-President Charles Curtis on the delta situation was Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. Mr. White outlined the program of the association which in the last year has centered its activities on a fight for the economic rights of the Negro. He revealed. too, that despite legacies from two unnamed Pennsylvania donors, the organization was forced to reduce its staff and cut wages in order to continue its activities. Due to unemployment and other factors, the association received $10,000 less from its branches in 1932 than it did the preceding year. he stated.

William Pickens, field secretary of the organization, further explained the N. A. A. C. P.'s fight for the right of the Negro to work and live—especially the right to earn money out of the public treasury. Pointing to the successful battle which ended in the placing of 50 Negroes among the 4,000 workers at Hoover Dam, Mr. Pickens said: "Government work is going to increase at the expense of private enterprise. Any people which allows the government to discriminate in employment because of race or color will be faced with extermination in the future."

Rev. King Applauded.

The most enthusiastically applauded speaker of the afternoon was the Rev. Lorenzo H. King, pastor of the St. Mark's M. E. Church. Declaring that education. political action and the church, which he exorcised bitterly, had failed the Negro, he pointed to the N. A. A. C. P. as one of the last resorts for the group to turn to in its fight for justice. Charging a deliberate plot to exclude or exterminate the Negro, the pastor declared that the difference between races here was not a misunderstanding, but "too much understanding."

A short but pointed appeal for funds to support the organization was made by the Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., assistant pastor of the church in which the meeting was held. "This fight (the Mississippi Delta project) means nothing," he said, "unless we can get it before the Senate." Telegrams from Senators Wagner, Arthur Capper and Royal Copeland, promising support of the bill, were read to the assembly.

At the annual business meeting of the organization held Monday, Mr. White in his report declared that 1932 had been the association's most successful year in the matter of victories and influence in the fight for jobs and justice. He outlined the new economic program and discussed its extension through 1933.

At this meeting the following directors were elected for three years: Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Harry E Davis, civil service commissioner of Cleveland, Judge James A. Cobb of Washington, William English Walling, J. E. Spingarn, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Dr. John Haynes Holmes and Lillian A. Alexander of New York; Judge Ira W. Jayne of Detroit; Nannie Rice Burroughs of Washington; T. G. Nutter of Charlestown. V. Va., and Isadore Martin of Philadelphia.

The following national officers were re-elected: J. E. Spingarn, president; Mary White Ovington, treasurer; Senator Arthur Capper, Bishop John A. Gregg, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, James Weldon Johnson, Arthur B. Spingarn and Oswald Villard, vice-presidents.

AUTHORING BLAST RUM, 'SLAVERY' STORY

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 3.—(AP)—A story of slavery and liquor making in the swamps of a Mississippi river island was exploded today by the government.

District Attorney Dwayne D. Maddox announced he will not present peonage charges against W. R. Keener, 38, whom two North Carolina youths accused last week.

Negroes' Charges Of Peonage Bring Promise Of Federal Investigation

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 14.—(AP)—A controversy between Southern planters and cotton field negroes dating back almost to the days of reconstruction has flared anew.

Dwayne D. Maddox, United States district attorney here, says more than 200 negroes have complained to him recently that their crops have been taken from them in payment of alleged debts and their families forced to remain on Arkansas and Mississippi plantations and work for nothing.

Often peonage charges are brought to the attention of Federal grand juries in the South, but seldom are the charges fruitful of indictments or convictions.

Told that Maddox would ask Federal district attorneys and Arkansas and Mississippi to join with him in an investigation, Wallace Townsend, United States attorney at Little Rock said he would give the matter his attention when he received an official communication from Mr. Maddox.

"We frequently receive reports regarding alleged peonage conditions and make every effort to investigate them," Townsend said, "but almost always our department of justice investigators learn that the complaints are based on matters for civil courts only."

Almost from the time negroes were granted their freedom they have served as share-croppers on Southern farms. They are advanced money with which to make their crops and allowed credit accounts with the plantation owners who usually sell groceries to the negroes. Frequent disagreements occur when the time for settlement arrives, some times over the amount of interest charged on loans, often over the division of proceeds from the sale of crops.

"More than 200 negroes have complained that they were promised prosperity on plantations and furnished transportation to the farms," Maddox said. "They say all of their crop is taken in payment of alleged debts and a debt balance is usually left. They say that after the crop was made they were chased away by the landowners and their wives and families forced to remain and work for nothing."

Names of the accused plantation owners were not made public but the usual explanation is that the complainants are "trifling negroes" who have neglected their crops and are disappointed in the sums due them at the annual settlement time.

Mississippi River Slavery - - - 1932

aftets distributed this week)
by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.)

To be sold down the river was the most terrifying fate that could befall a slave before the Civil War. Down the river, hope ended. Only death offered a release from brutal mistreatment, brutal working conditions, and despair of ever coming away alive.

That great river down which the slaves were sold is the scene of a new and terrible slavery today. The slavery of 1932, like that before the Civil War, is rooted in the exploitation of black men's labor, the mistreatment of their bodies, and the denial to them of the primary decencies that civilization owes all human beings. It is practised on work undertaken, controlled and financed by the United States Government, the Mississippi Flood Control project, intended to curb the devastating floods of the Mississippi River over the adjacent land of the Delta states.

Two investigations independently undertaken have reported and established the facts beyond any reasonable doubt. One of these investigations, by representatives of the American Federation of Labor is quoted from above. The other was made for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, during the summer of 1932, by Miss Helen Boardman (white), a college graduate, former Red Cross relief worker who had been in charge of relief work in former Mississippi flood disasters.

What are the conditions which these two independent investigations have established?

The Federal Government has accepted bids of private contractors for the levee work to be done. Those private contractors, supposedly under government supervision in the conduct of their work have been found guilty of the following misdeeds:

1. Overwork—

Negroes on levee work in the private camps have been worked seven days a week for as much as 12 and in many cases 14 and 16 hours a day, and have been worked at night in addition to overlong daytime hours without one cent of overtime pay.

2. Underpayment—

The rate of pay has been as low as ten cents an hour and even less and in a multitude of authenticated cases the men have been summarily discharged without pay; have received only a fraction of the pay stipulated; and almost universally have been systematically robbed by charges for ice water, cook's charges, and forced purchases at company stores and commissaries where the prices are extortionate. The almost invariable result is that they have received little or nothing for their work. Examples of company store extortions are as follows: 12-lb. sack of flour 60 cents, regular price 30 cents; salt pork 15 cents, regular price 6 cents; cotton pants $2, regular price 98 cents; condensed milk 20 cents, regular price 8 cents.

3. Beatings—

Men and women as well have been subject to brutal beatings by overseers. Levee workers are so terror-stricken that they would never even tell of the levee camp horrors unless promised that their names would be withheld. "The attitude of many contractors toward their labor is exceedingly reminiscent of slavery at its worst," says the N.A.A.C.P. report. Actual hunger drives human beings to accept almost any brutality to avert starvation.

4. Unsanitary Conditions—

Crowded, floorless tents, filthy quarters, no garbage disposal, no screens in mosquito and malaria infested country. "A great deal of illness was observed, chiefly malaria, flu and rheumatism."

5. Overcharging—

"One contractor expressed the attitude of all when he said that he did not expect to pay his labor anything above their maintenance. The commissary system enables them to carry this out. In many instances, a commissary had no other reason for existence as there were stores within easy distance of the camps." Trading at the company-owned commissary stores has been enforced with discharge or physical violence in cases of failure to do so. A minimum charge of $4.50 is assessed against workers in some camps for food, ice water, cooking, etc. The cooks in some cases are not paid even after the deductions from the men's wages.

Individual Instances from the N.A.A.C.P. Report

"The week previous to this visit two men were whipped for disobeying orders."

"For mattresses there are piles of moss from the live-oaks or, in some cases, rags. The place is indescribably filthy and airless. The end of the building is divided off by corrugated metal and used as a pigpen."

"The sub-contractor, engineers and other white men on the job are armed with rifles and revolvers."

"There is no mosquito netting, no furniture of any kind but straw is furnished for the men to sleep on."

"A minimum of $4 a week is taken from their pay for the commissary and they are obliged to trade there. They do not ask the prices charged for anything and are not answered if they ask. They get no itemised statement. The boss-man tells them the amount due them in wages and the amount of their indebtedness at the commissary and gives them any amount this reckoning allows them. One man said he received $1.50 after working five weeks and he knew the amount he had purchased at the commissary could have been bought at any store for $6.

"When the investigator asked what they were paid the men and women in the group laughed and finally one man said: 'You mean what us gets *paid* or what us *works* for?'"

"'On July 4 a man was knocked down and kicked because he had misunderstood an order. He was discharged and another man was discharged because he said it was unfair.'

"Whippings occur daily."

"The week before this visit two men were whipped for refusing night work after working all day."

The War Department's Attitude

The War Department denied the charges made by the A.F. of L. and disputed the facts presented by the N.A.A.C.P. Upon the association's insistence that the facts be heard, the War Department appointed a hearing in Washington for the N.A.A.C.P. investigator from which the press was excluded. At this hearing questions were asked indicating that the War Department representative was willing to adopt for the Department's standard the slave working conditions prevalent in that section.

A War Department whitewash of the charges was clearly indicated. A committee appointed just before election by President Hoover to investigate the charges, was reported one month later as "without funds" or definite authorisation to proceed.

The Remedy

Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, informed of these atrocious slavery and peonage conditions, promised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to introduce a resolution calling for a U.S. Senate investigation and this resolution has been introduced. The N.A.A.C.P. has pledged 39 Senators to support and vote for this resolution. You can help by writing to your Senator asking him to back up the Wagner resolution, and give it his unqualified support until these conditions are exposed and corrected.

Moreover, the N.A.A.C.P. will arrange to have introduced in Congress bills providing that the eight-hour day and a minimum wage scale are to be enforced on the Mississippi levee work. Write your Senators and Representatives urging them to vote for such measures. Get your church, lodge, club and friends to do the same. Write your local newspaper.

We Need Help in this Fight

If we can get decent wages and decent working hours for the Negroes now working as virtual slaves on the Mississippi levee under U.S. Government "supervision," it would mean ten million dollars a year in added wages for 10 years. Moreover it would strike a blow at the peonage and slavery conditions now still accepted as normal in the Delta regions along the lower Mississippi River.

We need funds to carry on this fight. We want to make more investigations and pile up the evidence in such a way that the American people can no longer ignore it.

Hundreds of thousands of poor, helpless black men and women are now under this juggernaut of exploitation and brutality. This fight is bigger than many a case where the victim is a single individual. Here thousands upon thousands of human beings are involved.

A vital precedent is at stake. To permit exploitation of colored workers by the Federal Government would encourage discrimination against them in state, municipal and county relief work projects where Negroes are by far the most grievous sufferers in the terrible depression for they are not only the last to be hired but the first to lose their jobs. On the other hand to establish that colored workers on governmen projects must be and are being paid a fair wage and work under decent conditions, will be to safeguard the colored worker's position not alone on the Mississippi levee but everywhere else in the country.

Will you help fight the Mississippi slavery of 1932 and help build opportunity for the Negro worker? Send your contribution to the N.A.A.C.P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

JAN 26 1933

"MISSISSIPPI RIVER SLAVERY"

A leaflet issued by the Nationa Association for the Advancemen of Colored People declares tha "slavery in its most trying day was mild compared with the reig of terror inflicted upon the simpl river folks" at present. It i claimed by the association tha conditions under which the work o the Mississippi River Control pro ject is being conducted are intol erable. This work, the Mississipp River Control project, is bein undertaken, controlled and finance by the United States Government.

It is declared that private con tractors who are doing the work under the direction of the Wa Department are overworking th Negro laborers, even keeping then at their work, in some cases, seve days a week for as much as twelv and in many cases fourteen an even sixteen hours a day. The rat of pay has been as low as 10 cent an hour. Extortions by compan stores are charged. It is allege that men and women have bee subject to cruel beatings by over seers. Crowded and unsanitary quarters have aroused the sympa thies of representatives of the American Federation of Labor and a former Red Cross worker who investigated existing conditions in the working camps.

Senator Wagner, of New York, when informed of these conditions, introduced a resolution in the Senate calling for an investigation. Thirty-nine Senators, it is stated have been pledged to suport the resolution.

Every member of the Senate should vote for such an investigation. If conditions are as stated they are a disgrace to the Govern bent which permits such thing and they should be prompti remedied.

Labor - 1933

Mississippi.

Peonage

TAMPA, FLA
TRIBUNE

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Negroes Charge Discrimination

Changes in the program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to relieve the plight of the negro in the present economic crisis were decided upon at the annual meeting of the organization in New York.

In accordance with its new policies, the Association, which has hitherto worked on behalf of the negro, set forth as one of its major activities in 1933 the drafting of federal, state and municipal legislation prohibiting discrimination in relief and construction projects. The annual report of the Association pointed to "the circumstance that during the unemployment crisis negro unemployed number approximately four times the percentage of negro population, particularly in industrial centers."

The report reviewed the treatment of negroes employed on the Mississippi flood control and went on record urging the Senate to adopt a resolution introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York to correct the alleged conditions. Successful efforts against discrimination in the distribution of flour and cotton to negroes by the Red Cross, especially in the South, also were reported.

Locally, there has been no complaint of discrimination against negroes in relief administration. They have shared proportionately in the distribution of work by the Unemployment Council.

STANDARD UNION

Brklyn. N.Y.

JAN 29 1933

Colored People Seek Inquiry.

The Brooklyn branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 205 Carlton avenue has asked the Brooklyn Times Union to support a resolution introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Wagner of New York calling for an investigation of the ill treatment of colored persons employed in the Mississippi Flood Control project, which is intended to curb the floods that in the past have devastated the great valley through which the river runs. The project is under Federal government control, but the actual work has been let out to contractors. It is the contractors of whom the association complains.

Two independent investigations have established facts to demonstrate that the employes have been overworked without additional compensation, that the pay is wretchedly small, that the old and deplorable system of robbery by "company shop" methods prevails, that men and women have been beaten by the overseers, and that nothing approaching decent sanitation has been attempted.

The sum of the charges thus broadly stated is but a pale reflection of the individual specifications of brutal treatment gathered by the investigators. Allowing for the possibility of some natural exaggeration, the charges bear the mark of intrinsic truth, and it is manifestly just to authenticate or disprove them by an official inquiry such as that sought by Senator Wagner.

PORTLAND, ORE.
JOURNAL

JAN 20 1933

A MODEL FOR OREGON?

MISSISSIPPI is held up as a state for Oregon to follow, especially in taxation.

Besides being second highest in illiteracy and one of the most backward states in the country, Mississippi has other edifying records. As told by Mrs. Franklin of Portland in a late Journal, a recent investigation of work on the Mississippi flood control projects revealed that public authorities in Mississippi permit Negroes to be worked as high as 14 and 16 hours a day in private camps. Pay is as low as 10 cents an hour and there is no allowance for overtime in night work. Excerpts from the report of the investigation follow:

Sub-contractors, engineers and other white men on the job are armed with rifles and revolvers. . . . There is no mosquito netting, no furniture of any kind; but straw is furnished for the men to sleep on. . . . A minimum of $4 a week is taken from their pay for the commissary and they are obliged to trade there. They do not ask the price of anything, and are not answered if they ask. They get no itemized statement. The boss-man tells them the amount due in wages and amount of their indebtedness at the commissary and gives them any amount this reckoning allows them. One man said he received $1.50 after working five weeks and he knew the amount he had purchased at the commissary could have been bought at any store for $6. . . . Whippings occur daily.

Mrs. Franklin says further:

Mississippi holds another record—lynching. In the 46-year period Mississippi lynched 561 people, an average of a little more than 12 per year. Eight of the mob's victims were burned alive.

The excuse is made by those who argue for the sales tax that there is no other tax to levy.

Why not a gift tax, to prevent men from dodging the inheritance tax? And why not the plan urged by the Grange—an increased inheritance tax and a better planned income tax?

Of course, proponents of the sales tax argue that incomes are reduced. But isn't there a like cut in the income of those who are to pay the sales tax, especially in the income of the thousands of jobless depending on emergency relief and who are living on a few days' employment out of every six weeks? They and all the other hard-pressed people will have to pay a sales tax.

An excuse made by those who vote for the sales tax is that it is "the only way to wipe out the deficit." But the deficit wasn't wiped out by action of the 1931 legislature. Or by the 1929 legislature. Or by the other legislatures since the deficit was created by repeal of the Pierce income tax. Why be so keen to wipe out the deficit in a depression year? Why not cancel part of the debt now and keep on canceling year by year when people will be in better position to wipe out debts?

And both the Grange and union labor will invoke the referendum on a sales tax. What is the use to pass a sales tax if it is to be held up by referendum?

Will that "balance the budget"?

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 7 1933

PEONAGE INQUIRY SET.

Wagner to Head Committee or Flood Control Camps.

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—Vice President Garner today appointed a committee of three Senators, headed by Senator Wagner, to investigate labor conditions in flood control camps in the Mississippi Valley.

Mr. Wagner sponsored the resolution for the inquiry, which resulted from charges of Negro associations and the American Federation of Labor that workmen there toiled virtually in a state of peonage.

The flood control construction work for the government is carried on in the main by private contractors.

With Mr. Wagner, the committee includes Senators Stephens of Mississippi and Nye of North Dakota.

RESOLUTION OF WAGNER IS PASSED

Norfolk Va

Only $1,000 Allowed By Senate To Conduct Investigation

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Authority to sit and hold hearings during the Seventy-third Congress was granted the committee. The resolution as introduced authorized hearings during the present session.

The resolution was introduced in the Senate by Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democrat, of New York, on December 8 last.

Hoover Committee Inactive

Following exposure of the near-slavery conditions imposed on Negro workers at these Federal-financed levee camps, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, President Hoover finally heeded the demands of the association, the Negro press, and other organizations and named a committee of three Negroes and one white man to investigate the camps.

This committee was composed of Dr. R. R. Moton, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Judge James A. Cobb, and U. S. Grant 3rd. It never acted because no funds for conducting the probe were ever made available for it.

Subsequent to the report on conditions made for the N. A. A. C. P. by Miss Eleanor Boardman, white, a former Red Cross nurse, other revelations came to light to substantiate her findings, including facts brought to light by Roy Wilkins, of the N. A. A. C. P., and George S. Schuyler, a newspaperman, during a visit to the camps in disguise.

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Passage Of Resolution

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The public affairs committee of the national Young Women's Christian Association gave its support to the Wagner resolution providing for a Senate investigation of the labor conditions on the Mississippi flood control project.

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Mississippi delta region under pri-

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The inquiry, which resulted from a Senate resolution Wagner sponsored the resolution on December 8 last.

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The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle said: "Peonage in the Mississippi delta region under private ownership and management may be difficult to correct, but it can and should be rooted out from United States government contract work."

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Tampa (Fla.) Morning Tribune, the N[illegible] (O Leader, Brooklyn (N. Y.) Citizen, Kingston (N. Y.) Leader, Berlin (Wis.) Journal, Dubuque (Ia.) Herald Times, Sharon (Pa. Herald and Ogdensburg (N.Y.) Journal.

A syndicated column called "Washington Merry-Go-Round," written by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, dealt recently with the levee situation and appeared in many papers including the Santa Fe New Mexican, Buffalo (N. Y.) Express, Chicago Illustrated Times, Evanston (Ill.) News Index, Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, Sharon (Pa.) Herald and New York Mirror.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

FEB 13 1933

Peonage Charged

Rochester members of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People recently have had their attention directed to charges of mistreatment of colored workers engaged on the federal projects along the lower Mississippi River. In the government engineering operations now under way, vast amounts of earth are being moved in an effort to provide protection for the plantations bordering the river, and to open channels adequate for the passage of the greatest floods that may occur. To accomplish this work, many men are required, and a large proportion of the labor is black.

It is charged by representatives of the American Federation of Labor and by agents of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People that overseers of many of the contractors treat the black laborers inhumanly. It is said the bosses terrorize their men with threats, overworking them without extra pay, forcing them to trade at company stores which overcharge the workers, so that at the end of a month the men have little or nothing left to show for their labor. The United States Senate has been appealed to, and Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York has introduced a resolution calling for an investigation. Friends of labor and of racial good will are being asked for aid in requesting prompt action by the Senate.

Peonage in the Mississippi delta region under private ownership and management may be difficult to correct, but it can and should be rooted out from United States Government contract work. Correction of any abuses on river engineering works would go far to set a precedent for fair play to the black man in a region that has a large colored population in need of a helping hand.

Grand Junction, Colo.
COLO. SENTINEL

FEB 7 1933

POSTPONED TROUBLE

More than a year ago President Hoover was asked to investigate peonage conditions said to exist in flood-control camps along the Mississippi under the supervision of the United States army. During the campaign, Candidate Hoover reassured the A. F. L. and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People that such investigation was being carried on. But once again it has become necessary to demand this investigation and Senator Robert Wagner has been chosen to head a committee for the purpose.

The administration, losing the election, apparently felt no need to push the matter and leaves one more dusky baby on the new administration's doorstep. With Robert Wagner pushing, there is no doubt that a thoroughgoing job will be done, and some army officers are likely to have their gold braid tarnished if things are as bad as reported.

ADVANCE
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

Journal

FEB 9 - 1933

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Socialist Party Aids Negroes

The national executive committee of the Socialist Party in a two-day conference here passed a resolution [illegible]2 urging an increase in the appropriation for investigation of labor conditions in the Mississippi levee camps from $1,000 to $10,000. The resolution calls the exploitation of Negro labor on the levees "one of the outstanding scandals of the present time." Clarence Senior, executive secretary of the party, has sent a copy of the resolution to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to Senators Townsend and Wagner and to Vice President Garner.

GARNER ASSIGNS GROUP TO PROBE DELTA PEONAGE

WASHINGTON, April 13—Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York was named chairman of the special Senate committee to investigate labor conditions in the Mississippi river levee camps by Vice President Garner last Friday. Other members of the committee are Senator Gerald P. Nye Republican, of North Dakota, and Senator Hubert D. Stephens Democrat, of Mississippi.

The resolution authorizing the committee, which was introduced by Senator Wagner, was passed in the closing days of the last Congress, but the appointments were held up until the new session opened.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its branches throughout the country pressed for a Senate investigation after a report made to it last summer by Miss Helen Boardman who was sent down into the camps by the national office. She charged wages for Negroes were about ten cents an hour; that work days were 12 and 14 hours in length; ;that sanitary conditions were bad; that brutality was practiced in some of the camps; and that camp commissaries overcharged the men as much as 500 per cent on some articles; and that foremen loaned money to workers at 25 per cent interest rates.

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Wagner Okeyed

The association, which has made two investigations into the camps in the delta and which asked Senator Wagner to introduce a resolution for a Senate investigation, pointed out that Senator Wagner has long been an outspoken, fearless advocate of fairness to the Negro. He was the only senator who dared to speak plainly on the Judge Parker nomination in 1930, bringing the color question, the real issue in the Parker fight, out on the Senate floor.

Senator Nye is one of the band of liberals in the Senate and is known to be open-minded and inclined to sympathize with minority groups. He is a foe of wage slavery and exploitation. Senator Stephens has not expressed himself on the levee situation, but it is believed that he is desirous of getting at the truth of the conditions particularly in his home state, since a decent wage for the thousands of Negroes employed on the levees would mean more money spent with Mississippi merchants in the cities and towns along the river.

No date has been set for the taking of testimony. The last Congress authorized only $1,000 for the expenses of the probe, although Senator Wagner had asked for $10,000. Efforts are being made to get the Senate committee on audits and control to raise the appropriation. The N.A.A.C.P. is ready to present colored and white witnesses to testify as to conditions in the camps.

SEN. WAGNER NAMED TO HEAD LEVEE PROBE

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Tennessee

Labor- 1933

Peonage.

Saturday, January 14, 1933

TO PROBE PEONAGE

Negroes Claim Lured Away From Tennessee.

Memphis, Jan. 14.—(A. P.)—Some 200 complaints have led United States District Attorney Swayne D. Maddox to announce he plans an investigation of charges of peonage among Negroes on plantations in Mississippi and Arkansas.

The district attorney said he had no jurisdiction in those state but would ask co-operation of the district attorneys who have on grounds "many of the Negroes say they were lured away from Memphis and West Tennessee."

More than 200 Negroes, he added, have complained they were promised prosperity on the Mississippi and Arkansas plantations and were furnished transportation by agents for farmers.

"The Negroes say all of their crop is taken in payment for alleged debts and a debt balance is usually left," Maddox continued. "They say that after the crop was made they were chased away by the land owners and their wives and families forced to remain and work for nothing."

NEW YORK WORLD

Memphis

JAN 14 1933

NEGROES CHARGE PEONAGE

U. S. Attorney in Tennessee Promises to Delve Into Accusations.

By the Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 14.—An investigation into charges of peonage among Negroes on plantations in Mississippi and Arkansas was promised today by Swayne D. Maddox, United States District Attorney here, who said he had received "more than 200 complaints secretly."

"The Negroes say all of their crop is taken in payment of alleged debts and a debt balance is usually left," Mr. Maddox said. "They say that after the crop was made they were chased away by the land owners and their wives and families forced to remain and work for nothing."

MADDOX TO PRESS PLANTATION PROBE

Birmingham

1-24-33

U.S. District-Attorney To Confer With Officials on Investigation.

Atlanta, Ga.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 23.—(UP)—Wayne D. Maddox, United States district attorney, said today he will go to Washington soon to confer with department of justice officers regarding his proposed probe of alleged peonage on southern plantations.

District attorneys at Little Rock, Ark., and Clarksdale, Miss., have pledged their co-operation in investigating complaints of negroes that "peonage' conditions exist on plantations.

Maddox said he realized the task of gathering evidence against plantation owners who allegedly mistreat tenants "is stupendous" and he decided to go to Washington before February 1 to discuss the matter with authorities.

"This is a matter that will require a year or more to get at the root of the trouble," he said. "Complaints are still coming in daily. I decided to investigate the matter after about 200 complaints first were made in my office."

Bureau of investigation of the department of justice would probe complaints and collect evidence, he said, while the district attorneys in this section would prosecute the cases.

Many tenants claim they have been lured from Memphis and other places on promises of prosperity on plantations. Once on the farms, they complain they were mistreated and overcharged for provisions, bought from the plantation commissary, and thus kept in debt. Some charged they were ejected from the plantations while their wives and children were required to remain on the plantation to work off thei debt.

Probe to Uncover Horrors

Deposited

3-4-33

Chicago, Ill.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 3.—A story of amazing injustice—virtual slavery—to thousands of tenant farmers on Dixie plantations will be bared to department of justice agents in Washington soon by Dwayne D. Maddox, U. S. district attorney here.

Although a federal law declares that "the holding of any person to service or labor under the system known as peonage is abolished and forever prohibited," the practice of enforced labor and conspiracy is alarmingly prevalent in many cotton farming states.

Will Affect Many

An inquiry that is expected to undermine the very foundation of the dastardly system of employing Race families already has been launched. The government probe will vitally affect the future of thousands of members of the Race.

Armed with many specific instances of peonage, General Maddox will go to Washington at an early date to make his report. Just what tactics the government will resort to to punish the plantation owners hinges on the Washington conference.

The federal law, which defines peonage as "a status or condition of compulsory service based on the indebtedness of the peon to the master," also provides that persons convicted of the crime may be fined not more than $5,000 or sentenced to not more than five years in a federal bastile—or both.

Scores Interviewed

General Maddox became federal prosecutor a year ago. He was shocked as he interviewed the scores of unfortunate men and women who filed into his office to relate tales of mistreatment.

"These charges have not been trumped up," he declared. "The practice seems to be for a planter to send his agent to one of the large cities and lure the families off, under the promise of prosperity."

The abuse often takes various forms.

Tenants are forced to trade at the plantation commissary. Often the prices are prohibitively high. Unable to challenge the planter's figures, the tenant finds at the end of the crop year that he owes more at the commissary than his crop is worth.

An aged father and seven children stole away from his home on a Mississippi plantation to tell his tale of "slavery." More than 100 families live on this plantation.

"Slave Mighty Hard"

"Seems like we slave mighty hard, and still we haven't anything but debts," the old man said. "A man on our place asked about the price of food and was nearly killed. We aren't allowed to raise vegetables, chickens or other food, which would make us somewhat independent of the commissary.

"Last year I got $150 worth of supplies. I made a good crop and it was worth at least $210. The boss told me I owed him $250."

General Maddox listened attentively to the tenant. After telling his story the man slipped back to his home. The district attorney declined to reveal the man's name to reporters—because the unfortunate man might be murdered if his boss knew of his charges.

Sam Woodson was another who accused a white plantation owner of abuse. He said he owed $98 for groceries and had raised a crop valued at $167. Yet he still owes the boss $56.

Flees From Peonage

Woodson stood for the mistreatment until he was on the verge of the breaking point. He decided to flee. Under cover of darkness he put his family and earthly belongings on a wagon and started toward Memphis. At the Mississippi-Tennessee state line was caught by the white man.

"Under threats of death he tried to make me haul my furniture back," Woodson related. "I refused, and he pulled out a gun and unloaded my wagon.

"I am afraid to go back—he would kill me. I haven't a bed for the children to sleep on. My wife had saved the money used in buying the furniture."

Bud Stafford was one of the scores of Race men to complain to the Legal Aid society here recently.

"My boss put $5 on my bill because my little boy got a tin can out of his rubbish heap," Stafford said. "I was to make a crop for a share. He took my share. When it came time to cut the pea hay, he wouldn't let me cut my share."

Investigators have been handicaped heretofore, not only by planters who profit from the scheme of intimidating labor but by officers who are often planters themselves.

"But we have an ace in the hole to spring on them," General Maddox declared.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

APPEAL FOR NEGRO IN RED CONVICTION

Herndon, Sentenced for Inciting Insurrection, Takes Case to Georgia High Court.

UNFAIR TRIAL CLAIMED

Negroes Barred From Jury, Defense Says—Old Law Invoked by the State.

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Aug. 24. An appeal has been filed in the Georgia Supreme Court to the conviction of Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old Cincinnati Negro, under sentence of from 18 to 20 years' imprisonment on a charge of attempting to incite insurrection.

Herndon, who said he came South with a message of communism, was found guilty by a jury which deliberated more than two hours after a trial lasting three days. The charge carried the death penalty or imprisonment for from five to twenty years, and the jury fixed the term. The jury was all-white, a fact that led the defense to contend that the trial was unfair. The defense contended that Negroes were excluded from jury service.

The State based its case on Herndon's possession of literature distributed by the Communist Party, U. S. A., and contended he had willful intent to overthrow the government. Herndon was organizer for the Communist party. The State's plea was that his actions constituted an attempt to incite insurrection. It said Herndon sought and accepted members to the party, received dues and had in his possession books and papers which advocated establishment of a communistic government in the United States.

Defended by Negro.

Some of the literature, introduced as evidence, advocated self-determination of Negroes in the black belt of the South. "The Negro Toiler" was one of the books which played a major part in the trial.

"This book," said Defense Attorney Ben J. Davis Jr., himself a Negro, "should have been written in the blood of Negroes who were burned at the stake by mobs. They say lynching is insurrection. The only offense Herndon committed was that he asked for bread for children—his only crime is his color."

The defense said much of the literature found in Herndon's possession could be found in the "great libraries of the world including the Carnegie Library in Atlanta."

"Some of the books are considered classics," he told the jury. "You can't kill a man because of the books he reads."

The State said: "Stamp this thing out now with a conviction."

The statute that was invoked was passed more than sixty years ago when Georgia was in the hands of carpetbaggers. Authorities said that the original purpose of the law was to prevent white advocates defeated in the Civil War from conspiring to overthrow the reconstruction governments—dominated by carpetbaggers and Negroes.

In an unsworn statement at his trial, Herndon said that "capitalists use racial prejudice as a means of exploiting workmen," and added: "Do with me what you will; there are thousands of others to take my place." He predicted collapse of the capitalistic system and spoke to a crowded court room for fifteen minutes on principles of the Communist party.

Herndon said he was arrested without cause and treated "inhumanly" in the Fulton County jail. He said he was held eleven days on a charge of suspicion and was imprisoned six months without trial. His imprisonment was a "nightmare," he said, and for a time he was forced to live in a cell with a corpse. He said his party was recognized in Georgia, explaining that the Communist ticket was entered in the State in the last Presidential election.

The court held that two Emory University professors, presented by the defense, could not testify expertly on the nature of literature as they were not qualified by Herndon's lawyers as experts. The professors are instructors in economics and the court overruled the defense's plea that communism is an economic question.

In an effort to disprove the Negro's statement that he was treated "inhumanly" in the county jail the State presented the testimony of county authorities, including the jailer and county physician. These witnesses said all prisoners were treated fairly and received wholesome food. The jailer testified that Herndon complained he did not get a variety of food. "He wanted ham and eggs for breakfast," the witness said. "That's a jailhouse, not a hotel."

The county physician explained that the corpse mentioned by Herndon was the body of a prisoner who died of heart disease. The body was removed from the jail as quickly as possible, he said.

Six other persons await trial here on similar charges. Two are white women, two are white men and two are Negro men. They were indicted in 1930.

Harlem Hails a Craik Exile From Alabama

They were both native Alabamans. He, dark, strong and valiant, was the grandson of a man whom they say was lynched because he fought against the vicious social and economic system of the state. She, white, frail, but fearless, was the daughter of a man who had fought to preserve that system. Yet this couple stood together on the platform at Mother A. M. E. Zion Community House Thursday evening and fought a common fight—not against Alabama alone, but against a system which has enslaved a nation.

He was James W. Ford, Communist Party candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States in the last election. She was Mary Craik Speed, descendant of the Alabama Craiks, member of an aristocratic family which had fought once to create the Union and again to destroy it. One of the original Craiks helped foment the first American Revolution. One of the last of the Craiks is seeking to foment the second.

Alabama gave birth to Ford and Mrs. Craik Speed, and Alabama brought them together Thursday night. For it was that state and its citizens who foully murdered two Negro youths, David Pippin, 18, and A. T. Harden, 16, on August 13 and furnished the occasion for the Harlem protest meeting at which the two Alabamans addressed some 300 persons and called for a united front against the vicious oppression and exploitation of the South.

Despite the fact that the community house was crowded to its doors, earlier speakers decried the smallness of the assemblage. Not so Mrs. Speed. It was the largest interracial gathering she had ever seen. "Down home—" she began, speaking of her native South which has exiled her because she dared to oppose the legal lynching of the Scottsboro boys and the Tallapoosa sharecroppers. "Down home we never have any meetings like this. Why, I guess a gathering this large would just about frighten Montgomery to death.

"We have meetings down there," she continued in her small, clear voice which shows no trace of the proverbial Southern accent, "but they are small meetings. Small and hidden. They have to be, for we are watched. Our every move is followed. We are under constant surveillance and our smallest action may endanger the lives of our comrades. Therefore we meet quietly in the middle of the night, in private houses, in fields, in patches, but we meet.

"Honor Living Heroes."

"And we are getting members." Mrs. Speed's "we" is the International Labor Defense. It was after the Ku Klux Klan had threatened both her and Rabbi Ben Goldstein of Montgomery because of their connection with the I. L. D. that the Craiks had asked Mrs. Speed to "go North and stay there." "Yes," she reiterated, "we are getting members. In spite of the terror, in spite of the capitalistic press, in spite of the surveillance, the I. L. D. is getting new members every day.

"We are here to protest against the lynching of and to pay homage to the memory of those two poor boys at Tuscaloosa." Mrs. Speed paused and for the first ime a faint wistfulness appeared in the small voice. "Let us also pay homage to those living heroes who are carrying on in Alabama. They need your support, moral and otherwise. Don't fail them."

The woman sat down and Harlem wildly acclaimed a Craik.

Later, the assemblage cheered at length for Attorney Samuel S. Liebowitz, chief defense counsel for the I. L. D. in the first Scottsboro retrial, who bitterly scored "those beasts in human form, vultures and cowards who stood in the middle of the night with masks on their faces and murdered those two boys, and the sheriff "who is under grave suspicion of being as guilty as the fiends who fired the shots."

Attorney Leibowitz praised Judge James J. Horton, who presided at the trial of Haywood Patterson, for his stern reversal of the conviction and discussed the attitude of other Southerners with whom he had discussed the case. He quoted Gabby Street, recently released manager of the St. Louis Cardinals baseball team, who was born in Huntsville, Ala., as saying "Niggers are just one stage away from the monkey. What difference does it make whether they (the Scottsboro boys) are guilty or not?" The defense counsel expressed his intention of returning to Alabama for the third trial of Patterson this month, and urged Negroes to demand their rights everywhere—on General and Special Sessions juries in New York as well as on petit juries in Alabama.

Other speakers included Herman McKawain, Ford, William Fitzgerald and J. Dalmus Steele, "Mayor of Harlem." Telegrams of protest were read from Prof. Robert Morse Lovett of the University of Chicago, Granville Hicks, Dr. Charles A. Petion and others. The meeting was sponsored by the New York district branch of the I. L. D., the National Scottsboro Action Committee and the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners.

FAIRFIELD SHOWS SMALL DEFICIT

Receipts Of $5,548 Noted Against Expenditures Of $6,035

Mayor Claude Gilley, Fairfield, at a council meeting Tuesday night reported the city expenditures for August exceeded the city's income by nearly $500.

The expenditures for the month totaled $6,035.55, while the income for that period was $5,548.61.

Y. L. Anthony, who is both fire and police chief of Fairfield, reported the fire apparatus answered only six alarms during July and August, and that no damage was done by any of the blazes.

In his police department report, Chief Anthony said 200 arrests were made during August, and that 177 convictions were obtained. Fines assessed amounted to $2,624.50, while fines collected totalled $1,216.10.

Action was deferred until next council meeting, two weeks hence, on a request of W. H. Crawford, representing iron and steel workers, for permission to hold "mixed" meetings of whites and Negroes in Fairfield.

MRS. MARY CRAIK SPEED, white, who was exiled from Montgomery, Ala., for defending the Scottsboro boys and the Tallapoosa share croppers, is shown here with James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President last year, at meeting Thursday at Mother A. M. E. Zion Church Community House, where speakers flayed the South for its lynchings and oppression of Negroes.

Birmingham, Ala., News
May 10, 1933

FREE SPEECH

To the Editor The News:

I am a native Alabamian; I was reared in Montgomery, where my mother and grandmother were born, and my father is a Kentuckian. So I believe I have the right to call myself a truly Southern girl. I am eligible to belong to the U. D. C. and the D. A. R. I was brought up with the ideals of free speech and justice which my ancestors fought and died for—and I feel that in carrying on the fight for these ideals I am being true to the traditions of my family.

The treatment that I received May 1, when I tried to exercise my right of free speech, showed me clearly for the first time that the constitution of the United States is coming to be regarded as a scratch of paper.

In the first place, Commissioner Jones acted contrary to the constitution when he refused the United Front May Day Committee, on which I served, the permission to hold the meeting at Ingram Park.

And what could have more clearly shown the disregard and contempt of the police for the constitution than the way they dragged me down from the car where I had begun to speak? Also their "chivalrous" attitude toward white Southern womanhood was thoroughly exposed as they brutally twisted my arms and muzzled my mouth, cursing me in the vilest and most foul language. It seems very strange, to one of my upbringing, that the men who came forward to protect me were Negroes. Negro workers defending a white Southern girl against the brutality of the police!

They shouted, "Let her speak. She has the right to speak," and the police answered with blows. Blood was streaming down the heads of those who had tried to protect my constitutional right of free speech. Two of the Negroes were arrested and were thrown into jail along with me. Our trial comes up May 18. If there were any regard left for the constitution the police of Birmingham would be on trial.

JANE SPEED.

Birmingham.

LAUNDRY WORKER STRIKE BREWS IN SALARY DEMANDS

2,000 Will Walk Out Unless Contracts With Operators Are Agreed Upon

Unless contracts calling for wage increases and hour limitations are met by laundry and dry cleaning operators by midnight Wednesday, approximately 2,000 laundry workers in the Birmingham district have voted to strike.

M. S. Skeen, trustee for Laundry Workers Local Union No. 112, said that his local and Laundry Drivers Local No. 339 had taken the strike vote and that Laundry Local No. 109, composed of Negroes, had voted to concur in whatever action is taken by the white workers.

The white workers voted at a meeting Sunday afternoon at headquarters of the Birmingham Trades Council.

The contracts, which were submitted to individual laundry and dry cleaning company operators call for a percentage increase in the wages of white workers and also for laundry drivers; a guarantee of a minimum wage of $7.50 per week for Negro workers; a guaranteed minimum of $15 per week for laundry drivers; a maximum of 40 hours of work per week for laundry workers and 48 hours for drivers, the operators and workers said.

Under the emergency reemployment code, laundry workers are paid a minimum of 14 cents an hour and may work a maximum of 45 hours per week. Skeen said the average percentage increase in pay for laundry workers under the terms of the proposed contracts would be 20 per cent while the increase for drivers would be from 3 to 10 per cent.

The increase will vary with individual companies, the owners said. Some operators indicated the increase would be less than 20 per cent and some said it would be more.

A meeting of laundry workers of the district has been called for 7:30 p.m. Monday at the Jefferson County courthouse with Roy Burke, Washington, head of the International Laundry Workers Association, as speaker.

Laundry drivers do not come under the emergency reemployment code at present but have agreements with the various companies for which dry cleaning prices established under the trade's fair practice code in Philadelphia Monday marked the opening of NRA's mass hearing into charges of violations all over the country.

The first defendant summoned to explain why he was not abiding by the prices established under the code was Bernard Shatkin, of Philadelphia, operator of the Virginia Snow Cleaners & Dyers, who charged that the Philadelphia Cleaners and Dyers Association had employed gangsters to try to put him out of business.

He was loudly booed by a large gathering of cleaners who only a moment before had given Hugh S. Johnson one of the most extraordinary ovations ever staged at an NRA hearing. Their noise, handclapping and cheers lasted more than a minute as the administrator took the platform to open proceedings.

The booing of Shatkin, however, drew quick censure from Division Administrator Arthur W. Whiteside, in charge of the cleaning code.

Shatkin's argument, when advised by officials to discontinue oratory and give facts, was that he could make a profit in his cash and carry cleaning business charging 40 cents a suit instead of the 85-cent minimum for Philadelphia.

He claimed he made a net $20,000 or 8 per cent at an average price of 39 cents last year, despite having had windows of his plant broken by bombing four times, necessitating covering the entire front of his store with sheet iron.

Reports Of Bombing In Price Trouble Given

WASHINGTON— (AP) —Reports of bombing and terroristic methods to force compliance with the minimum

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Alabama

9 Negroes Facing Trial for Scoring Arrest of Worker

Daily Worker
6-27-33 New York, N.Y.

Red Cross Foreman Had Pulled Gun on Negro; Minister Implicated in Arrests

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 26.—Nine Negro workers of Collegeville, Jim-Crow section of Birmingham, will go on trial Wednesday on a framed charge of "disturbing religious worship". The arrests followed protests of Collegeville workers at the church of the Reverend Sears, who had helped send to jail a Negro worker, Randolph Carter, for the "crime" of resenting abuse by a white Red Cross foreman. The International Labor Defense is defending all nine workers.

Randolph ("Doc") Carter arrived a few minutes late to work one morning last week on the Red Cross gang. H. L. Agee, the white foreman, cursed him. Carter protested, and the other workers on the gang backed him up. Magee fired his pistol into the group. The workers rushed him and took his pistol away.

Minister Is Stoolpigeon.

Carter went home, where he was visited by the Rev. Sears and told: "Stay home and don't worry. I've fixed everything with the Red Cross." A short while later Carter was arrested on a charge of "disorderly conduct". He was fined $100 and given a sentence of six months in jail, without having opportunity to secure a lawyer or notify the I. L. D.

The workers of Birmingham, both white and Negro, are protesting the imprisonment of Carter and the practices of segregation at the relief stations and placing white foremen over Negro gangs. Last Sunday night, members of Sears' congregation rose after the sermon and began asking questions concerning Sears' part in the arrest of Carter. Sears got out his gun, pointed it at the audience, and shouted: "Be quiet, in the name of the Lord!" He then called the police, who arrested three workers at the church and made a round-up in Collegeville of all workers suspected of being militant. Nine were arrested in all, and a charge placed against them of "disturbing religious worship." Conviction on this charge may bring a two-year jail sentence.

Urge Court Attendance.

Workers are distributing leaflets calling for the release of Carter and the nine Collegeville workers, and are calling for mass attendance at the trial of the nine in Judge Abernathy's court this Wednesday, June 28, at 9 a. m., on the fifth floor of the county courthouse. The leaflets denounce Sears as a "preacher for the Lord, spy for the police, and framer-up of workers."

An Exile From Dixie

WRITING IN THE SATURDAY World-Telegram, Geraldine Sartain tells a moving and tragic story of Mrs. Craik Speed, Montgomery, Ala., patrician descendant of one of the state's leading families, who has been sent into exile by her family because she rose above tradition and worked for the release of the Scottsboro boys and Tallapoosa share croppers. This daughter of the South's "best people" is sheltered here by Southern friends, who "share her enthusiasm for what the International Labor Defense has done to protect the rights of the Negroes south of the Mason and Dixon line."

Mrs. Speed, who is proud of her radical activities in the class struggle, told her interviewer: "You cannot defend a black man in the South. The white man is always right and nothing can shatter that class-conscious, race-conscious belief." This Southern aristocrat revealed that Rabbi Ben Goldstein of Montgomery was forced to flee the city because he and Mrs. Speed dared to ask Governor Miller to order an investigation of the share cropper killings, and went out on their own inquiry when he refused. Her own daughter, a woman of 23, served fifty-three days in a Birmingham jail because she addressed a united front meeting. The offense charged was that she spoke at a meeting where there were no physical barriers between white and Negro members of the audience. Now the mother and daughter are disowned by friends and family and regarded as traitors to the ideals and culture of the South.

Such is the fate of Dixie whites who are brave enough to rise above bias and the superiority complex and ask justice for black men. Such was the fate of Joseph C. Manning, former Alabama congressman, who died three years ago in a cancer hospital here; away from native haunts, forgotten by wife and children, he died a martyr to the cause of fair play. Certainly there must be some reward for such heroes.

Alabama

Labor - 1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Montgomery, Ala. Puts Thru 'Red' Ordinance to Halt Organization

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Increased activity among the unemployed of Montgomery, and growing unity of Negro and white workers, has prompted the city commission to put through an "anti-Red" ordinance in the hope of preventing organization.

Loosely drawn in order to furnish a general dragnet for militant workers, the ordinance, which was drafted by John L. Goodwin, city attorney, makes illegal "the teaching of subversive doctrines by word, sign or writing," and defines criminal anarchy as the "doctrines," or teaching of doctrines for the overthrow of organized government, sabotage, or advocating the murder of any federal officer, or officer of any government."

Violation of the ordinance is punishable by a fine of not less than $1 or more than $100, or not more than six months' hard labor, or both.

In order to terrorize owners of halls where workers might meet, the ordinance specifically declares that "assemblage to advocate such subversive doctrines also is an offense with the owner, agent, caretaker or occupant of any quarters knowingly permitting such assembly."

Birmingham, Ala. Herald

May 31, 1933

"Liberty exists in proportion to wholesome restraint."

* * *

IS ALABAMA adequately equipped for official service of its laboring classes? George L. Googe, Southern representative of the American Federation of Labor, thinks not. He believes there should be a state commissioner of labor. Certainly the textile strikes at Anniston are going to give thought to a great many Alabamians. One thought is going to be that this is one of the South's most highly industrialized states. Another will be that the depression has proven there is a basic relationship between general prosperity and wages and working hours. Still another will be that under the new deal industrial competition is not going to be eliminated, but it is certainly going to be made decent and civilized and given more rules than it has ever had before.

* * *

"All unfair practices of competition are hereby declared illegal," recites the Federal Trade Commission act. The act is 18 years old, but the Roosevelt administration's notion of what constitutes "unfair practices" is something new. From now on it is going to be as mandatory to play fair with your employes as it has been to play fair with your competitors. Nobody is going to be allowed much longer to win a competitive advantage by imposing unconscionable conditions upon the people who work for him.

* * *

The percentage of employers who have a benevolently "paternal" attitude towards their employes is probably greater in the South than in any other section. This paternalism is responsible for many fine things. It has provided for thousands of employes working and living conditions which they might never have provided for themselves. Many a Southern worker has had cause, during the recent depression, to bless the "paternalism" of some employer who was willing to go far beyond good business principles in the matter of looking out for his employes. This same Southern paternalism has been important in racial matters as well as in industrial ones. The attitude of many Southern white men towards Southern Negroes is distinctly protective and responsible

* * *

There are many objections to "paternalism," however, and the biggest one is that it won't always work. In the cotton textile industry, for example, there are enlightened employers who are prepared to go the limit in fairness to and concern for their employes. But competitive circumstances can, and often do, make such employers helpless against other employers, as President Roosevelt took recent occasion to say of this very industry. The good employers will die young in the competitive game unless the bad employers are somehow restrained. Under the price system the man with the lowest price gets the market, when other things are equal. And one way to lower prices is to lower pay rolls per unit of production. Competition tends thus to seek its lowest level and that is why the Roosevelt government has determined, either as a partner or a policeman, to limit the lowness of the level.

Claiming to have been driven from her home in Montgomery, Ala., by her family, and ostracised by her friends because she dared to talk in defense of the Scottsboro negroes charged with attacking two white girls, Mrs Crai k Speed, descendant of a southern aristocratic family, is pictured following her arrival in New York

MEETINGS CALLED TO FORM UNIONS

Mine And Steel Workers Will Be Reorganized During Coming Sessions

Five meetings of mine and steel workers to complete the work of reorganizing miners in the Birmingham district and to organize a labor union among steel workers of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company are scheduled for Sunday.

William Mitch, president, District No. 20, United Mine Workers of America, announced meetings for miners at 2 p.m. at Good Springs and Capstown, another at Dora at 5 p.m. and another during the afternoon at Coal Valley. He said the meetings had been called to discuss with the workers various phases of the national recovery act and its application to operation of mines in Alabama.

Mitch said work of reorganizing the miners by the United Mine Workers of America practically had been completed and that only a few minor details remained to be worked out.

At 9 a.m. Sunday a mass meeting has been called at Ensley Park to organize a labor union among steel workers, according to W. H. Crawford, an employe of the sheet mill of the T. C. I. Company. Chief speakers will be Thomas G. Gillis, Pittsburgh, organizer of the Amalgated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. Both white and Negro workers are urged to attend, Crawford said.

City. Mrs. Speed contended that her daughter, Jane, had been forced to serve a 53-day jail term in Birmingham on a disorderly conduct charge because she addressed . United Front meeting.

Says She Is Exile

Mrs. Craik Speed

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Claiming to have been driven from her home in Montgomery, Ala., by her family, and ostracised by her friends because she dared to talk in defense of the Scottsboro negroes charged with attacking two white girls, Mrs. Craik Speed, descendant of a southern aristocratic family, is pictured following her arrival in New York City. Mrs. Speed contended that her daughter, Jane, had been forced to serve a 53-day jail term in Birmingham on a disorderly conduct charge because she addressed a United Front meeting.

NEW YORK WORLD
Telegram
AUG 19 1933

Mrs. Speed, an Alabamian, Forced Into Exile with "Damned Yankees" Because She "Betraved Her Class" by Helping the Scottsboro Boys

City Passed Ordinance Directed at Her and Rabbi, Who Also Had to Leave Because of K. K. K. Threats.

Did the Unforgivable Thing in Stooping to Help Negro, She Says—Her Daughter Jailed in Birmingham.

By GERALDINE SARTAIN,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

An aristocrat, rooted in the proud tradition of the old South, nurtured in the tenet of "the supremacy of the white race," is in exile in New York today.

She has been driven out of the land where her ancestors have been doctors, lawyers, jurists, bankers, planters since pre-Revolutionary days, because she dared talk and work for the Scottsboro boys and the Tallapoosa share croppers.

"I did the unforgivable in the feudal South," Mrs. Craik Speed comments with a wry smile. "I became a 'traitor to my class. I 'stooped' (the verb is not mine) to help the Negro. I threw in my lot with the oppressed peon. I raised my voice against the injustices of the ruling class.

"And I was run out of the South, even though born and reared there. I was forced to leave just as speedily and surely as are the damned Yankees, who come down from New York to try to tell us how to run our law courts.' You cannot defend a black man in the South. The white man is always right, and nothing can shatter that class-conscious, race-conscious belief."

Friends Turn on Her.

But before Mrs. Speed fled the land of her ancestors she was ostracised. Her friends of a lifetime turned against her, closed their doors to her, averted their faces in the street. Her family asked her to "go North and stay there." Her home was under constant police surveillance. She was warned by a public official that "every move you make is being watched by Department of Justice agents."

And a city ordinance was passed in her home city of Montgomery, Ala., aimed directly at her and Rabbi Ben Goldstein, of the synagogue there. (Rabbi Goldstein was forced to leave Montgomery, too, after Ku Klux Klan threats and other murmurs of an inflamed citizenry reached his ears.)

This ordinance makes it a crime for two persons or more to meet together to talk or read any radical document or doctrine, to read or possess such radical literature or to organize a group for such study.

Daughter Arrested.

"And don't doubt that such liberal weeklies as The Nation and New Republic would come under the Montgomery definition of 'radical,' too," Mrs. Speed said. "You're a radical down there if you whisper that God, the Church and the Democratic party might not be omniscient—might err in the slightest regard."

In addition to Mrs. Speed's exile, her daughter Jane

By World-Telegram Staff Photographer.
Mrs. Craik Speed.

23, was arrested, thrown into Birmingham jail. The daughter served a fifty-three-day sentence there on a disorderly-conduct charge because she addressed a United Front meeting last May. Jane just has been released and is on her way North now.

"The principal offense Jane committed," Mrs. Speed points out ironically, "was given officially as 'addressing a meeting at which there were no physical barriers erected between the white and Negro auditors.' That charge gives you a perfect picture of the state of culture and liberalism in the South today."

In her New York refuge, sheltered by Southern friends who share her enthusiasm for what the International Labor Defense is doing to protect the rights of the Negroes south of the Mason and Dixon line, Mrs. Speed talked freely.

She is away from "the land of the burning cross and lynch law" and is unafradi—nay, proud—to acknowledge her radical convictions and her activities in furthering the class struggle.

"The South pushed me right into the arms of the I. L. D. and the revolutionary movement," says this refined Southern gentlewoman.

Asked for Probe.

This granddaughter of the founder of the First National Bank in Montgomery, this D. A. R., Colonial Dame and descendant of one of the South's most distinguished families continues:—

"I was aroused by the plight of the Scottsboro boys and the share croppers. Rabbi Goldstein and I went to Governor Miller to seek an investigation into the murder of the share croppers. (These latter are kept in perpetual debt to their white landlords, who keep the books, and, therefore, are virtually their landlords' peons.) He refused to order an investigation. Rabbi Goldstein and I made one of our own. I began to think, read and study.

"At first it was a very diluted form of Norman Thomasism that we studied. Soon as we heard the best citizens of the South say, 'Oh, the Scottsboro boys are innocent, all right, but if we let Negroes get by with this case no white woman will be safe in the South,' it became apparent that the I. L. D. was the only group in America that would defend a black.

Call Her Fanatic.

"I definitely allied myself with the I. L. D. group, seeking to aid the Negroes. My friends and relatives ceased saying, in tones of paternal tolerance, 'Oh, she's just a fanatic,' and began to exert pressure on me to save me from 'going completley red.' They don't even know what the term 'communism' means, but it is a term of the deepest oppobrium to them. Only one woman friend had any intellectual curiosity about it or sought to find out. This one, a professional woman, lost clients immediately it was whispered that she was 'red.'

"One prominent relative of mine came to me and warned me, making a fatal admission that he himself didn't even realize:—'This is no time to agitate. Things are so bad here that we dare not let the truth be known. I was glad to help you at first, but you've completely stepped out of that class of society which your ancestors gained for you.'"

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

The American Civil Liberties Union.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ON THE RIGHT TRACK

American Civil Liberties Union Is a Fraud

To The Commercial Appeal:

I doff my hat to you because of your editorial of the 11th, "The Parade of the Meddlers in the Scottsboro Case."

Allow me to introduce to your readers, "The American Civil Liberties Union."

I quote from the report to Congress of the special commission to investigate the activities and propaganda of the Communists in the United States. After an exhaustive investigation throughout the country: Page 56,

"The American Civil Liberties Union is closely affiliated with the Communist movement in the United States and fully 90 per cent of its efforts are on behalf of Communists who have come into conflict with the law. It claims to stand for free speech, free press, and free assembly; but it is quite apparent that the main function of the A. C. L. U. is to attempt to protect the Communists in their advocacy of force and violence to overthrow the government, replacing the American flag by a red flag."

Mr. Editor, you drove center when you said that the American Civil Liberties Union and its co-conspirators have "rekindled as far as possible all of the sectional prejudices and race hatreds in the book."

Listen to the Congressional investigation report as to the Communists, page 32: "At every opportunity the attempt is made to stir up trouble between the white and negro races." "The negroes are made to believe that the Communists practice complete racial and social equality and that only when a Communist government is set up in the United States will the negroes obtain equality and freedom from exploitation by the white bosses."

"In order to attract and impress the negro, the Communists make a point of encouraging mixed social functions.

"It is openly advocated that there must be complete social and racial equality between whites and negroes even to the extent of intermarriage."

Not one word of protest against any and all of this has come from the American Civil Liberties Union.

The Communists aim to stir up strife between capital and labor, and I challenge anybody to come out and say that the American Civil Liberties Union is opposed to them in this.

I have read widely in their papers and books. In not one instance have I read one kind expression, one fair expression concerning employers of labor.

The Communists are moving earth and hell to stir up the whites of the north and the negroes north and south.

The Commercial Appeal voices the south when it comes out squarely against lynchings. I have traveled at around 2,000 miles a month for 32 years, mostly in the south. Southern people are opposed to lynchings. The Communists, in two bitter race-prejudice-arousing books, claim that 4,000 negroes have been lynched in the south in 50 years. But the Communists have lynched two million in 15 years in Russia with no charge of crime against them. Not one word of protest against this wholesale lynching this wholesale banditry, this wholesale gangsterism has come from the American Civil Liberties Union. I challenge them to show it.

As a sample of this stirring up of strife and hatred between the races, which is tacitly indorsed by the American Civil Liberties Union, not one word of protest from them. I quote from one of their books by Harry Gaines, acting editor of the Daily Worker, official daily organ of the Communist party of America (see report page 2) published and circulated by the "Workers International Relief," "Kentucky Miners' Fight," p. 18: "The Kentucky coal miners are a great bunch." The southern ruling class and their typewriter harlots call them "picturesque."

Did you get that, Mr. Editor? Here the southern typewriters, the widow, trying to feed and clothe her fatherless children, the wife trying to support an invalid husband, the young woman trying to support an invalid father or mother, or little fatherless brothers and sisters, the lone girl, with no arm on which to lean, trying to make an honest living, they are, as a class, branded by this Communist as the "typewriter harlots" of the "southern ruling class".

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T. T. MARTIN.

Blue Mountain, Miss.

AKRON, O.
TIMES PRESS

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MORE LIBERTY

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It records a marked improvement in the attitude of federal and state authorities toward the rights of the people to think, speak and write as they please.

For the first time in years no American is doing time under a criminal syndicalism or sedition law in any state of the Union. Even in California and Pennsylvania, where political persecution has been most savage, no such cases are pending. True, in Illinois and in this state charges under such laws have been filed against miners, and in Michigan and Iowa farmers, for the first time, are to be tried. But the Democratic administration of Michigan has dismissed the 1922 syndicalism cases against W. Z. Foster and 17 other Communists. Eight states this year passed anti-injunction laws.

"There is no activity by federal government departments interfering with civil liberties," the Union reports. "No cases of mail exclusion by the Postoffice department are hanging fire. The Department of Labor has ceased persecuting alien radicals, the new Secretary having announced that the Wickersham report is her 'Bible'."

There remain, of course, the old issues to challenge lovers of justice and freedom. Mooney and Billings grow old and gray in their California cells. There is Scottsboro and the whole question of justice to Negroes. Centralia's I. W. W. victims still suffer. Atlanta is under the cloud of the 1930 "insurrection cases."

There remain also cases of police brutality in Boston, Los Angeles, Chicago, the coal fields, the South. The campuses are far from free of witch-burners. Red squads and white mobs still menace order and law. But these outbreaks of passion appear to be rare and of local rather than state and national origin.

The condition is all the more remarkable in that we are in the fourth year of the country's worst depression, with 13,000,000 men and women jobless, with many on the verge of actual starvation.

Chief credit must go, of course, to the new Roosevelt spirit of liberalism and tolerance. The Democrats at Washington and in most of the state capitals are living up to the democracy of Jefferson rather than to that of Mitchell Palmer.

The results speak for themselves.

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The latter, it may be noted in passing, has notably improved the outlook for civil liberty. The civilized treatment of the bonus marchers by President Roosevelt, as compared with the atrocious action of Mr. Hoover in setting the army on men, women and children in the dead of night, is a fair illustration of the way in which the Roosevelt administration has ushered in a new deal in human rights.

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American Federation of Labor.

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Secretary of Labor Hits Race Issue

The American Federation of Labor has so many problems of its own that it has little time to let down its race barriers that stand in the way of so many workers finding employment. This sentiment was expressed Sunday afternoon by Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, who met a committee of Chicagoans at the Stevens hotel.

"You must remember," Miss Perkins said, "that there are more persons clamoring for membership in the American Federation of Labor than ever before. White people in the South have left the farms and are willing to take up jobs which they hitherto had scorned. This, naturally, adds to the confusion of the labor market, and makes the position of the Colored worker more insecure.

A. F. of L. Not Frank

"I recognize the fact that the American Federation of Labor has not taken a frank stand on the question of Negro membership, and I intend, in the near future, to take the matter up with its officials. As a matter of fact, I hope to bring this to their attention within a month."

Miss Perkins, in the course of the interview, informed the committee that the government had opened its campaign of ridding cities of slum areas by building houses which will rent for a low sum and wrecking shacks and shambles in which the poorer residents of these cities are now living. The first such project approved under the new plan is in Detroit, where contracts have already been let and where actual construction will be started within three weeks. She spoke enthusiastically of this plan, which will be in a Race neighborhood, and suggested that Chicago might get a share of this building money, and at the same time rid itself of a part of its slum district by following the same procedure as was followed in the Detroit case. She called attention also to a housing project in Washington which was worked out by directors of the Federal Housing corporation in Washington and which, when completed, will be an ideal community, for which the price of apartments will average $4 per room per month.

Suggests Chicago Plan

In the course of this discussion, Miss Perkins wanted to know if there were in Chicago enough skilled and unskilled "Negro" workmen to plan and construct such a project for "Negroes." Assured that there was, she suggested that a committee be formed to map out the method of procedure, that a spokesman be sent to Washington to confer with official here, and that the movement be set on foot to bring some of the federal "easy money" to the South side in Chicago.

She admitted that this was not a permanent solution to the difficulties the Race is having with the American Federation of Labor, but would help in the present emergency crisis, in that it would give jobs to a great number of skilled and unskilled laborers, independent of the federation.

The conference, which took place in one of the Stevens lounges on the fourth floor, was arranged by the Emergency Advisory council of the Chicago Urban league, of which Dr. M. O. Bousfield is state chairman. Others on the committee were Miss Amelia Sears, Cook county commissioner and member of the league board of directors; Elbridge Bancroft Pierce, president of the league; Claude A. Barnett of the Associated Negro Press, and also a member of the league board; Attorney Sidney Brown, chairman of the council codes committee; A. L. Foster, league executive secretary; Dewey R. Jones of The Chicago Defender, chairman of the advisory council committee on public information; B. J. Jennings, president of the American Consolidated Trades council and chairman of the council public works committee, and Frank L. Hayes of the Chicago Daily News.

Submits Plan

The plan which was submitted to Miss Perkins, calling for her intercession on behalf of Race workers with the American Federation of Labor, and which was presented to her in writing, was accepted by her with the promise that she would go into it thoroughly upon her return to Washington.

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

ATLANTAN APPOINTED A. F. OF L. ORGANIZER

B. C. Baskerville Gets Important Post

12-2-33

ATLANTA, Ga.—B. C. Baskerville of Atlanta, has been appointed an organizer among Negroes for the American Federation of Labor in the Southeast section of the country. This appointment comes through the recommendation of Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work. Mr. Baskerville is working out of the southern office of the American Federation of Labor in Atlanta.

Already he has recruited a large number of individual Negroes as members of the trade union movement and in addition has organized a local of express and freight handlers in Atlanta which has recently received the A. F. of L. charter from headquarters at Washington; one in Chattanooga, Tenn., which has received its charter; and another in Florence, S. C., which is about to receive its charter.

Mr. Baskerville's appointment probably represents the first time that a highly trained Negro has been sought as a general organizer for his race by the A. F. of L. in the South. He has made a study of the history of the Negro in relation to labor and is well versed in the theory and practice of collective bargaining and the entire modern labor movement. It was at the request of persons closely affiliated with the government recovery movement that Mr. Baskerville was recommended.

American Federation of Labor

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Blue Shirts of Loyalty

BLUE SHIRTS OF LOYALTY

A national organization known as the "Blue Shirts of Loyalty" has come into being in the United

It was granted a charter Tuesday of last week by Frank Mayer, Jr., secretary of state.

Its principal function is to wage an unrelenting war against all forms of anti-American intolerance and racial prejudice.

To President Roosevelt, Professor Raymond Moley, formerly a member of Mr. Roosevelt's "Brain Trust", Governor Paul McNutt and Mr. Mayer will go the first memberships in the organization.

According to promoters it is to be a well-meaning American institution.

It is to be a full-fledged citizens ensemble composed of all creeds, colors and religions, we are told.

That, of course, is precisely as it should be.

The fact that no system of racial discrimination will be allowed to jrejudice its progress is a very heartening one indeed.

With such broad principles riveted to its foundation there is no reason why the "Blue Shirts" should not soon develop into the greatest national organization in the world.

The services which this organization will be in a position to render the nation and its millions of citizens will be enormously constructive.

It is to be hoped that the B. S. of L. will lead to a vastly better understanding between the races.

Impress them substantially with the realization that all citizens of this country are Americans whether they are colored or white in complexions.

The result should be saliently beneficial to all concerned.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

UNION BATTLE GOING TO U. S.

Pullman Porters Take Organization War to Co-ordinator

Pending decision of the injunction suit of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Porters in its fight to eliminate the Pullman Company's Employee Representation Plan, the brotherhood will press its case for adjustment of grievances before the Federal co-ordinator of transportation as provided by the Emergency Railway act, it was announced yesterday by A. Philip Randolph, president of the porters' union.

The union will seek to have an inquiry made into the violation of the seniority rule in the displacement of 1,000 porters and maids by Filipinos, Japanese and Chinese. Already Joseph B. Eastman, transportation coordinator, has agreed to meet representatives of the Brotherhood, Mr. Randolph said.

Armed with data gathered over eight years in the struggle to organize the porters and maids, the brotherhood leaders will go to Washington and demand that the Government protect their interest.

PULLMAN PORTERS CLOSE THIRTEENTH ANN'L CONVENTION

Perry Parker Of Chicago Is Re elected Grand Chairman

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 — Delegates from coast to coast, including Canada and Mexico, were in attendance at the 13th annual convention of the Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America convening at the Wabash Ave. YMCA here, November 21 to 23.

The first day's session was open to the public and many visitors were present. Devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. J. B. Redmond, pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church. Address of welcome was given by O. Calloway, East Chicago, with the response by A. P. Wofford, Buffalo.

Report Sound State

Perry Parker, grand chairman, pointed to a successful financial record for the year in his opening address.

The reports of the secretary-treasurer, E. M. Graham, and the comptroller, P. A. Sample, showed the association to be on a solid foundation and operating on sound basis. No increase in membership was reported, however, due to the number of porters out on furloughs, etc.

A reception, under the auspices of Calumet Local No. 56, a reception for delegates was held at the Y. Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday evening, a grand ball was given by Locals No. 11 17, 21, 24, 26 and 54.

Officers of the association are as follows: Parker, grand chairman, Chicago; J. M. Brown, vice grand chairman, Pennsylvania terminal district; P. A. Sample, comptroller, Chicago; E. M. Graham, grand secretary, Chicago; Directors, Perry Parker, Chicago; R. L. Williams, San Francisco; T. M. Blanton, Phiadelphia; Jas. Sexton, Houston; W. P. Smith, St. Louis, S. J. Freeman, New York Central, and I. F. Smith, Chicago, via Mr. Tulley

Porters' Brotherhood Says Pullman Co. Refuses Offer

CHICAGO.—The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is continuing its strenuous fight to force the Pullman company to give its Negro employes better wages and shorter hours and especially to make them conform to the NRA code.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Porters organization, charges that the Pullman company is merely evading the real issue in its refusal to meet with official of the Porters' organization to discuss better conditions and wages.

Randolph says that the Pullman company, in answering his request for a conference, quoted its deceased president as an excuse for not granting him an audience. The now dead president of the railroad company, E. F. Carry, opposed the Porters' organization.

Randolph quotes a recent statement of the federal coordinator of transportation, Joseph B. Eastman, who says: "Management must keep its hands off so far as labor organizations are concerned." Randolph says the Pullman company is flagrantly violating the above both in letter and spirit.

A nation-wide campaign is being conducted, Randolph announced, to get the porters to sign authorization cards designating the B.S.C.P. to represent them in negotiation of agreements. The Porters' organization head said the cards were being signed with great rapidity.

PORTERS AND DINING CAR MEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

In this paper last week, we sighted a condition which existed on certain railroads toward employment of Negroes, etc. As a complaint on the part of those who have been replaced, grews bitter the bitter we are wont to ask, what has become of the cooks and dining car waiters union, headed by L. Lemus? What has become of the leaders among the pullman porters organizations? and etc. Don't they see, do not they understand that these jobs are slowly but surely passing out of their hands? What has become of the money which these workers have been putting into these organizations for lo these many years? the purpose of which was to fight their battles and to maintain their jobs.

There is no doubt in our mind but that the railroad companies will hear and consider an appeal from these men, backed by organizations when properly presented.

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California

Unions, Strikes, etc.

See Few Negroes in Parade of 'Reds' on Los Angeles Streets

Daily Worker 10-13-33

LOS ANGELES.—(ANP)—Ignoring police orders prohibiting the proposed "hunger parade," which had been called by the United Front Conference Against Hunger, approximately 35,000 persons proceeded through Los Angeles streets and met at the Plaza.

Hundreds of persons of all races marched slowly through the streets singing the "International." They gathered for their march at several corners downtown.

It was a noticeable fact that few Negroes were in the gathering, not over 50 in all. About 10 of these carried banners.

A colored man by the name of Jones climbed on the platform and made a speech over the loud speaker following that made by the whites.

500 Frisco Dockers Go On Strike for Union

Daily Worker 10-17-33

N. R. A. for Company Union; Negro Workers Refuse To Scab on Their White Brothers; Strike Spreading

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Five hundred stevedores on the Matson Lin locks in San Francisco struck, demanding reinstatement of four men firec for belonging to the International Longshoremen's Association, and recog nition of the I. L. A. as their union. The company refused to recognize th union, and had the support of the N R. A. in its claim that the Blue Boo union, organized by an ex-polic chief after the 1919 strike was broken, was "not a company union." The men claim that it is, and refuse to belong to it any longer. Most of the longshoremen have refused to pay dues to the "Blue Book" any longer, but the shipowners are trying to hang on to it.

The strikers refused to allow a N. R. A. mediator to negotiate the strike, claiming that it was for recognition of their union, and was not negotiable.

New York Post

The strike is in the hands of the longshoremen themselves and the I. L. A. officials are taking very little part in it. The officials have made no effort to carry on a direct fight against the Blue Book, saying that it would go to pieces if the men from San Francisco, refused to scab on their white fellow workers.

So far the I. L. A. officials have done nothing to prevent the recruiting of scabs, or to spread the strike to other docks. The strike will probably spread, after a meeting of the I. L. A., at which this question will be voted on.

joined the I. L. A. and refused to pay dues into the Blue Book.

A rank and file group precipitated the strike through the issue of a leaflet calling for a strike in support of the four men who were fired. The stevedores were hesitant about going out, but when the leaflet appeared they struck. This same rank and file group has been responsible for the slogan, "Smash the Blue Book" and for the program of organizing dock committees among the rank and file, to force a militant program on the I. L. A. officials.

About fifty white scabs have been recruited for the strike and are held in readiness at the Fink Hall of the Blue Book union. Negro longshoremen in Oakland, across the bay

Colored Master Beauticians' Protective Association

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Beauticians Find Rumors Untrue

To the Editor of the Tribune:—

The Colored Master Beauticians Protective Association of the State of Pennsylvania with offices located in the Allen Building, 716 S. 12th st., conducted an investigation into the many rumors circulated against the "Elizabeth Shop" at Arch and Peach sts., to the extent that this shop was one of a group of "syndicate" colored shops operated by a local Jew who employed colored operators, and who are conducting the shop at "cut-throat prices"

A thorough investigation revealed that:

1. The property is owned by a local Jewish merchant.
2. It is rented on a lease, as most all beauty parlors are today, to Elizabeth Jackson.
3. That the shop is conducted by Miss Jackson for her own profits and benefits.

We find that these rumors were caused by the fact that when Miss Jackson first opened her show she conducted a series of specials of which she charged 75c for a shampoo and press during her first week's opening, in order to compete with the prices that were being charged by most of the shops in her immediate vicinity.

The greatest objection on the part of the better class hairdressers was the "cut prices" charged by Miss Jackson. They believed her service, the shop's attractiveness and location automatically placed her in the division of the better class hairdressers.

When Miss Jackson was approached from this angle she readily signed an agreement that she would comply with the standards of the better class shops by operating her shop on the service scale of prices that has been adopted by this association, to protect the standards of the profession, and would look forward to this association being influential enough to have all the shops in her vicinity to pledge themselves to operate at standard prices for the protection of all.

It is our sincere desire that having the facts of the West Philadelphia shop presented to the public as they are, that this shop will receive the full confidence and patronage to which the proprietor is entitled.

AMELIA C. HERBEN, President
The Colored Masters Beauticians' Association of the State of Penna

Unions, Strikes, etc.

THE ONLY WORKABLE COMMUNISM

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

There have appeared on the editorial page of your paper from time to time references to the Communistic form of government. This system of government will increasingly demand attention as the kingdom of God presses in upon us. In theory it appears very plausible, but in practice it has always proven a miserable failure. No political communism devised by man will or can work. Such a form of government cannot work without the right kind of men to work it with. As long as men are selfish and greedy, and some would live in ease and luxury at the expense of others it will not work.

Any form of government that destroys the individual's right and title to property is bound to fail. God never so intended it. The only Communism that will work is one that gives us right and title to property, but morally makes us stewards of our possessions. We hold them in trust from God, who is the owner, to administer them according to His will, whether to the poor, the church, invested, or used for ourselves and families. All that we are and have belongs to God, the people belong to God, therefore all we are and have belong to the people. If we have wealth, talents, gifts, ability, whether inherited or acquired, they surely are not ours for any selfish, arrogant, or indulgent use, but for the service of all. Each belongs to all and all belong to each. We are members one of another, and must have a care for one another. If one member prosper all prosper with it; if one member suffer all suffer with it. No man is to look upon his own things but of others. We are to be our brother's keeper in the very broadest use of that term. Life is not to be a getting for self, but an unselfish giving for others. The pagan profit motive in business must be supplanted by the Christian service motive. Where such an order of society obtains there can be no more wars, depressions, poverty; all will be rich. It is a guarantee cure for every ill that so sorely afflicts human kind.

God always deals with man as a moral creature. He is a moral God only. Things have none other than a moral significance with Him. God's only concern is that men be morally evolved. He is doing nothing else. This is His wisdom in making some rich and others poor. "He is the maker of them all." He could have made all equal in every respect. His wisdom chose differently. But there is no personal, race, class, or national partiality or favoritism with with God. He has created all equal. If some enjoy possessions and privileges beyond that which others enjoy, there's injustice, sin in society. No one has a right to be eased and in affluence and other burdened. The selfish enjoyment of that gotten by power and might is the greatest of wickedness. We are to look upon our fellow man, not for what he can be to us, but for what we can be to him. "What have you that you have not received?" Then, why revel and glory in it as though you had not received it? Do you think that you are a favored creature? You will find out differently one time. Nothing may be used for vain, selfish, or sensual purpose. God intends an equality but not by creation or arbitrary law, but by grace. This is one way that God provides for man to morally become. This does not imply a leveling of possessions. That would evidently be unwise. We can never successfully operate a Christian social order with pagan ideas and motives of property.

Neither can we successfully operate a Democracy without Christian men and women. In the last analysis, it will be seen, that a true Communism, a true Democracy, and the kingdom of God are one and the same thing.

But race redemption lies not in any particular form of government or particular order of society. Its hope is not in legislation, reformation, education, as important as these may be, but in a "new creature." "All our fine-spun theories and colorful efforts to redeem human society that do not include the redemption of man himself are false, and bound to fail." The corruption is not in society, but the disease is in man. "The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint." Doctoring conditions is only treating the symptoms. God's only cure for every ill is "a new creature." There's nothing wrong with this world except what is wrong with the folks in it, and it will never be right until we get them right without Christ, and He can never do it with the type of religion in vogue today.

Christ had not much to say about slavery or forms of government or class distinctions as such, only the abuse of them. (But the spirit and implications of the gospel are decidedly against slavery and class distinctions.) But He had a tremendous amount to say about the manner of men we are. This made all the difference to Him. It makes but very little difference, who is master and who is slave if both are Christians. The slave is God's free man and the master is God's bond-servant. All that the master is and has is for the slave; all that slave is and has is for the master. "In Christ Jesus, there is neither Jew nor Greek, male nor female, bond nor free," rich nor poor, white nor black nor brown. Most any form of government or society is all right if you have the right kind of folks. But no form is going to work without the right kind of folks. To do away the legal status of slavery does not mean that we have done away with slavery; to adopt a Democratic form of government does not mean that we have achieved a Democracy. To change the form of anything does not change its nature. So is it with all other things. The N. R. A. or no other similar thing can permanently succeed. Isn't it time we were quitting our quack nostrums and applying to the Great Physician of souls? Christ's way of human life and society will work and no other way will.

Hahira, Ga. MARVIN VINCENT

Birmingham, Ala., News
September 12, 1933

A Northern Writer On Communism In The South

If Southerners have needed any assurance that the "best classes" of the people in the North stand with us in deploring the activities of Communists in the Southern states, plenty of it is afforded by an article called "Makers of Martyrs" in a recent number of Harper's. In his finely balanced essay, Elmer Davis draws the wise conclusion that it is a psychological attitude, rather than any geographical locality in the United States, which identifies the radical element which is always intent upon hammering at the established structures of society.

Mr. Davis does well to draw parallels between what happened in Massachusetts in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case, in California as a result of the long incarceration of Tom Mooney, and in Alabama's own Scottsboro case. He shows rather conclusively that the same elements have been concerned in the more radical demonstrations in each instance. His general conclusion is that, while many of the purely idealistic agitators are rather in a fog as to their real objectives, the actual leaders of such demonstrations are mainly determined to produce martyrs as a means of forwarding the aims of their anarchistic propaganda.

It is most interesting to note that similar convictions have been expressed by Judge Henry B. Foster in connection with the recent activities of the International Labor Defense at Tuscaloosa. While the Tuscaloosa episodes occurred some weeks after Mr. Davis' article appeared in Harper's, Judge Foster's interpretations would supply a perfect illustration of the kind of thing that Mr. Davis stresses. The Tuscaloosa judge, along with a number of other Alabamians, has perceived that the major figures of the I. L. D. have given every evidence of a desire to provoke a few violent deaths in the interest of their propaganda campaign.

"The Communists profess to be interested in uniting the white and black 'proletarians' of the South," Mr. Davis declares; "but everything they do has the effect of further inflaming the white proletariat against the black proletariat, and of spreading among Negroes the conviction that the Communists only want to use them as machine-gun fodder.

"The procedure is rational, however, if you suppose that American Communists realize as clearly as everybody else (outside of 'intellectual' circles) that Communism in this country is only shadow-boxing; and that all they want is to show the home office in Moscow that the boys in the New York branch are on the job, trying hard for sales even in dull times. Unless they make a showing they might all be discharged by cable some morning, as were all but one of the leaders of American Communism a few years ago. . . .

"A Communist author lately wrote a book called 'Generals Die in Bed.' So they do, usually; their experience and leadership is considered too valuable to be exposed in the front-line trenches. And for the same reason Communist leaders usually manage to get out of the way before the shooting begins; the revolution needs them—but not as martyrs. If statistics were available, I am pretty sure the percentage of battle casualties would be found higher among generals than among commissars."

Elmer Davis, elsewhere in his article, refers to the Scottsboro case as "probably the rawest instance of Communist tactics yet recorded." Southerners, with knowledge of the Tuscaloosa aftermath, might wonder whether it isn't about time for that cable from Moscow to discharge "the boys in the New York branch."

COMMUNIST WORKING IN ATLANTA

Chief Sturdivant, of the Atlanta police department, is making an unrelenting fight against the distribution of communistic literature and other activities of the communist organization in that city. Quite recently, the communist have caused a great deal of trouble not only in Atlanta, but in other sections of the country, especially in Alabama among the negroes and certain classes of the white people. The activities of the communists are growing bolder and unless drastic measures are resorted to, there is no telling to what extent these unscrupulous people will carry their nefarious teachings and practices. In commenting on the recent trouble met with in Atlanta, Chief Sturdivant instructed the members of the police department to wage an active campaign against the activities of the communists, saying in part:

"The distribution of Communist literature has got to stop. Circulars are being broadcast among the ignorant classes and the unemployed, and unless something is

done to control this influence, trouble will result.

"Communism has no place in the life of a city like Atlanta, and every man on the beats and on patrol duty must report every instance and every Communist meeting. I will take steps to break them up."

It is believed that the uprising and the overthrow of one government after another in Cuba, is due, in a great measure, to the leaders of the Communist party. These representatives, so it is alleged, have been working secretly in Cuba for some time, and due to that influence, is the cause for the uprising.

There may be representatives of the Communist party working here. This organization works in a secret and mysterious way, preying especially on the minds of the young, but more in particular, their activities in the South have been directed in the organization of negroes, banding them together and instilling in their minds a hatred and prejudice against the white people. The officers of the city and county should be alert, at all times, in an effort to detect such activities on the part of these representatives of the Communist organization.

THE NAIVE COMMUNISTS

THE Communists entertained a while back the strange notion that by staging demonstrations abroad against Alabama savagery and denouncing the public officials of that State, they would in some way frighten the whites of Alabama into according justice to the Scottsboro boys. Events have proven them wrong.

Communist emissaries interrogating white proletarians and others in that benighted State found that the great majority of 500 persons interviewed were either in favor of lynching the Scottsboro boys or sending them to the electric chair, regardless of the evidence of their innocence. Since the Communist agitation that was supposed to scare Alabama began, a number of Negroes have been brutally lynched for alleged crimes. In Tuscaloosa, a notorious lynch town, a white attorney has been given a judgment in a damage suit against the Postal Telegraph Company because it transmitted a telegram referring to him, properly, as a "lynch lawyer." Meantime, the Ku Klux Klan has staged parades in the same town.

The moral, it seems, is obvious.

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Communists

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Richmond Mayor In Court As "Reds" Win "Disorderly" Case He Started

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND—One of the most comically interesting cases ever tried in the Hustings Court of this city was the case of Thomas H. Stone, white, secretary of the Unemployed Council of Richmond, who was arrested at the instance of Mayor J. Fulmer Bright on a warrant charging disorderly conduct.

Stone drew a $10 fine in police court when tried before Judge Haddon and immediately appealed to Hustings Court where the case was thrown out last week by Judge John L. Ingram. 1-28-33

Having previously expressed a desire to be tried by a jury, the veniremen had been summoned to court for the trial and the clerk was about to swear in the veniremen when defense attorney, Ernest S. Merrill, Norfolk attorney, counsel for Stone demanded to see the warrant.

Warrant Not Specific

On reading the warrant Mr. Merrill immediately demurred to the warrant on the grounds that it contained no specific charge of disorderly conduct. Commonwealth's attorney Satterfield defended the warrant by stating that it was not necessary to specify in the warrant the actual acts of disorderly conduct. Judge Ingram sustained the demurrer of the defense.

The judge granted the prosecution time to amend the warrant, it being returned to the court in about thirty minutes, still without any specific charge against the accused. The defense again demurred, the judge sustaining the demurrer and the prosecution going out for a second try at amending the warrant.

This time they were gone for nearly an hour and on returning brought back two pages of typewritten copy which contained references to alleged scurrilious language used by the defendant, Stone, in referring to Mayor Bright, but still lacking as to specific charges of disorderly conduct.

Demurrer Sustained

Again the defense demurred and the commonwealth defended, but the judge sustained the demurrer of the defense and inquired of the commonwealth if it concurred in the demurrer. On the reply of the commonwealth's attorney in the affirmative, Judge Ingram ruled that "the mayor might be perfectly right under a certain state of facts, but the presumption is that any person going into the mayor's office goes there on business and has a right to go there."

"The Mayor's office," Judge Ingram continued, "is an office of the city of Richmond and not the personal office of the mayor and to make a case you would have to show that the defendant had no right to go into the mayor's office on business.

"I consider the right of the mayor to refuse to have personal association with the accused, but he could not accuse him with being disorderly simply because of some personal differences between them growing out of some scurrilious language used about him somewhere else.

Courtroom Crowded

"The mayor has a right to make rules governing the conduct of his office, to make provisions as to the time and the number of persons who could come into his office, but no citizen can be denied admittance to the Mayor's office. The demurrer is sustained. Mr. Stone is discharged."

A large number of lawyers were on hand to hear the case as well as a large number of the members of the Unemployed Council. The courtroom was filled to capacity by these people, augmented by the Mayor, the director of public safety, scores of police officers, newspaper reporters and editors. Nearly a hundred people were standing, there being no available seats.

COMMUNISM

THERE is much loose talk about Communism going on in the United States. Thousands of avowed followers of the Russian brand of Communism do not know what it is all about.

The real Communists hit upon a few catch sentences to attract the dissatisfied and unemployed. They do not explain that Communism as set up and practiced in the Soviet Union of Russia takes all property and places it in the Government or State; that the Government prescribes what the people shall eat and drink; that the officials decree how many people may live in one house and the kind of clothing to be worn; that the Communists bosses say how many tons of coal, if any, may be burned during the year. They fail to point out that Communism means the overthrow of our present form of government.

The Communists preach the gospel of hate against them. They points out that there are no tinctions. They use effectively the evils arising out of the inequalities of private property. They plead with colored Americans to join the "cause" because of the gross discriminations practiced against them. They point out that there is no racial differences in Communism. These arguments have great weight with colored Americans. And in the face of the persecution which the Negroes suffer it is reasonable to expect Negroes to listen and take a step to the "left."

Most Americans who think are agreed that changes must be made in the distribution of the world's wealth. Ideas which were considered radical several years ago are now thought of as conservative. Adjustments must be made. The machinery of the American Government has failed to function properly during the present upheaval. Millions of unemployed men, warehouses are packed to overflowing with food and clothing, yet the people are hungry and ragged. No reasonable person will say that something is not wrong with the system. But must the system be wrecked and smashed? Is it not better to overhaul it and straighten out the defects?

THE TRIBUNE realizes that Negroes have been given a rotten deal. Colored Americans must do everything within their power in cooperation with other fair minded Americans to bring about a change from this despicable condition. There is nothing wrong with the American form of Government. With all of its defects it is the best we know anything about. Those who control the Government are frequently wrong. That is where the trouble lies. Instead of working to overthrow the Government, the proper attitude is to throw out the rotten public officials and replace them with honorable men and women who will make of America the kind of place it was intended to be by its founders—a place of equality of opportunity for all.

Our Only Hope in the Radicals

The executive committee of the Baltimore organizations working for the repeal of the Jim Crow law in Maryland voted down five to three last week a resolution aimed at Communists.

The motion, made by the Rev. Asbury Smith, white, M.E. pastor, would have disavowed any connection of the organizations' delegation to the legislature with the demonstration and arrest of three Communists that same day for violation of the Jim Crow law.

The Rev. Mr. Smith made it plain that many white people who would support the repeal of the law will not affiliate with the Reds. Even if the law were repealed, he said, by the Communists, race relations could not be improved unless the repeal had the support of the conservative whites.

In reply to this contention, Dean John W. Haywood, of Morgan College, made what seems to us a classic answer.

Dean Haywood challenged the Rev. Mr. Smith to indicate what, if anything, conservative whites have done since 1922 to remove the Jim Crow law from the statute books. It was the dean's view that in the fight to repeal the nefarious law, the organizations should accept the aid of any groups who are willing to assist.

"Will our cause," said the dean, "be any the less right and just because the Communists are for it too?"

The AFRO-AMERICAN's view is that the help of the Communists, and whosoever else will help, should be welcomed.

Two years ago, conservatives in the Maryland legislature emasculated the Jim Crow repeal bill by exempting steamboats and the Eastern Shore from its provisions. To cap the climax, they stole the measure from the desk of the President of the Senate in order that the remaining fragments might not be enacted.

Conservatives have had their day and their chance. They have been tried and found wanting. Our only hope is in the radicals and the new deal.

Karl Marx and Negro Liberation

Wrote and Acted During Civil War and Reconstruction to Rally Workers of the World to Struggle Against Slavery in the South

By JAMES W. FORD

The liberation struggle of the Negro people in the United States against national oppression for equal rights and self-determination in the Black Belt of the South, can go forward only on the basis of revolutionary theory and practice founded on the international experience of the working class and the experiences of human society as a whole. This theory and practice is the theory and practice of the class struggle established by Karl Marx.

The working class cannot carry through its revolutionary task of overthrowing capitalism unless it at the same time brings to the support of the revolution the allies of the proletariat, that is, the broadest sections of farmers and other toilers. The proletariat cannot carry through the successful struggle against capitalism, unless it supports and leads the liberation struggle of the oppressed nationalities against imperialism. Neither can the oppressed peoples free themselves from imperialist subjugation without the active support of the proletariat.

The Negro reformists and misleaders, fearing the growth of Communism among Negroes, consistently and openly show their opposition to Marxism, and openly expose their support of the capitalist system.

These misleaders sometimes talk about Marx, but only to distort, mislead and deny his revolutionary teachings.

"THE CRISIS" LIES ABOUT KARL MARX

In the April and May issues of the "Crisis," official organ of the N.A.A.C.P., edited by Dr. W. B. DuBois, a symposium was organized against Communism. In the March issue of this year is an article, "Karl Marx and the Negro" which makes an attempt to block the influence and spread of the revolutionary teachings of Marx among Negroes. One sentence reads as follows:

"Whatever he (Karl Marx) said and did concerning the uplift of the working class must, therefore, be modified so far as the Negroes are concerned by the fact that he had not studied at first hand their peculiar race problem here in America."

This statement denies Marx's scientific analysis of capitalism; it denies the Marxian method of work and approach and the revolutionary conclusions which follow. It is also misleading in regard to the essential fact of Marx's understanding of the Negro question in the United States.

Marx never set foot on American soil, but nobody on this side of the Atlantic understod and followed more closely events of the Civil War and slavery than Marx did. And he drew conclusions for us today to follow, as the correspondence between Marx and Engels, his co-worker, as well as a series of articles in the Vienna Freie Presse, show.

The International Workingmen's Association in 1864 sent a brilliant letter written by Karl Marx to Abraham Lincoln on the occasion of his re-election. In the very opening paragraph, Marx speaks, not to Lincoln, but to the American people, the working men, the true political power of the North, and congratulates them for re-electing Lincoln by a large majority and declared that "the triumphal war-cry of . . . re-election is death to slavery."

POINTED OUT WORKERS' ROLE IN FIGHT ON SLAVERY

But most of all, Marx begins to set forth, by a penetrating analysis, the role of the working class, its instinctive feeling toward Negro freedom, and the distinctive destiny of its class interests.

When 3,000 slaveholders by armed force tried to maintain slavery and to rescind the establishment of the Rights of Man, and maintained that slavery was a beneficial institution, "then," said Marx, "the working class of Europe understood at once, even before the fanatic partisanship of the upper classes . . . that the slaveholders' rebellion was to sound the tocsin for a general holy war of property against labor, and that for the men of labor, with their hopes for the future, even their past conquests were at stake in that tremendous conflict on the other side of the Atlantic. Everywhere they bore therefore patiently the hardships imposed upon them by the cotton crisis, opposed enthusiastically the pro-slavery intervention—importunities of their betters — and from most parts of Europe contributed their quota of blood to the good of the cause."

ANALYZES ROLE OF THE NORTHERN FARMERS

Shamelessly the "Crisis" tries to slur Marx and Communism by reference to so-called Communist friends of Marx of that time who they say opposed abolition and were silent on the question of slavery. But in a letter to Engels on July 1, 1861, Marx in reference to Northwestern states throwing their weight into the balance, sets forth in brilliant style the role of the northern farmers as follows:

"This population richly mixed with German and English elements, and mainly SELF-WORKING FARMERS, was naturally as unwilling to be intimidated as the gentlemen of Wall Street and the Quakers of Boston . . . And it was this Northwestern population which in the Kansas affair GOT INTO SKIRMISHES with the Border Ruffians." (My emphasis—J.W.F.).

The formulation of the question by the "Crisis" on the Negro and the labor movement is done with an aim to confuse the Negro masses. Marx constantly made clear his position that labor must take on this question. The most classic of all his statements was the following:

"In the United States of America, any sort of independent labor movement was paralyzed so long as slavery disfigured a part of the republic. LABOR WITH A WHITE SKIN CANNOT EMANCIPATE ITSELF WHERE LABOR WITH A BLACK SKIN IS BRANDED. But out of the death of slavery a new vigorous life sprang up, the first fruit of the Civil War was an agitation for the 8-hour day—a movement which rang with express speed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from New England to California." (My emphasis—J.W.F.).

FROM ONE SLAVERY TO ANOTHER

The most advanced representatives of the American working class were also clear on this point. Great credit must be given to a white labor leader, Sylvio, for the following remark in a speech delivered to a meeting of white workers at Sunbury, Pa., in 1868:

"No man in America rejoiced more than I at the downfall of Negro slavery. But when the shackles fell from the limbs of those four millions of blacks, it did not make them FREE men; it simply transferred them from one condition of slavery to another; it placed them upon the platform of the white working class, and made all slaves together."

The Negro misleaders, on the other hand, consistently advance opinions about the inherent antagonisms between white and black workers.

It is no accident that the "Crisis" tries to confuse the workers on revolutionary traditions by lumping Marx together with Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner.

"Naturally," says the Crisis, "Marx stood with the abolitionists' democracy, led by Stevens and Sumner."

Certainly Marx was against slavery with all his power and prodded along all forces that could aid this cause. But it is nonsense and distortion to imply that Marx stood with these representatives of other class interests. Thaddeus Stevens was a representative of the industrial bourgeoisie and Charles Sumner was a petty bourgeois reformist. Marx knew that the industrial bourgeoisie, although the driving force against the Southern oligarchy, would betray Negro freedom as they did during Reconstruction. Marx and Engels knew the class forces that were the real allies to Negro freedom.

Engels in a letter to Marx in 1862 sums up the position of the bourgeois democracy in the following sentence:

"On the one hand it is well that the bourgeois republic has so thor-

JAMES W. FORD

oughly disgraced itself in America also, so that in the future it can never preach on its own merits, but only as a means and transitional form to the social revolution."

In other words, no longer should Negroes bow to Lincoln and the Republican Party. The Revolutionary heritage of the Civil War and Reconstruction period is what Marx and Engels passed down to us today.

Soviet Russia represents the most practical and lasting accomplishments of the scientific theories of Karl Marx further advanced by Lenin and Stalin. The Marxist-Leninist teachings on the national question provide a way out for the Negro people in the United States today.

Soviet Russia's insistence upon absolute equality for all people is a fundamental policy of the Communist Party on its national question. This policy has led to the freedom of the nationalities formerly oppressed by the Czarist regime in the same way that Negroes are oppressed in the United States, to the recognition of the right of self-determination and of equality of these people, resulting in the establishment of the Soviet Union as a voluntary union of all races, colors and nations on the basis of proletarian solidarity.

We see the development of the National liberation movement of the Negro people in the armed struggle of the Negro sharecroppers in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, and the great response to international solidarity that is given to the Scottsboro defense throughout the world.

It is fitting that Negro people honor and commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the death of Karl Marx.

Labor—1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Communists.

Communists Say Judge Draws Wrong Deductions

By JAMES WATSON
Communist Organizer

We Negro people need no self-appointed guardians from the white ruling class to tell us to be aware of the Communists whom they claim practise base deception. We would like very much to see these "charitable" people participating in struggles for Negro rights. I think if Judge McDevitt would use a slight portion of his energy in constructive channels we would have proportionate representation on the Board of Education; Negro school teachers would not be barred from teaching in the public high schools, no matter what educational qualification they possess and above all little Willie Brown would not be fitting away at the present time in the capitalistic dungeon.

JUDGE SHEDS CROCODILE TEARS

Judge McDevitt sheds crocodile tear because he believes the poor Negro people are being deceived by the Communists. Listen to the Judge:

"The Communist Party of America practises a base deception when it masquerades as a political party. We shall prove by the admissions of the leaders of the Communist Party that it is not their intention nor their wish to gain by peaceable means or the exercise of the ballot any of their so-called reforms."
—(Article No. 1, Philadelphia TRIBUNE).

Not reforms, Judge McDevitt. We Communists, yes, our leaders do not hide the fact that the present Capitalist system in the U. S. A. can not be reformed, but must be destroyed by the revolutionary upsurge of the working class and on its ruins a Soviet Government must be established.

The "Communist Manifesto" written by Karl Marx and Fredrich Engels, reads, page 44:

"The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling class tremble at a Communist revolution. They have a world to win. Workingmen of all countries, unite."

JUDGE DRAWS WRONG CONCLUSIONS

I know that American Bourgeois Judges are clever people in making legal deductions to railroad workers to jail, but listen to this slight of hand trick from the Judge (Mr. Editor page Mr. Hudini):

"At the time this convention (American Negro Labor Congress) was being held, the French Government was at war with the Riff. The Riff are a people living in northern Africa. They are not Negroes. The white Communists dominating this session put into practise their usual deception. This Negro group was persuaded to send the following cablegram to Abd-el-Krim: "American Negroes greet you are hero commending your gallant struggle. Invite you to attend World Negro Congress next year."

At the same time another cablegram was sent to the Sengalese Negro troops in the French army fighting for France against Abd-el-Grim:

"American Negroes appeal to all our brothers in Africa to refuse to fight against the heroic people of the Ris but to join with Abd-el-Krim to free African soil from Imperialist invaders."

From the following cablegrams the Judge draws these conclusions "Does it not confirm our belief that this group was handpicked? Did not the sending of these cables reflect on al American Negroes? As said before, such a gross deceit would never have been attempted with any intelligent loyal American Negroes."

NEGROES OPPOSE IMPERIALISM

Where is the base deceit? French Imperialist robbers use Negro troops to invade Africa for the purpose o military occupation and usurpation of land. The American Negro Labor Congress congratulates Abd-el Krim for the heroic defense his people is conducting against French Imperialism.

Certainly all American Negroes are against the idea of French Imperialism utilizing Negro troops to slaughter their African brothers. Because the American Negro Labor Congress appealed to the Negro soldiers to cease fighting their African brothers, but to join hands with them and together drive the French robbers from African soil, to do is deceit according to McDevitt.

The programme of the Communist International would enlighten the Judge on Communist Colonial Policy if he would only read it.

"In some parts of Africa where there are no wage workers or very few, where the majority of the population still live in tribal conditions, where survivals of primitive forms still exist, were the national Bourgeoisie is almost nonexistent, where the primary role of foreign imperialism is that of military occupation and usurpation of land, the central task is to fight for national independence. Victorious national uprisings in these countries may open the way for their direct development towards Socialism and their avoiding the stage of capitalism, provided real, powerful assistance is rendered to them by the countries in which the proletarian dictatorship is established."

The Courts Might Convince His Honor

WRITING in *The New York Times* of the Communist agitation in Richmond and Norfolk, Virginius Dabney of the *Richmond Times Dispatch* makes the following observation:

"One of the strange things about the whole Richmond mess is that Mayor J. Fulmer Bright, who is chiefly responsible for the activity against the radicals here is ordinarily one of the most reasonable and courteous public men in Virginia. But for some reason he has determined to ignore the constitutional rights of free speech, petition and assembly where the Unemployed Council is concerned. And this in the State which produced the authors of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. As yet nobody has been able to convince the Mayor that, far from putting an end to Communist agitation, he is doing a great deal to promote it"

No doubt the Richmond mayor will learn, if he stays in office long enough, that there is a sure safeguard of the right of free speech petition and assembly which cannot be ignored with impunity, and that safeguard is the courts. Their processes are slow, however, but sure and His Honor, Mayor Bright, will learn this in due course. One of the apparent causes of the open flaunting of sound principles and the ruthless exercise of sumptuary authority by Mayor Bright and some others similarly situated is that the Communist party's recent agitation in behalf of the unprivileged is not characterized by racial discrimination. This phase of Communism is particularly objectionable to some in our environment and does greatly handicap a movement for the recognition of elementary human rights. The only way to bring that movement into consonance with law and order and sound public opinion is to treat it as a human phenomena.

NORFOLK TAKES U. ANTI-RED WARFAR

Encouragement for Radicals Is Seen in Moves by Police Against Agitators.

RICHMOND ROW CONTINUES

Criticism of Acts Fails to Move Mayor Bright—Brutality Is Charged to Police.

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY.
Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RICHMOND, March 16. — The Communist phobia which has kept this city in a turmoil since last November has broken out in Norfolk, albeit in milder form. The fining of two agitators there because they sought to make soap box speeches and to lead a parade indicates that the policy of flouting time-honored civil rights, which has been practiced by the Richmond authorities for months, is being followed to some extent elsewhere in the State which gave Thomas Jefferson and George Mason to the nation.

The Norfolk authorities apparently have not learned anything from Richmond's experience. Here a small band of Communists and other agitators has been magnified into a great Red menace simply because the Mayor and the Chief of Police have steadfastly refused to accord them their constitutional rights.

Matters have not gone so far in Norfolk as they have in Richmond but in both places the local Unemployed Council is the centre of the disturbance, and there is reason to believe that the situation there may become as acute as the one here unless the authorities are brought to the realization of what they are doing.

Ordinance Called Tyrannical.

The arrests there were made under an ordinance passed unanimously by the City Council three months ago which prohibits parades and other demonstrations in streets, parks, squares and highways unless a permit is granted by the city manager. This ordinance, denounced at the time it was proposed as tyrannical and in conflict with the Bill of Rights, was introduced and passed at the request of the police.

It is true that the arrests made pursuant to this ordinance were not characterized by the brutality that has been noted in some of the clashes here between the radicals and the police. It should be borne in mind, however, that there was no brutality when the first Communist was arrested in Richmond last November. But when half a dozen demonstrators were seized and carried off to jail the other day one woman is said to have been kicked in the stomach by a policeman, who is also charged with twisting a man's arm until he yelled in pain, and subsequently hitting him three times in the face as he was sitting in the patrol wagon.

Fined for Speaking.

The latest clash between the police and the Reds in Richmond was similar to that in Norfolk. Six members of the Richmond Unemployed Council, an organization composed mainly of Negroes, were arrested because some of their number sought to make speeches in a local park. The speakers were pulled from the benches on which they were standing as soon as they started to speak, on the ground that they had been refused a permit to hold a demonstration in the park and were "obstructing traffic." Such traffic as they were obstructing was pedestrian traffic around the park fountain, but they were fined $10 apiece. They noted an appeal.

Similarly the two Norfolk demonstrators were seized as soon as they tried to speak to the crowd which had assembled. They were fined $25 each, and they too noted an appeal.

One of the strange things about the whole Richmond mess is that Mayor J. Fulmer Bright, who is chiefly responsible for the activity against the radicals here, is ordinarily one of the most reasonable and courteous public men in Virginia. But for some reason he has determined to ignore the constitutional rights of free speech, petition and assembly where the Unemployed Council is concerned. And this in the State which produced the authors of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. As yet nobody has been able to convince the Mayor that, far from putting an end to Communist agitation, he is doing a great deal to promote it.

Mob Burns Headquarters Of Communists In Dublin

DUBLIN, IRISH FREE STATE (Thursday), March 30.—(AP)—Fire, believed by authorities to be of incendiary origin, swept Connolly House, headquarters of the Communist Irish Revolutionary Workers group and a block of buildings nearby in Bachelors Walk last night.

First estimates said the damage might be "enormous." Several stores and other adjoining properties were badly burned. The blaze in Bachelors Walk, which runs off O'Connell Street by O'Connell Bridge, was under control at midnight.

Many persons were injured in fighting at Connolly House, which is about 100 yards from Bachelors Walk. Several hundred men stormed the communist headquarters. They threw stones and broke windows, forced their way through the entrance, and seized a red flag, pamphlets, and furniture which they threw into the street.

York, S. C. Enquirer
April 14, 1933

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MAR 25 1933

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James W. Ford, Negro candidate for vice-president on the Communist ticket last year, headed the delegation and charged that the administrators of municipal relief funds were discriminating against colored veterans and other ex-service men not associated with either the American Legion or Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Denounces Taylor

Ford demanded that the mayor oust Welfare Commissioner Frank J. Taylor. He demanded also that the city make formal protest against the "terroristic" activities of the Adolf Hitler government in Germany. He had not yet completed voicing his demands when Harvey interrupted with several questions.

"Are you a veteran?" the borough head asked Ford. "With what division did you serve? Were you overseas? What was your rank?"

The leader of the delegation informed Harvey of his outfit, that he had served in France as a sergeant.

"Don't you know as a sergeant that you never get anywhere with demands?" Harvey holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel, continued. "Are you a member of the American Legion or the V. F. W.?"

'Trying to Start Something'

Ford said he belonged to neither of those units, and Harvey began a lengthy dissertation on the value to a veteran of being associated with "ex" service organizations that are recognized by city, state and federal governments."

"Are you really here in behalf of needy veterans or are you trying to start something?" Harvey concluded, sweeping with his eye the boar chamber guarded by two-score police officers. At this point Mayor O'Brien took up the cudgels for the administration and informed the delegation that their charges of discrimination would be investigated.

The Communists Are Bidding

Tribune

Under the title "Communists are Bidding for Negro Loyalty," George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, writes an important article in the April issue of the Southern Workman, published at Hampton Institute.

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While he does not endorse the obvious trend of the Negro masses toward so-called radicalism as exemplified by the Communists, yet he quite frankly admits it and explains it.

Washington

After describing in detail many of the concrete activities of the Communists and their allied organizations, he says:

In contrast with such activity of radical groups in their behalf, Negroes are loosening their contact with the usual avenues of guidance and help. The grip of the Negro church and its leaders on the masses has been weakening. The Negro preacher for more than two generations has been the guide and counselor of the Negro rank and file.

About three decades of secular public schools, thousands of Negroes in World War service and the migration of about three millions from rural districts to urban centers, North and South, have created new needs and desires. Mass feeling against their social and economic disabilities has greatly increased. The resulting problems have become baffling to to the Negro ministry and to church leaders.

The Negro intelligentsia has been losing its hold upon the loyalty of the crowd. The more literate portions of the Negro group are influenced and guided by this intellectual class, who now use the school classrooms, lecture platforms and the printed page, including an influential Negro press.

The great body of the Negro people including those on the farms, however, requires a face-to-face contact with a leadership that understands their mass emotions and how to arouse and guide them. Philanthropy has had considerable success in its efforts to deal with some of the disabilities of the Negro rank and file.

The emphasis has been largely upon individual and family rehabilitation of the few with preventative measures along lines such as housing, health, delinquency, etc. While these services are needed, the adjustment of relations of the white and Negro groups calls for social engineering to affect the whole attitude and everyday relations of the masses of the two races.

This drift away from their churches, lack of touch with the intellectuals, and limitation of philanthropy, coupled with the indifference or hostility of the millions of white citizens, have left the Negro masses generally with limited active sympathy and guidance in their sufferings from mob violence, political difficulties, and social and economic injustices. The Communists have grasped this situation and are making strong overtures to the Negroes by an appeal to their sense of oppression and their longing for relief.

American Communists, most probably allied to the Communists of Russia, in addition to the efforts in legal defense already described, have made a determined and persistent drive for Negro mass leadership along four other lines besides legal defense: (1) active sympathy in economic disabilities; (2) avowal of political equality and "social equality"; (3) attacks upon Negro leaders and racial organizations including the Negro Church; and (4) guidance in the technique of mass protests.

After thus demonstrating the reasons for the fact that the Negro masses are responding to radical "bidding," Dr. Haynes adriotly attempts to stir up our leadership and "philanthropy" to more activity and more liberal, moral and financial support.

He says:

Financial support, moral sympathy, and genuine enthusiasm of the white group for advancement of Negro education, for development of Negro churches, and for popular effort toward equality of economic and civic opportunity, have been increasing at too slow a pace.

The inadequate support for the training of leaders, the subsidizing of social work for the few apart from the mass organizations of the many, and the indifference and lack of interest of millions of white Christians and other citizens have offered the hapless Negro masses too meager relief for their sufferings from mob violence, economic difficulties, political exploitation and other social injustice.

They are left largely to the mercy of skillful zealots who come with legal aid in the face of injustices, with statements about "working class ideology," with calls to class consciousness, and with appeals to mass emotions. With Communism spreading among the harassed masses of Europe and Asia, can America afford during these critical times at home, the risk to democracy of leaving her twelve million Negroes to feel there is no other way out?

So, even though the "bids" of the Communists along the lines enumerated by Dr. Hayes do not yield us any directly beneficial results, their exposure—as he has so thoroughly done—may benefit us indirectly.

WHERE COMMUNISM COMES IN

We have been advised by leaders of the white and colored that Communism is not a safe party to which our group may belong. We admit that certain principals of communism are not to be desired. Yet we are aware of the fact that one thing the Negro has acquired in his contact with the Communists which has benifitted him, and that is Communism has taught him that he has not received a fair deal, and that the best way out is to fight. It has taught him to fight injustices, and it is awakening him to his possibilities.

4-1-33

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

Tompkins and Stone Break Down Ancient Jim-Crow Practices As Police Move To Smash Local Communist Movement

Here in old Richmond, down where the South begins, Jim-Crowism in Virginia received the worst body blow (a regular solar plexus), it has ever received since its principles and tenets were written into the body of the State law in 1902, when Abe Tomkin, Communist organizer, was tired in police court last Monday on charges of disorderly conduct in connection with a local "hunger march" staged here last Saturday in a drviing snow. When Tomkin and his marchers appeared at City Hall they were met by a cordon of police armed with brand-new night sticks, and when Tomkin ascended the "soap box" for a speech in which he was to present a petition to Richmond's mayor, asking for better relief for the unemployed of this city, he was rudely pulled from his speaking perch and placed under arrest by the police.

It was evident from the beginning of the case today before Police Justice H. A. Maurice, that the attack would be centered on certain Jim-Crow practices long established in this State. Captain Holt, in opening the case for the State, stated that he "saw a darky delegation approaching City Hall last Saturday." He was interrupted by T. H. Stone (white), secretary of the Unemployed Council, who asked that the court not countenance such expressions as "darky" and the like. He said "if the delegation is to be specified as to color, the term Negro should be used." Justice Maurice ruled that officers must refer to the race as Negroes. There was a little bantering as to the judge's pronunciation, Mr. Stone saying that the pronunciation was not "Nigger" but "Negro."

Tomkins Represents Himself

Abe Tomkins, Communist organizer, conducted his own defense and called about a dozen members of the Unemployed Council as witnesses for the defense. Half a dozen members of the police department appeared for the State and pressed the charges of disorderly conduct against Tomkins. They stated that when the paraders stopped in front of the City Hall and Tompkin began to make his speech he was disorderly, because he had no permit; and further, when he was arrested he resisted arrest. Tomkins questioned the officers and repeatedly asked them when and how he was disorderly.

Colored Witnesses Make Good Case

The colored witnesses, who were questioned by Justice Maurice after the direct examination by Tomkin, showed up well, and contrary to former appearances appeared to have no semblance of fear and were able to take splendid care of themselves. When Judge Maurice asked a young colored man if he knew who were stirring up the colored folks in Jackson Ward, he replied that he did not know anybody was stirring them up, but that the Unemployed Council was organized because of the awful conditions existing here among the unemployed people, and that they had their officers, whom they had duly elected.

"Who are these leaders? Are they here?" asked the Justice.

"There are several here now," he replied.

"I don't know Mr. Several," retorted the [illegible]

Boy Says He Lost Weight

"Your face doesn't look like you are a bit hungry," said Justice Maurice to the youth.

"You can't tell by looking at my face, Your Honor, you have to look at my stomach," said the youth, pointing to his face and stomach.

"Yes, but the face is an index to the stomach," Justice Maurice said.

"That doesn't tell you that I used to weigh 176 pounds and now I only weigh 120 pounds," promptly came back the answer from the youth.

When W. H. Friend was questioned, the justice asked him how long he had been in Richmond.

"Ever since this building was built, Your Honor," replied Friend. (That was more than 35 years ago.)

"Have you ever known of the time when Richmond did not look after her hungry and needy citizens," asked the justice.

"I only know that Richmond has not looked after me," said Friend.

Stone Challenges Capitalism

T. H. Stone, secretary of the U. C. group, when called on to testify, gave vent to his feelings against the capitalistic classes, whom he said had plundered the working classes. The justice said that brain would always rule brawn, and commented on the fact that every few hundred years some few men would rise up and promulgate these ideas against the ruling classes, only to die out in a short while. Stone replied that one-sixth of the world was thinking with him on this line and that the other five-sixths were fast coming to the light.

"If Your Honor reads the papers, he should watch the events in Germany."

"If those Germans get bad over there, we'll send the U. S. army over to attend to them," replied Justice Maurice.

"Then Your Honor should also watch the trend of affairs in America," retorted Mr. Stone.

The witness then went on to give his version of the hunger march and its ending in the arrest of Comrade Tomkin. He charged the police with being the only ones who were disorderly.

Tomkin's Defense

Abe Tomkin summed up his defense by giving a history of the attempts of the U. C. here to get the right to free assembly and free speech, unhampered by the police, whom he labeled henchmen of Mayor Bright. He said that he did not consider that he was answering charges by the police, but rather was he charging the police and that the powers that be of violating the principles of the law that governed.

"That is anarchy," sternly reproched the judge.

Tomkin's attitude was pugnacious as he continued his tirade against the oppression of the wealthy classes and the minions of the law. He charged that some of the agencies for relief here were fake agencies, and stated that he and the council would continue to wage the fight for more and better relief here, regardless of police interference.

"Is that an ultimatum?" asked the justice.

"I am only stating what we have done, what we are still doing and what we will continue to do, Your Honor," replied Tomkins.

Seats for White and Colored Ladies

During the hearing, which waxed hot as it proceeded, the court ordered a chair for a white woman who was a witness for the Council, stating that he had no desire to inconvenience the lady because she was with the Communists. "And does the Hororable Judge also include the colored lady who is also standing?" suavely asked Mr. Tomkin. 'You just insinuate that again," belowed the judge. "I treat all alike in my court. Get a chair for her, too." The continuel appellation of "Mister" for the colored witnesses brought forth jeers from the police and others who think it a crime to title a Negro. But the Communists insisted.

The Straw That Broke the Camel's Back

At the close of this sensational trial Tomkin was fined $100 and placed under a $300 bond to keep the peace for twelve months. He immediately appealed. W. W. Davenport (colored) was brought forward to go on Tomkin's bail, pending the appeal, and the justice promptly ruled that no Negro could go on a white man's bail. Here Tomkin and his aide Stone waged a battle all through the evening, until finally Judge John J. Ingram, in Hustings Court, accepted J. W. Jackson (colored), of Idlewood Avenue, as surety for Tomkin and another U. C. man, J. W. Post, who also had been convicted today. Thus another Jim-Crow practice of long standing went the way of all the earth and passed into innocuous desuetude.

Unemployed Council Arouses Concern

The activities of the Unemployed Council here has caused much uneasiness and alarm because of the insistence of its organizers that in the fight for relief for the unemployed that there be no semblance of discrimination because of color, and in their meetings colored and white are seated together. There have been several arrests, but to date not one of the colored participants has been arrested by the police. The council is waging a fight for more adequate relief and a cessation of the wave of evictions which has thrown many workers out of their homes this winter.

Whites In Ranks of Reds Guilty of "White Complex" Ejected by Communistic Party.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—(CNA) — Nine white persons have been expelled from the Communist Party of the United States during the last nine months on charges of race prejudice, or, as it is commonly termed in the Communist ranks, "white chauvinism."

A report to this effect was made to the plenary session of the Central Committee, the highest body of the Communist Party, at its meeting here at the end of January, by Charles Dirba, secretary of the Central Control Commission, which has charge of disciplinary matters.

The specific offenses for which the nine members were expelled cover a wide range. The list of those expelled for race prejudice is as follows:

J. Kaminskas, of Chicago, for making Negroes feel unwelcome in the workers' restaurant in which he was one of the managers.

Joe Marques, of San Francisco, for excluding Negroes from the Sports club of which he had charge and for speaking to other workers against the Party policy of complete equality for Negroes.

J. Milligan, of San Francisco, expelled along with Marques and for the same offense.

John Van of Jamestown, N. Y., for writing a letter attacking Negro and foreign-born workers.

Andrew Matlaga of Linden, N. J., for supporting the stand taken by his daughter (who was not a member of the Communist Party) when she refused to dance with Negroes. Matlaga tried to excuse his daughter's actions on the ground that the matter was "purely personal."

R. Kramer of New York, for refusing to take part in a demonstration against jim-crowism at the Bronxdale Pool, and characterizing such demonstrations against jim-crowism as a "waste of time."

Frank Walters of Milwaukee, for calling Negroes "dumb, cowardly and unorganizable."

Jacob Minsky of Brooklyn, N. Y., for refusing to allow his daughter to bring Negro friends home with her.

Ida Tabachnik of Philadelphia, for refusing to go in the company of Negro workers to distribute literature and for refusing to admit a Negro to one of her parties.

The period covered in the report was the nine months from April, 1932, when the 14th plenary session of the Communist Party took place, to January, 1933.

Communists Have No God, No Religion, No Morals, Claims Judge Harry S. McDevitt

By HARRY S. McDEVITT,
President Judge Common Pleas Court No. 1, Philadelphia, Pa.

In this article you will find proof of the lack of morals and the use of lies and deceit with which we charged the Communists in last week's story. With their utter disregard of any moral code, which naturally follows their disbelief in God, the incidents which we relate heer will not surprise you.

Let us take you back to the year 1925 during the month of October. The scene is in Chicago. Gathered there was a convention of the American Negro Labor Congress. This association was not at all representative of the American Negro. It was a purely Communist organization. We have reason to believe it was hand-picked by white Communists. A Negro, Lovett Fort Whitman, was the tool of the Communists. The real leader and manipulator of this Congress was Robert Minor, a white man, the son of a Texas judge. The following episode here related will give you a concrete example of the deceit practised by the Communists against the Negro.

Practise Deception

At the time this convention was being held, the French Government was at war with the Riff. The Riff are a people living in northern Africa. They are not Negroes. The White Communists dominating this session in Chicago put into practise their usual deception. This Negro group was persuaded to send the following cable gram to Abd-el-Krim, the Riff leader:

> "American Negroes greet you as hero commending your gallant struggle. Invite you to attend world Negro Congress next year."

At the same time, another cablegram was sent to the Sengalese Negro troops in the French Army fighting for France against Abd-el-Krim:

> "American Negroes appeal to all our brothers in Africa to refuse to fight against the heroic pepole of the Riff, but to join with Abd-el-Krim to free African soil from imperialist invader."

Abd-el-Krim encouraged slavery. He was an owner of Negro slaves. What excuse can the White Communists offer fo rsuch an act? Does it not confirm our belief that this group was hand-picked? Did not the sending of these cables reflect on all American Negroes? As said before, such a gross deceit would never have been attempted with any intelligent loyal American Negroes.

Misused Money

Now we will take up our charge that a Communist organization did not use money for the purpose intended when collections were made. Many incidents could be related. You are most interested in events concerning the Negro. We would call your attention to a letter, written by Roscoe Duryee, President Oklahoma N. A. A. C. P. published in the "Crisis", February issue 1933. This letter should be read carefully and fully by all readers of "The Crisis".

"Jess Hollins, illiterate Negro tenant farmer, was arrested near Slick, Oklahoma, December 28, 1931, charged with rape. He was condemned to be electrocuted. Immediately following Hollins' conviction and transfer to the State Prison, Communists located Hollins' wife near Slick and brought her to Oklahoma City. Open-air meetings were held all over the city and funds raised. The radical organization later advertised a national (tour) which Mrs. Hollins would make. Just how much money was collected by the whites who combed the Negro district for months for the alleged Jess Hollins Defense Fund will perhaps never be known. Sufficient it is to arouse your suspicion that several weeks after the failure of the Communists to represent Jess Hollins at the Sapulpa trial, white Communists in Oklahoma City were still collecting Hollins Defense Funds from the gullible Negro public.

Roscoe Dungee's Letter

I went to Sapulpa that morning fully resolved that if the Communists, who had been collecting money all over Oklahoma into a defense fund for the condemned man, were present with counsel to defend Hollins, I would dismiss my attorneys, and pay them their expenses incident to coming to Sapulpa. It was our understanding that if the International Labor Defense were on the ground that morning, prepared to defend Jess Hollins, we would step to the sidelines. I took this position even though I had in my pocket the $100 advanced to me by the New York office of the N. A. A. C. P., to provide for the emergency which was immediately obvious to all.

Breathlessly I waited for the court to inquire whether counsel for the defendant was present. My attorneys waited also, and when, when we realized that the poor man was not represented, Judge Hill stood up in the court and told Judge Wilcox that he was prepared to represent Hollins.

I knew that the Communists had previously blundered in this important case. I knew that many things had happened which caused me to feel that there were certain individuals connected with it who were merely making it a common racket; but as state president of the Oklahoma Branches of the N. A. A. C. P. I wanted to be certain that the entry of our organization into a formal defense of Hollins could not be later characterized as unfair and unwarranted.

From December, 1931, up to August, 1932, while the day was fast approaching for the execution of Jess Hollins, the Communists organization did nothing in a legal way to protect the life of the condemned man. No attempt was made to perfect an appeal. The six months provided for under Oklahoma law slipped by. Letters and telegrams were sent to the governor in an effort to influence him with what communists call "mass pressure". The records show that on June 9th, an old and almost infirm attorney was employed and sent to McAlester where a statement was secured from Jess Hollins. This was filed with the governor. It was not until the 10th of August when final notice was given that the man must die, that legal steps were taken by other persons outside the Communists organization to prevent the State of Oklahoma from committing legal murder.

It was just about this time that M. A. Looney, a prominent attorney of Oklahoma, became interested in the case. He sent for me and asked why reputable Negroes had not taken interest in the case. I told him I had, personally, contributed money to the Communist defense fund, but had officially stood aside as head of the Oklahoma N. A. A. C. J. Branches, because the Communists had Mrs. Hollins making public speeches, saying she desired no one to represent her but the International Labor Defense.

Judge Looney informed me that the Communists had blundered in the case, and in fact had done nothing. He said he had been able to study sufficiently the facts surrounding the legal set-up to determine that the authorities in Creek county, where the farcial conviction had been secured, had not filed a certified copy of the transcript of the record with the governor, and that this was mandatory under Oklahoma law in all capital offenses. Think of it! Eight months had passed with Jess Hollins almost in the electric chair but the Communist counsel had not studied the case sufficiently to know this.

I believe that the very questionable record made by the Communist in this case is sufficient to warrant every intelligent Negro in the thought that the indiscriminate collecting of defense funds by irresponsible persons of any race, should not be countenanced or condoned. In this particular case it amounted to what might aptly be termed a racket. Negroes everywhere would do well to look for their legal succor and protection within the confines of their already constituted N. A. A. C. P.

ROSCOE DUNJEE,
President, Oklahoma N. A. A. C. P.

I. L. D. Not Reliable

Can you, after reading of this base betrayal of the Negro, have any confidence in the International Labor Defense? Think of taking the wife of that poor condemned boy on a tour to raise money for a selfish purpose. What must that wife's anguish have been when she realized her sorrow had been so exploited? All for no purpose, because her sacrifices were in vain. She saw her husband betrayed.

Will the International Labor Defense of Oklahoma tell us where the funds raised to defend this boy have been spent?

Remember the testimony of J. Louis Engdahl, General Secretary of the International Labor Defense. He said: "I do not believe in a Supreme Being." We have no record of the International Labor Defence repudiating this statement. Must we not view this purely Communist body with suspicion? No God, no religion; therefore, no morals.

What about the Scottsboro boys? Can the decent, loyal American Negroes who have contributed to the fund being raised for their defense feel sure, in view of the Oklahoma situation, that all is well? God knows these boys need an adequate defense. Let us be sure they receive such a defense.

After the year 1925, the American Negro Labor Congress changed its name to the Legal Struggle for Negro Rights In turn, this organization was absorbed by the International Labor Defense during the year 1932. May we ask, was this done so that such cases as the Hollins case in Oklahoma might be made easier?

Labor - 1933

Communists

Unions, Strikes, etc.

NEW YORK TIMES

FEB 19 1933

RICHMOND'S MAYOR STILL WARS ON REDS

Radicals Gain Sympathy and Publicity as Result of Bright's Action.

MANY ARRESTS ARE MADE

Convicted in Police Court Defendants Invariably Take an Appeal.

ONE WINS IN HIGH COURT

Judge Throws Out Case and Jobless Mass Meeting Gives Appellant Ovation.

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16.—Undeterred by the fact that his effort to deprive Communist agitators here of their constitutional rights has resulted in creating sympathy for them and in giving them a great deal of publicity, Mayor J. Fulmer Bright continues to harass them. One or more of the Reds is arrested almost every week. They are usually convicted in police court, but they invariably appeal.

Only one such case has been heard on appeal as yet, and in that instance Judge John L. Ingram threw it out of court as soon as counsel for the appellant had demurred to the charge. Thomas H. Stone, the agitator involved, got a big ovation that night at a mass meeting attended by more than 600 persons, most of them Negroes, by far the largest gathering ever held by his organization, the Richmond Unemployed Council. The size of the meeting affords a fairly accurate index to the results of the Mayor's campaign.

But if the presence of more than 600 people at the gathering meant anything to the Chief Executive of this city, it was that still more vigorous efforts were necessary to stifle the activities of the Reds. Shortly thereafter they announced a "city hunger march" and asked for a permit to parade. The permit was refused. Since the refusal prevented them from marching through the streets, they gathered at the City Hall.

Mayor's Office Guarded.

It was snowing hard and the little band of agitators, not more than forty in number, began parading around the building. If the Red Army itself had been about to march on Richmond, the City Hall could hardly have been fortified more stoutly. Forty-seven police, each swinging a nightstick, surrounded the building, while policemen in uniform and plain clothes were stationed inside, particularly in the vicinity of the Mayor's office. Across the street the Chief of Police stood at the window of his office and directed operations. All police in the city had been recalled to active duty and there was a large force in reserve at police headquarters, ready for any emergency.

The little band of agitators, most of them Negroes, circled the City Hall half a dozen times in the snow and slush. When nearly 100 were in line, Abe Tomkin, Communist leader, jumped on a chair and began a harangue. It looked as if the police had changed their tactics, for Tomkin was allowed to speak for several minutes unmolested.

He said nothing inflammatory and everything appeared to be going along reasonably well when a policeman suddenly ordered him to move on. He did not move and the policeman pulled him off the chair. He tried to climb back, but several officers grabbed him and he was arrested on a charge of speaking on the street without a permit, refusing to move on when ordered to do so and resisting arrest. In police court he was fined $100 and ordered to furnish a peace bond of $300 for a year. He took an appeal.

Several Appeals to Be Heard.

This case will be heard by Judge Ingram in Hustings court along with several others. Among these will be the fine imposed on Stone on a charge of calling Mrs. Eugenia Jobson, head of the City Social Service Bureau, a "vulture" and a "degenerate"; the fine imposed on him for hanging a cloth banner outside the headquarters of the unemployed council, such banners being contrary to law because of their inflammability; and the ten-day jail sentence imposed on him in police court for "contempt" because he remarked, "Well, I expected it" when the court fined him for exhibiting the banner. He had contended that he had not exhibited it himself and that he did not know who did exhibit it.

It is probable that there will be a temporary lull in the activities of Tomkin and Stone until their appeals are disposed of, for both are under bond to keep the peace until that time, and if in the meanwhile they are convicted of violating any State law, their bonds will be forfeited. Once the appeals are out of the way, however, the agitation will doubtless be renewed.

Unless the Mayor undergoes a change of heart, the police will continue to arrest the officers and members of the unemployed council on every possible pretext, and Richmond will be kept in turmoil indefinitely. Certainly there is no likelihood that the Communists will desert so excellent a field of operations, where the tactics of the local authorities keep them prominently on the front pages, and the policy of continued persecution tends to create sympathy for them.

"U. C.'s. Capture of Richmond" Falls Flat

The sensational charges that Communists, under the guise of the Richmond Unemployed Council, were planning to seize the city of Richmond by a sudden coup fell as flat as the proverbial pancake before Judge John J. Ingram in Hustings Court last Tuesday afternoon. Comrade W. H. Coleman, who until last week was the directing potentate of the West End division of the council, caused the arrest of Comrades Harrison Cardwell, Brown, Davis and Baylor, charging that they made an attempt to kill him at a meeting of the council held to oust him.

Coleman Shot the Works

When Coleman disclosed to Justice H. A. Maurice at the preliminary hearing in police court, February 22, that plans were perfected to suddenly capture the city by Communists, the police placed all of the men under $... bond to keep the peace for twelve months. Comrade Cardwell was the only man to make the bond and the other four were remanded to jail. At the request of Attorney Merrill of Norfolk, Judge Ingram called the case before him on its merits and listened patiently while Coleman unfolded the alleged plot.

To Sieze Guns and Plunge Richmond In Darkness

Coleman said that Comrades Tomkins and Stone had been instructing the council in the art of taking the city. Rifles were to be seized from the John Marshall Cadets, ammunition from a little tin house in Penitentiary bottom, the electric wires were to be cut and some mysterious switch pulled which would plunge the city in darkness, and the nthe finale—the red flag of Communism was to be floated from the City Hall in token of the fact that the Communists are in charge of the city.

Judge Appears Apprehensive

It was here that Judge Ingram asked Coleman, "Was the time set for this sortie?"

"No, sir," replied Coleman, and the judge's apprehension seemed to have been relieved.

Woman Added Levity

Levity was added to the hearing when Mrs. Alice Brown, one of Coleman's cohorts, gave her version of the affair. She said seh told Coleman to run because there were 35 men after him in the meeting, and she added that 35 men could certainly kill one man. In describing Cardwell's actions, she said: "Judge that man roared like a lion."

Each man under bond was heard from and the ytold a straightforward story of how Coleman had been deposed from office, how he cried for reinstatement, and how when he realized that he was done for, he pulled out his knife and challenged the whole council. Judge Ingram asked each man about his previous record, which was good in each instance, and after assurin ghimself that Colen did not charge these men with fomenting the miniature revolution, he dismissed al lof the prisoners who were under bond. This automatically lifted the bonds

GREENSBORO, N. C

NEWS

FEB 10 1933

DESERVING OF REWARD.

If and when the communists take the country, they will surely spare the city of Richmond and strike off some special decoration to pin upon the manly chest of that municipality's head, as it were, not only in expression of appreciation and gratitude but in token of service rendered.

For some weeks now two energetic comrades have managed to retain the front pages of a goodly portion of the press down this way and apparently to win not inconsequential sympathy for themselves, if not for their cause, because of the furore which they have created, thanks to the hearty co-operation of a stupid officialdom, and the high-handed treatment which they have received. Comrades Tomkin and Stone are the two agents in question if Moscow has not already received and filed their names for future reference and reward.

As a result of their comparatively short period of operations in Virginia's fair capital, where they are seeking to organize and ramrod the unemployment counsel and where they made the criminal mistake of thinking less than nothing of existing agencies, political as well as charities, the pair, after their first brush with official authority and its peremptory assertion to save the capital and, one would think the commonwealth, caused severance of diplomatic relations between the press, which dared to disagree with some of the methods pursued by the powers that be, and the mayor and chief of police. Subsequent developments, resulting in a court order for release of public records denied to newspaperman, have been publicized from coast to coast.

And that was merely the initial salvo. In order have followed raids upon counsel's headquarters, the placing of a police guard around city hall particularly instructed to keep petitioners out of the mayor's office, a series of contacts between police nightsticks and so-called red heads, refusal of one court to accept a negro as bondsman for a white man, arrest and re-arrest of Comrades Stone and Tomkin on charges of staging parades without a permit, violating the fire ordinance by erecting an oil cloth sign, the sort of court procedure which reeks prejudice, and finally, in the last stage, contempt sentences from which it is announced no appeal will be permitted.

Richmond officialdom has done excellently by the communists. Its efficiency as a publicity agency and propaganda disseminator is richly deserving of reward, as Comrades Tomkin and Stone will doubtless recommend; that is unless they wish to cop all the glory and credit for themselves.

PETERSBURG, VA.
PROGRESS-INDEX

JAN 9 - 1933

Thinking For Themselves

A STATEMENT issued by the Alabama Interracial Commission is authority for the fact that communism has chosen the Southern Negro as the American class most likely to be hospitable to its missionary efforts. The commission adds also that the communists, acting on this assumption, have already begun their efforts to stir up strife between the whites and blacks of the South. Pleading for continued co-operation between the two races, the Interracial Commission concludes: 'We are confident, however, that the two races cannot be 'alienated. We have been through two much together; we 'understand each other too well, and our progress toward 'right relations is too definite for any outside influence, how-'ever cunning, to force us apart." Yet there is in all of this expression of confidence an implied note of fear.

If it is really true that the communists have decided to concentrate on the Southern Negro we believe that they have made a first-rate mistake, for as cold as America as a whole has demonstrated itself to be toward radicalism in these past few years we believe that there must be some group or class more hospitable to communist preachments than are the Southern Negroes. It will be pointed out, of course, that the Negroes are less concerned with their traditional political moorings than they once were, as indicated by the fact that many of them who had voted republican all of their lives decided in the last election that the democratic program had more to offer them. This willingness to explore new political paths is undoubtedly regarded by the communists as cause for hope, but as we see it this is not the case at all. The independent action of these Negroes who voted the democratic ticket for the first time simply means that they are doing their own thinking and clear thinking at that. What b can one ask that they will have nothing to munism?

ATHENS, GA.
BANNER HERALD

JAN 5 - 1933

A COMMUNISTIC REVIVAL

With the support of liberal financial aid from the Garland fund, the activities of the Communists are quite noticeable in all sections of the country, especially in the southern states. It is alleged that in many of the institutions of higher learning in the South, communistic principles are being taught privately and instilled in the minds of the students, if not taught openly in the class rooms.

It is also alleged that one of the most important features of the emmisaries of the Communistic organizations is to secure the placement of their representatives as members of the faculties of the colleges and universities wherever it is possible. These teachers are expected to disseminate the Communistic doctrine among the members of the student bodies and to encourage the young men and young women in such beliefs. Not only in the walks of the educated, but among the illiterate, is this organization active in its spread of Communism.

Recently in Alabama it was developed that the Communist leaders and organizers had banded a large number of negroes together under the title of the Share Croppers Union. This organization was responsible for a series of riots in that state which resulted not only in a number of the negroes becoming involved in serious trouble, but officers and law abiding citizens suffered at the hands of these irresponsible negroes and agitators of the Communistic beliefs.

There are few communities immune to the activities of these agitators and organizers. They sail under titles that leave you unsuspecting of their real identity. In the institutions of higher learning, they organied as clubs, careful in the selection of members, none other than those who are known to possess the beliefs in Communistic doctrines are eligible for membership. To permit the inculcation of Communistic ideas into the minds of college students is nothing short of criminal, and those in authority and in control of the institutions of higher education should be held responsible for the growth and development of Communism among the student bodies or among the faculty members.

The growth of Communism has grown to a serious point in this section of the country, and unless its spread is checked, there may be expected uprisings and mob violence wherever these organizations exist

NTERRACIAL DANCES WILL CONTINUE

2-4-35

A writ forcing Commissioner Chas. E. Gaither and Building Engineer William A. Parr, to show cause why the Tom Mooney Hall, 20 S. Lloyd Street, should be condemned and not used as a public meeting place, was signed by Judge Eugene O'Dunne, Wednesday, and temporarily blocked the attempts of the police department to break up interracial dances planned by the Communist party.

The court order obtained by Bernard Ades, attorney for the International Labor Defense was obtained after police had prevented organizations from holding meetings in the hall which is located over a garage. When a committee called upon Commissioner Gaither they were informed that the building had been condemned by the building inspector.

Commissioner Gaither ordered that the building could not be used for any meetings until certain building requirements had been complied with. The committee that waited upon the police department head was led by Louis Berger.

They were informed that Captain Charles Kahler, of the Eastern District, who has been militant in his fight against interracial dances, had received instructions to stop the dance.

Did Not Know of Action

The Tom Mooney Hall has a garage in the basement of the building. It was recently condemned as a place of public assembly by the building engineer. On the strength of the condemnation order the police forbade the Women's Council of Baltimore to hold an interracial dance on Saturday, January 20, at the hall.

Sunday afternoon, a police detail prevented members of the International Labor Defense from holding their weekly open forum. On Monday Berger and his committee visited the commissioner of police to protest the actions of the police.

It was then that they were informed that no public meetings could be held until the requirements of the building inspector were met.

On Wednesday, Mr. Ades, who represents the International Labor Defense obtained the writ from Judge O'Dunne in the Baltimore City Court. Later the same day a mass meeting was held at the building in protest against the city officials attitude.

In a statement to the AFRO-AMERICAN, Mr. Berger, who is executive secretary of the local Labor Defense, branch of the International, pointed out that his organization took the position that the commissioner's orders was an attempt to deprive them of their constitutional rights to free speech and peaceful assembly. Also that if the garage basement made the building unsafe, Mr. Berger charged that the action should be taken against the operators of the garage and not against the International Labor Defense.

LOS ANGELES, CAL
TIMES

FEB 21 1935

RED RIOT DESCRIBED BY OFFICER

Five Radicals' Trial for County Welfare Office Disturbance Begun

A request to those who had no legitimate business there to leave precipitated the Communist riot at the County Welfare offices on January 18, last, Police Officer Wellpott testified yesterday in Municipal Judge Smith's court where five radicals are on trial for various offenses in connection with the disturbance.

Wellpott said the radicals were being handled individually and that when the request was made he saw Fred Daniels, Negro Communist raise his arm and strike some one. An instant later a tear bomb which blinded him was thrown at him. Wellpott said, declaring that when he was able to see William Cooper, another defendant, was in front of him with his fist raised to strike. A general melee followed, Wellpott testified, which was halted only when police reserves were rushed into the offices at 139 North Broadway.

A jury to try the five defendants who are, in addition to Daniels and Cooper, Ezra Chase, Rev. John Hester and Robert Myers, was obtained yesterday after Leo Gallagher, defense attorney, had exhausted all of his thirty-five peremptory challenges. Deputy City Attorney Johnstone used twenty-seven challenges and thirteen prospective jurors were excused for cause. Wellpott, who was cross-examined at great length by Gallagher yesterday, will resume the stand for further cross-examination this morning.

Communists.

Labor - 1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

JAN 17 1933

Communist Party, Menace or Froth?

Second of Two Articles on Its Structure, Activities and Status as a Political Factor in American Life

Workers' School, Conducted by Party, Proves More Attractive to 'Intellectuals' Than to Laboring Elements

By HARVEY DOUGLASS

The Communist party in the last few months has undergone a more or less unexpected and unusual change in its composition.

Primarily a "proletariat," or workers' movement, with a social revolution to be brought about by the laboring classes as its chief objective, it has drawn to its ranks a marked increase in the percentage of "intellectuals"—students, teachers, representatives of the professions.

This development has been somewhat disconcerting to the leaders, who claim that membership in the party still consists of 85 percent of workers and that the gain in recruits from among the "intellectuals" has not been accomplished at the expense of the worker element.

Nevertheless, it was admitted by Clarence A. Hathaway, head of the New York organization, that some change in the methods of attracting workers has been decided upon as a result. Communist speakers in the future will not simply attack the capitalist system in general terms or in a negative sense, but will be trained to be more definite and specific in their harangues, and will be taught, in Mr. Hathaway's words, "to deal with the concrete facts of life."

Not Convincing Enough

Apparently the Communist speakers have not been as convincing in their arguments as the leaders hope to inspire them to be in the future.

The party's chief reliance, in this respect, is the Worker's School, maintained at the headquarters at 50 E. 13th St., Manhattan, and the function of which is to "train workers to effectively participate in the 'class struggle.'"

This school, established in 1923 with 46 students, is now celebrating its 10th anniversary and its enrollment for the Winter semester, just started, is expected to be more than 2,000 students. The director is A. Markoff and the assistant director Sidney Bloomfield.

Mr. Bloomfield admitted today that, much to the regret of the faculty, the students are being increasingly recruited not from the ranks of actual workers but from the "intellectuals" and gave the present percentage of the enrollment as not more than 45 percent constituted of workers.

Asked if he could explain this phenomenon, Mr. Bloomfield said:

"Present economic conditions with their resultant hardships and the personal problems they present have speeded up the mental processes of the individual and have caused hundreds of men and women, unaccustomed in the past to much thought along economic, political and social lines, to seek a way out of their dilemmas.

Come for Way Out

"They are groping about for a solution of their ills and failing to find any real solution under the principles and theories of other political entities have come to us for a way out."

Mr. Bloomfield said that recent student enrollments, of which the largest proportion are of women, include doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, students, artists, journalists—many of them associated with "capitalist" newspapers—and other representatives of the educated classes. Some of these, he said, reside on Riverside Drive and come to their classes in limousines.

Most of the classes are held in the evening but, since the depression, several day classes have been organized to care for the unemployed and for night workers. The Worker's School does not confine itself to members of the Communist party but accepts students of any and all political creeds.

While nominally the tuition fees are $3 for each course of 12 weekly lessons, actually the fees are elastic and are adapted to the capacity of each individual pupil to pay. Students assigned by units of the Communis party, or recommended by the Unemployed Council, trades unions and other mass organizations are taken at $2 for each course, while members of the Young Communists League are accepted at $1 per course.

Frequently, however, Mr. Bloomfield admitted registered students are unable to pay even these small fees, in which case, however, "we do not throw them out."

38 Volunteer Instructors

There are 38 instructors in the school, an increase of four over the last term, and a total of 65 classes, 15 more than during the Fall term, and the instructors all volunteer their services without pay. Leading members of the Central Committee of the Communist party such as William Z. Foster and others supplement, with lectures at stated intervals, the staff of instructors.

Just as the tuition is flexible, so also is the remuneration of Mr. Markoff and Mr. Bloomfield, the only salaried members of the school's faculty. "Sometimes we get paid at the end of the week and sometimes we don't. Sometimes we get all of our pay and sometimes only a part of it," said Mr. Bloomfield. "It all depends whether or not there is any money on hand."

Despite the fact that the school has grown considerably faster than the membership of the party itself the easy financial system by which it is governed has failed to make it self-supporting.

Course Prospectus

The school curriculum as taken from its latest prospectus consists of the following main courses:

"Principles of Communism, designed to give the student a general understanding of the fundamental problems of the Communist movement, together with an analysis of the capitalist system, development of capitalism to imperialism, revolutionary role of the working class in the struggle against capitalism, struggles of the Colonial and semi-Colonial masses and the fundamental tactics for conducting the revolutionary struggle.

"Dialectic Materialism, an analytical study of the proletarian world-outlook in the class struggle.

"Colonial Problems, the revolutionary upsurge in the Colonial countries and the Communist strategy and tactics in the Colonial revolutionary movements, with special attention to the Latin-American and Caribbean countries.

"Trade Union Strategy and Tactics, an analysis of recent developments in the labor movement, with a special study of strike strategy and application of new methods of work of the Red International of Labor Unions to concrete problems and struggles of the revolutionary unions, together with the struggle against unemployment, rationalization and the imperialist war danger.

"Organization Principles, training functionaries to an understanding of how to apply the organization principles of Leninism to the concrete situation of the class struggle in the United States today."

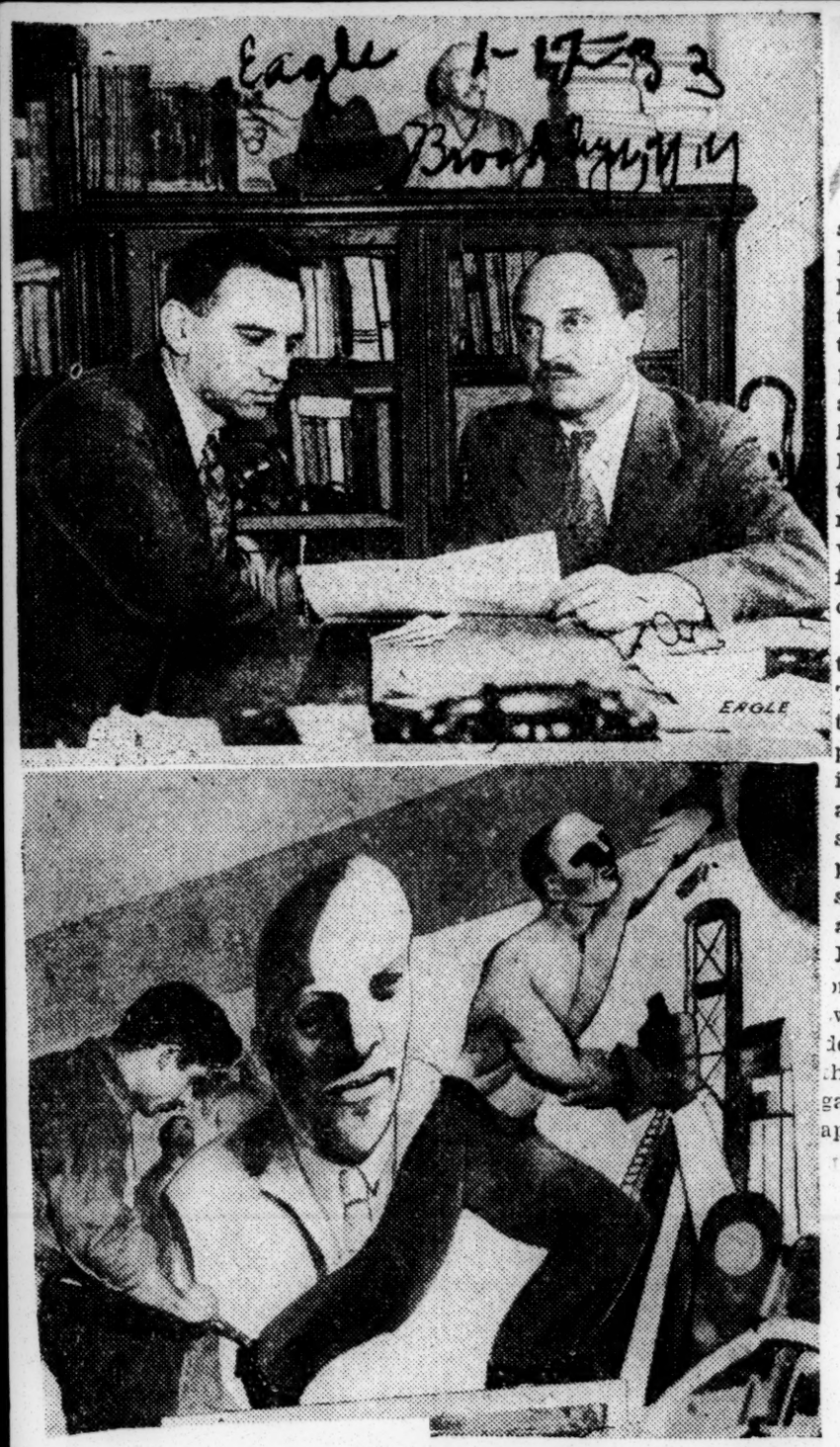
There are, in addition to these and others, special courses on "Problems of the Negro Movement," "Problems of the Youth Movement," "Pioneer Leadership," "Use of Factual Material in Workers' Struggle," "Public Speaking," "Revolutionary Journalism" and "The Revolutionary Theater," the last conducted in co-operation with the League of Workers' Theaters of the U. S. A.

LEADING INTELLECTUAL 'REVOLUTION'

...tarian revolutions.

"Marxism, a study of the economic, political and philosophic doctrines of Marx and Engels.

"Leninism, showing the theoretical unity and continuity of Marxism and Leninism, which is Marxism in the epoch of imperialism and prole-



The upper picture shows Jim Guy of the John Reed Club at work on a mural, with Lenin as the motif, in the students' room of the Communist Workers' School; the lower picture shows Dr. A. Markoff, principal of the school, at desk, and Sidney Bloomfield, assistant director, seated beside him.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
STAR

JAN 20 1933

Dealing With Communists.

To many persons it must have come as a shock to learn, not so much that it is still legally possible to place a man on trial for his life in Georgia because of his political activities, but that the authorities of any state today should have seen fit to demand the death penalty for such an offense. The charge against the prisoner in this case was that he had attempted to incite insurrection, because he was alleged to have solicited members for the Communist party and to have had Communist literature in his possession. Taking advantage of an old law, the prosecuting officers for the state sought to have the defendant condemned to death.

Every government, of course, must have authority to protect itself against revolution. Technically, it may be that even to belong to the Communist party, with its revolutionary program, is to incite revolution. Nevertheless, in time of peace, when the government is in no apparent danger, death will seem to most persons a ferocious penalty to ask for a man's political actions. The Georgia jury was sensible enough not to heed the state's demand and to bring in a recommendation of mercy. But it is a matter of opinion whether the long prison sentence that was imposed (eighteen to twenty years), combined with the fact that the defendant was a Negro, will be more useful to the state in discouraging other Communist organizers or to the Communists in creating the appeal of martyrdom.

Louisville Courier-Journal and Farmer
Louisville, Ky.
January 15, 1933

South Asks Curb On Propaganda Among Negroes

Birmingham, Ala.—Communism has chosen the Southern Negro as the American group mostly likely to respond to its revolutionary appeal and is now busy trying to stir up strife between the white and black races according to a statement recently issued by a subcommittee of the Alabama Interracial Commission. A plea is made for cooperation and continued helpfulnes between the races.

The commission takes the view that the Negro is being misled and that the Communist Party is more interested in spreading its own doctrine than it is in the welfare of the race in the South. It is claimed that the so-called Scottsboro case is being used in a political way by the Communists and that uprisings have been stirred up since with resulting bloodshed.

Members of the commission recognize the economic plight of the Negro tenant farmer as well as the white tenant farmer, btu contend the "reds" are going at the matter in the wrong way to the detriment of the Negro.

The statement follows in part:

"The committe of the State Interracial Commission desires to put the people of Alabama on guard against certaing sinister alien influences which at this time are seeking deliberately to sow discord between white and black. These apostles of revolution pretend friendship for the Negro, but in our judgment are using him merely as a means of their own destructive ends.

"We are confident, however, that the two races in the South cannot be alienated. We have been through too much together; weunderstand each other too well, and our progress toward right relations is too definite for any outside influence, however cunning, to force us apart".

RICHMONDS REDS ARE MOSTLY BLACKS

Tribune
2-24-33
Washington.

Not Deterred by Arrests and Fines; Several Appeals Pending

Editorial Correspondence of the New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va. — Undeterred by the fact that his efforts to deprive Communist agitators here of their constitutional rights has resulted in creating sympathy for them and in giving them a great deal of publicity, Mayor J. Fulmer Bright continues to harass them. One or more of the Reds is arrested almost every week. They are usually convicted in the police court, but they invariably appeal.

Win First Appeal

Only one such case has been heard on appeal as yet, and in that instance Judge John L. Ingram threw it out of court as soon as counsel for the appellant had demurred to the charge.

Thomas H. Stone, the agitator involved, got a big ovation that night at a mass meeting attended by more than 600 persons, most of them Negroes, by far the largest gathering ever held by his organization, the Richmond Unemployed Council.

Shortly thereafter, they announced a "city hunger march" and asked for a permit to parade. The permit was refused. Since the refusal prevented them from marching through the streets, they gathered at the City Hall.

It was snowing hard and the little band of agitators, not more than forty in number, began parading around the building. If the Red Army itself had been about to march on Richmond, the City Hall could hardly have been fortified more stoutly.

Forty-seven police, each swinging a nightstock, surrounded the building, while policemen in uniform and plain clothes were stationed inside, particularly in the vicinity of the mayor's office.

The little band of agitators, most of them Negroes, circled the City Hall half a dozen times in the snow and slush. When nearly 100 were in line, Abe Tomkin (white), Communist leader, jumped on a chair and began a harangue.

He said nothing inflammatory and everything appeared to be going along reasonably well when a policeman suddenly ordered him to move on. He did not move and the policeman pulled him off the chair.

He tried to climb back, but several officers grabbed him and he was arrested on a charge of speaking on the street without a permit, refusing to move on when ordered to do so and resisting arrest.

In police court he was fined $100 and ordered to furnish a peace bond of $300 for a year. He took an appeal.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—An account of this trial appeared in last week's Tribune.

Several Appeals to be Heard

This case will be heard by Judge Ingram in Hustings court along with several others. Among these will be the fine imposed on Stone on a charge of hanging a cloth banner outside the headquarters of the unemployed council, such banners being contrary to law because of their inflammability; and the ten-day jail sentence imposed on him in police court for "contempt" because he remarked, "Well, I expected it" when the court fined him for exhibiting the banner.

It is probable that there will be a temporary lull in the activities of Tomkin and Stone until their appeals are disposed of, for both are convicted of violating any law, their bonds will be forfeited. Once the appeals are out of the way, however, the agitation under bond to keep the peace until, at time, and if in the meanwhile will doubtless be renewed.

Communists.

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

LENIN AND NEGRO QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES

By HARRY HAYWOOD

AS on all other phases of the class struggle, Leninism on the national question represents a consistent development of revolutionary Marxism in the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolution. Daily Worker

Leninism broadens out the national question, linking it up with the colonial question, making it a general international question of the liberation of the oppressed and subject nations from the yoke of imperialism — a struggle for the right of self-determination. Therefore the national-colonial question is **"part of the proletarian revolution, a part of the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat."** (**Leninism**, by Stalin). The proletarian revolution as well as the liberation of the oppressed nations can only be accomplished through the formation of a revolutionary alliance of the proletariat of the advanced nations and the peoples of the subject nations and colonies.

This consistent revolutionary position on the national question was developed only on the basis of the sharpest struggle against the social-chauvinist leaders of the Second International. These leaders denied the right of self-determination to the oppressed peoples, thus acting in support of the plunder policy of the imperialist robbers in regard to the subject nations and colonies.

The direct application of this Marxian-Leninist conception of the national question is contained in the line of the Communist Party and Communist International on the Negro question in the United States.

LENIN'S CONTRIBUTION TO NEGRO QUESTION IN U. S.

Already in his brochure, "Capitalism and Agriculture in America," written in 1913, Lenin, in defending the Marxian position on the agrarian question against the theorists of the Narodniki and Socialist-Revolutionaries, laid bare the Agrarian essence of the Negro question and also indicated its national-revolutionary character. In reply to the petty-bourgeois economist Himmer, who contended that "the United States is a country which never knew feudalism and and is foreign to economic survivals of the latter," Lenin stated: **"This statement is in direct opposition to the truth, for the survivals of slavery do not differ in any respect from those of feudalism, and the survivals of slavery are very strongly felt up to the present time in the slave-owning south."** In this same pamphlet, Lenin compared the position of the Negroes to the position of the former serfs in Russia, stating that "the similarity in the economic position of the Negroes in America **with that of the former serfs in the agrarian centers in Russia is remarkable.**

Lenin continued: **"The South is a hemmed-in prison with absence of fresh air for the 'liberated' Negroes."**

Precisely on the basis of this analysis, the thesis of the Second Congress of the Communist International on the National and Colonial Question, which was developed under the leadership of Lenin, placed the Negro question as a question of an **oppressed nation.** In this thesis, the Communist Parties are committed "to support the revolutionary movement among the **subject nations** (for example, Ireland, American Negroes) and in the colonies." (Emphasis mine — H. H.)

* * *

THIS line was further developed and elaborated in the resolutions of the C. I. of 1928, and 1930 on the Negro question. The resolution of 1930 states that the Negro question is "the question of an **oppressed nation,** which is in a peculiar and extraordinarily distressing situation of national oppression, not only in view of prominent **racial distinctions** (marked difference in color of skin, etc.), but above all because of considerable **social antagonisms** (remnants of slavery)."

"Marxist-Leninist Application of National Question Is Line of C. I. and C. P."

KARL LIEBKNECHT

AN ANTI-COMMUNIST ORDINANCE

The City Commission of Montgomery has passed an ordinance outlawing Communist agitation in Montgomery. The new ordinance defines criminal anarchy as doctrines or teaching of doctrines for the overthrow of organized government, sabotage, or advocating the murder of any Federal officer, or officer of any government. Advertiser 5-11-33

This is a delicate question of public policy, particularly for a liberal, tolerant community such as Montgomery is known to be. Montgomery,

Montgomery has never been a censorship town. It has been for freedom of conscience and mind and body within reasonable limits. Ala.

It has not closed amusements on Sunday.

It has not been for prohibition.

It has never meddled with public libraries to enforce the private prejudices of reformers upon legitimate literature.

We have never had a scandal about the relation of officials to human conscience.

Because of this Mayor Gunter and his colleagues on the City Commission have become widely known in the State. Because of it they have been unbeatable in politics in Montgomery.

Because of it The Advertiser has been proud of Montgomery, and the essential qualities that distinguish its character as a community. The Advertiser is happy to know that Montgomery is recognized for its sensible liberalism.

Frankly The Advertiser is uncertain as to how far government should go in passing laws to protect itself from subversive influences.

Surely Communism is a subversive influence. It is something with which government must reckon.

The first duty of government is to protect itself and the society which it represents.

The Advertiser suggests that the test of such a law as the City Commission has enacted will come in the wisdom with which it is enforced. The law is a useful, possibly necessary weapon, but Montgomery should not forget the rights of free speech. Let people talk themselves to death—it is what they do that should most concern officers of the law.

City Places Ban On Red Agitation

Advertiser

Aimed primarily at communist agitators, the City Commission yesterday passed an ordinance prohibiting the teaching of subversive doctrines by word, sign or writing. The ordinance, drawn by John L. Goodwin, city attorney, defines criminal anarchy as doctrines, or teaching of doctrines for the overthrow of organized government, sabotage, or advocating the murder of the officer of any government. 5-11-33

An assembly to advocate such doctrines also is outlawed by the ordinance and the owner, agent, caretaker or occupant of any place used for such a gathering may be considered guilty of an offense against the city. Montgomery, Ala.

Violation of the provisions of the ordinance is punishable by a fine of not less than $1 nor more than $100, or not more than six months' hard labor, or both.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

A CHANCE FOR COOL HANDLING

Inflammatory literature has been distributed among Negro and white residents of Chambers County, obviously by Communistic organizations which hope to arouse the anger of planters and merchants in that section—as well as to stir up discontent among share-croppers.

But it is to be expected that neither the Negro workmen nor the white landowners and business men will swallow any part of the bait.

Negroes who command the respect of the members of their own race in that section, and white residents, however, might do well to counteract agitation by refusing to take it too seriously.

NEW YORK

MONTGOMERY ALA ADVERTISER
APRIL 28 1933

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COMMUNISM IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN RELIGION

Afro-American
5-20-33

Langston Hughes in Russia, Talks to Afro Reporter.

Baltimore Md.

POET PACKS HIS BAGS FOR HOME

No Race Hate in Red Republic.

By HOMER SMITH
(Special to the AFRO)

MOSCOW, May 1, 1933—Upon the eve of their departure from the Soviet Union, the correspondent today interviewed Langston Hughes, the poet; Mildred Jones, of New York City; and Dorothy West, of Boston, concerning their year's stay in the land of Communism. The three American Negro comrades were asked three prepared questions as follows: 1. How does it feel to have lived for one year as a free human being? 2. Have you encountered the slightest bit of race prejudice anywhere in Russia? 3. What is your own opinion of Communism, particularly in connection with its wiping out of all vestiges of race prejudice, oppression, and exploitation?

Langston Hughes

To the first question Comrade Hughes replied concisely: "Fine!" To the second question he emphatically replied: "No!" And to the third query he said: "Communism is more effective than religion, philanthropy, or mere good will."

Comrade Hughes expects to reach America in the end of July. In the meantime he will visit the far eastern part of the Soviet Union and will spend some time studying present conditions in China.

Comrades West and Jones were busy in their hotel room on Red Square preparing their baggage, but they found time to grant the correspondent an interview.

Comrade West replied to question No. 1: "I have unconsciously absorbed the feeling of freedom and am not now wholly cognizant of living here and at home. It is only when I shall arrive back in America that I shall be completely cognizant of the only difference between being an American citizen and a free human being in the Soviet Union."

To question No. 2 Comrade West replied: "Not once; not even a hint!"

About question No. 3 Comrade West said: "Ony Communism will achieve the end of removing any racial prejudice and racial opression and exploitation."

From Dorothy West the correspondent moved to Mildred Jones who was busily throwing into her suitcases different kinds of wearing apparel. Comrade Jones replied: "Having lived as a free individual for one year among a free people I am fully satisfied. The freedom and justice that I have enjoyed make such things as the Scottsboro case and the Fascit Terror in Germany seem incomprehensible. I have neither witnessed nor heard of such things in the Soviet Union."

"I have neither encountered any race prejudice nor have I heard of such things."

In reply to question No. 3 Comrade Jones replied: "Any doubts that I might have had about the ability of Communism to remove all vestiges of race prejudice and oppression were completely wiped out when I had the opportunity personally to visit and study the national minority question at first hand in Central Asia. These formerly oppressed peoples who represent formerly oppressed races under the czaristic regime, are today completely free under Communism."

Comrades West and Jones expect to reach America in the latter part of May. To the correspondent they were today very enthusiastic about their stay in the Soviet Union and they hope to return to the land of Communsm.

HUGHES REACHES MOSCOW AFTER ISLAND TOUR

Poet Spent 4 Months in Central Asia Gathering Material.

TO ANNOUNCE NEW BOOK SOON

Afro-American
2-25-33

Says Intermarriage Is Solving Problems.

By HOMER SMITH

MOSCOW — After a four-month exile in the Central Asiatic Republic of Uzbekistan gathering material for a new book, the poet, Langston Hughes, has returned to Moscow with a large supply of statistics, pictures, and figures with which to document his new factual book.

Baltimore Md.

While in Uzbekistan, Comrade Hughes was warmly received by eminent Central Asiatic writers and was given every facility for gathering material. Many cultural evenings were organized in the poet's honor, at which he read his poems and at which Central Asiatic writers spoke. Date of publication of the new book is indefinite.

Many protest meetings in behalf of the American Negro are held in

LANGSTON HUGHES

Central Asia, Comrade Hughes said. The people are well-informed about the condition of the Negro and show deep sympathy and interest, realizing that under the czars they were also oppressed and exploited. Their problems were closely identical to the Negro's problems of today, and Negro groups intending to visit the Soviet Union should by all means include Central Asia in their itinerary.

Intermariage

Much intermarriage exists at present between Uzbeks and Russians, said Comrade Hughes. Before the Revolution of 1917, this was prohibited. This is added proof that Socialism is the only way to remove the social barriers that exist under capitalism, with its social status foundationed upon economic position. "Jim Crow" tram cars, which existed under the czars, have been abolished and now dusky Uzbeks may sit in the front of the cars where formerly only White Russians were permitted.

Priests Out

In many respects, the condition of the Uzbeks before the Revolution was worse than the condition of the American Negro because of general illiteracy. But Socialism is making the population literate. Mohammedanism, the religion of the country, is dying a natural death, and with it the priests who, during the Revolution, instead of coming to the aid of the oppressed masses, went over to the side of the White Guards of the czar.

Questioned about the editorial note published in the January number of "Opportunity," that he has become "bitter and defiant," Comrade Hughes replied: "The time has passed for us to sit by and bemoan our fate. We need now an art and a literature which will arouse us to our fate. Already we have had too much literature in the vein of the spirituals, lamenting our fate and bemoaning our condition, but suggesting no remedy except humbleness and docility."

Labor - 1933

Communists.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Greeneville, Tenn. Democrat Sun

May 27, 1933

THE COMING QUESTION

In view of the disturbance being raised by American communists in attempting to free every murderer accused of crimes against the government, an insistent question is arising, "Are these disturbers of the public welfare associated with any particular group, do their names and origins class them with any such group?"

It is useless to accuse the Negro race of conspiracy against the general good. Negroes, as a class, are among the United States, most devoted citizens and it is worthy of note that the majority of their sins are sins against each other. The people of the South, particularly, refuse to believe that their colored brethren, any considerable number of them, can be seduced to communism. There are congenital criminals among Negroes just as there are congenital criminals among their white neighbors, neither race can claim that this is not so.

It is, therefore, most unfortunate for the Negro that any other group should seek to identify the race with communist activities. Reading the names of members of the Civil Liberties Union and of the men and attorneys who are seeking to free Tom Mooney and the accused in the Scotsboro case, it is remarkable how many appear to belong to one racial group. It was the same with the Sacco Vanzetti case. The most famous defender of these murderers and communists was Prof. Felix Frankfurter, a member of the Harvard faculty. Once begin to speculate on the reason for this eminent gentleman's passionate defense of the Italian murderers, and a very great deal that had seemed mysterious falls into one pattern.

The Bristol Herald Courier, in a few brief paragraphs, explains the present status of the Mooney case. That case has reached a degree of sinister fame that should give pause to America. It is necessary for the United States to understand the background of this drive against law and order. At present it is a suberranean movement that, concealed below ground may finally bring catastrophe. Like busy moles, these enemies of the United States, are burrowing. Unlike moles, they are laying dynamite. And the Bristol newspaper exposes part of their tunnel:

"Thomas J. Mooney has had another trial on a Preparedness Day bombing indictment, has been acquitted, and is back in an Quentin prison peeling potatoes.

"The trial, a federal proceeding, was merely another move on the part of Mooney's lawyers and friends to secure a pardon for him. There were three or four indictments against him in connection with the San Francisco bombing outrage in which ten people were killed and many injured. Having been tried on one of these indictments, found guilty and sentenced to death, it was not necessary to try him on any of the others.

"But one of the long-dormant indictments was dug up by Mooney's lawyers and a trial was demanded and granted. Most if not all of the witnesses in the trial some seventeen years ago are either dead or their whereabouts is unknown. The defense knew as well as the State that prosecution now would be merely perfunctory, that there would be little or no evidence either for or against Mooney. The State did not attempt to prosecute the case and a directed verdict of acquittal abruptly ended the trial.

"Everybody concerned knew what the outcome would be and that the prisoner's status would remain unchanged. His sentence of death in 1916 was commuted to life imprisonment, he has been in prison ever since, and his acquittal Wednesday leaves him there. But there will be a renewal of the agitation for a pardon. Governor Rolph of California will again be called upon to free the prisoner, and if he refuses the agitation will not end. Mooney's lawyers have indicated that if he is not released they will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court and perhaps to the President of the United States.

"Very likely there are innocent men in prison today, and it is possible that Mooney is one of them. But whether he is innocent or guilty is a question which the public can not answer. Neither his friends nor his lawyers can answer it. The responsibility of deciding whether Mooney had committed a dastardly crime rested upon the California courts and they decided that he had committed the crime. The responsibility of deciding whether he shall remain in prison or be liberated rests upon the Governor of California and the public must leave it there."

PARADE OF LAST WEEK ECHOES AT CROWDED TRIAL

Anti-Communist Mayor Bright Revealed As Adamant

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND—What was supposed to have been the trial of Abe Tomkin, Communist organizer of the Unemployed Council, on charges of disorderly conduct, speaking without a permit and resisting arrest, turned out to be a public meeting on unemployment in Police Court here Monday.

Tomkin was arrested Saturday in front of City Hall while attempting to make a speech near the entrance to the building after a parade of unemployed. He was arrested and carried to First Precinct station where both he and J. W. Post were later released on $1,000 bond.

It took one hundred officers, by actual count, to handle the 105 "hunger" marchers who paraded around city hall, five or six times, followed by a group of Unemployed Council members and a few Socialists.

Police In Abundance

While some of the policemen took the situation jovially, others took the matter seriously as evidenced in the tenseness in their manner and their visible nervous attitudes. Long before the march began, scores of police officers milled about in the City Hall annex, which houses police heaquarters.

The group marched around in a circle around the building with officers of the law massed on the inner and outer rims of the circle. The space occupied by the City Hall covers a whole block and there was stationed police Officers around the entire block about six feet apart.

This took care of the outer rim of the circle and, to take care of the inner rim, there were 8 police officers stationed at each of the four entrances to the City Hall—six on the outside and two, in plainclothes, on the inside. There were 32 officers guarding the doors alone and other plain clothesmen guarded the entrance to the mayor's office.

Mayor's Office Guarded

The curious crowds which lined the streets on each of the four sides of the building created an additional problem for other officers. Every one of the men on duty—and all leaves had been cancelled—carried heavy hickory night sticks, about two feet long.

Despite all this "law" and the heavy fall of snow, Abe Tomkin and a small raven-haired white woman led the march walking arm in arm. Just behind Tomkin and his partner marched Chas. Moltz, also white, in step and marching under an umbrella with a colored woman comrade, who would tip the scales at nearly three hundred; the others followed faithfully behind their leaders.

Two Races Parade

About one-third of the number in the march were white, the whole marching indiscriminately without regard for race, creed, color, or condition.

Everything went well and all were enjoying the fun until Tomkin mounted a chair near the entrance and began speaking to the assembled throng. He had talked for about three minutes when an officer came, ordered him down, and finally dragged him off to a waiting police car.

Post led a rescue squad to First Station to secure Tomkin's release on bail and was immediately arrested himself on charges of refusing to "move on" when requested to do so by an officer, who, Post testified in court, did not give him an opportunity to comply with the order. Tomkin and Post are white.

Courtroom Jammed

Unlike the last time a Communist was tried in Police Court, the Negroes were not driven from the courtroom and a record crowd which jammed the small room to the doors and took up all available space in windows and along ledges on the sides of the courtroom.

At the conclusion of the trial, the organizer, Tomkin, and Post, a council member, were fined $100 and $25 respectively by Judge Maurice who was sitting for Judge T. Gray Haddon, and both were placed under $300 peace bonds for 12 months, from which sentences both noted appeals.

The trial was marked throughout by tilts between Tomkin, who was conducting his own defense, his assistant, Thomas H. Stone, also white, and the Judge. At the very beginning of the trial Stone called the attention of the judge to his use

of the word "darkey," telling him that it was an opprobius term and one which should not be used in a court of law.

Judge Defends Term "Darkey"

The judge replied that there was no more opprobrium to that term than there was in referring to a white man as a "white man." "That is a relative term," said Judge Maurice, " it has been used here for the past 76 years."

"If it has been used that long," Stone replied, "it is time for a change."

The trial under way, Tomkin, after police witnesses had testified and had been cross-examined, began calling his witnesses, using "Mr." or "Mrs." irrespective of color and incidentally, the judge did the same.

Tomkin objected to some of the questions asked his witnesses by the judge. The judge informed him that he cared nothing about his objections, but if they were proper they would be allowed.

Tilts Numerous

Another tilt occurred, this time between the defendant and the judge. The judge instructed a police officer to find a seat for "that white lady," one of Tomkin's witnesses, and informed Tomkin, with a wink to the clerk, that he was going to be as courteous to her as he would be to any of the bon tons.

A colored woman witness, who was also one of Tomkins' witnesses, and who had testified, was left standing by the judge.

"How about the colored lady?" Tomkin asked the judge, "your honor, she is standing on her feet too."

"Give her a seat," said his honor, "I have no objection to her sitting down. Let me tell you here and now, throughout the years I have served as judge I have never been known to discriminate against colored people," said Judge Maurice.

"That looked like discrimination; you had not offered the colored lady a seat," replied Tomkin.

Both Women Get Seats

The judge took occasion to ask practically all the witnesses for the defense where they came from, how long they had been in Richmond, if they knew of any discrimination or they knew of any cases in which people were in need and had not been given relief. Several offered to bring his honor a list of hundreds of them if given time to do so.

In summing up his case Tomkin made a speech covering all the "horrible conditions" he alleges exist in the city, scored the police and other city officials, whom he termed "henchmen of Mayor Bright,' and literally turned the courtroom into a hearing on unemployment. The big crowd in the courtroom listened intently throughout the speech.

Stone, cross-examined by Tomkin, referred to the police as "thugs." The judge asked if he meant to call police officers of Richmond "thugs." Stone replied he would tell them to their faces.

"But Once," Says Judge

"You wouldn't do it but once," the judge told him.

"Maybe not," Stone replied.

Tomkin, summing up, told the judge that he wanted him to know that despite the terroism of police officers and the attempts on the part of city officials to prevent their holding meetings, they were going to do their work anyhow.

"We have the right of free speech and assembly and we are going to defend those rights despite all the efforts of Mayor Bright and his henchmen to the contrary," he declared.

The next fight between Stone and the judge came when Stone attempted to arrange bond for Tomkin and Post. W. W. Davenport was brought forward as bondsman for the two, but was refused by Judge Maurice.

Refuses Colored Bondsman

Asked for the reason for his refusal, the judge said he was not stating any reasons, but as Stone left the courtroom threatening the judge with an injunction, the judge stated, "I was not going to accept a colored man on a white man's bond."

Application was then made by Stone and his comrades to Judge Ingram, of Hustings Court, who also refused Davenport on the ground that his property was encumbered. Determined to place a colored person on a white person's bond, Stone later arranged for a Mrs. Jackson, who had unencumbered property, to go the bond of Tomkin and Post. This bondswoman was accepted by Judge Ingram, breaking a precedent of many, many years standing here. Mrs. Jackson lives here on North First Street and is colored.

Breaks Precedent

White bondsmen were refused by Stone, who said he meant to break up the iniquitous practice on the part of court officials in refusing to accept bondsmen on account of their color. The color of the bondsman was not mentioned in Judge Ingram's court.

Stone will face Judge Ingram himself here in Hustings Court on Feb. 24, on a charge growing out of a term he used in a speech some time ago in reference to the conduct of Mrs. Eugenia Johnson, white, head of the City Social Service Bureau. Tomkins and Post will probably face Judge Ingram in March.

Among the witnesses in the case for the defense were: H. Brown, F. D. Davis, R. A. Johnson, Mrs. E. Cooper, Mrs. E. Weaver, R. Shepperson, W. H. Friend, and T. H. Stone.

MAYOR BRIGHT REFUSES TO CALL OFF ANTI-RED DRIVE

While the Communist leaders were having their day in court, a memorandum by City Alderman Ordway Puller was made public, showing that an informal committee of councilmen had called upon Mayor J. Fulmer Bright weeks ago asking him to call off his police campaign against the members of the Unemployed Council, of which Abe Tomkins and Stone are members. The mayor refused, with the result that clash after clash has followed with arrests and hearings and sentences and appeals. The memorandum of Mr. Puller is as follows:

Text of Memorandum

"As representatives of the legislative body of our city we took it upon ourselves to call on the mayor shortly after the arrest of Tomkin (the first arrest some weeks ago before the national demonstration in Washington) and tried to reason with the mayor and persuade him he was wrong from a civic standpoint in his policy with men connected with the unemployed council.

"We discussed the different phases of the situation with him and he told us that Thomas H. Stone, in a speech made at True Reformers Hall, had reflected on the mayor; that subsequently Stone called on him at his office and the mayor declined to see Stone, telling him if he came there again he was going to have him thrown out."

"If he had taken our advice in this matter, he would not be engaged in a controversy with the press," the Puller memorandum concluded.

Defending Our Liberalism

A READER, signing himself or herself, "one of your few white readers," sends us an article by Henry L. Mencken, with the comment: "For your attention as we see your paper is fastly turning communist." The Mencken article, in characteristic fashion, takes the Communists sharply to task. We had already read the article when it was passed on to us by our solicitous white reader. Although we are not always able to see "eye to eye" with Mr. Mencken, there is much in his arraignment of the Communists with which we agree. And, to further allay the suspicion of our reader, whom we shall take the liberty to call our friend, we suggest that he, or she, would be entirely justified in disabusing his, or her, mind of any idea that this paper is "turning Communist."

To one who is intellectually clear, it would require a strained construction of our news and editorial policy to associate it with Communism as we have it all around us. What our friend has mistaken for a Communistic trend in us is liberalism. Now we know that we are paying ourselves quite a compliment to say that, and our modesty compels us to refer our reader friend to page 411 of *Liberalism In The South*, by Virginius Dabney, Richmond journalist and historian. We quote:

> "No survey of liberal journalism in the South would be complete.....without reference to the balance, the sanity, and the general excellence of the Norfolk Journal and Guide...."

If our friend does not own a copy of Mr. Dabney's book, which, by the way, is one of the most interesting studies of the South ever published by a white Southerner, he, or she, will find it, we are sure, in the Norfolk public library.

Now, in the second place, we would say to our friend, that we do not need the intellectual nor moral stimuli of Mencken satirisms to change or to influence our thinking on Communism or on any other subject. Mr. Mencken's own thinking, in our opinion, is very much warped, as was demonstrated in the paragraph of his article which he devoted to an attempt to show that the lure of "social equality" is all that Communism has to promise or has promised Negroes. Many white writers, North and South, Mr. Mencken included, think that when a Negro asks for an equal wage for identical work, or any form of economic equality, or social *justice* he is just naturally asking for social *equality*, with intermarriage as the sole objective.

In the third place we would say to our friend that we reserve the right to express our opinions and to publish the news concerning Communists in the same way that we do concerning Democrats, or Republicans, or Farmer-Laborites, or Protestants and Catholics, Jews, and Ku Kluxers. There is some good and some bad in all of them. If there are fools and demagogues among the Communists, there are also fools and demagogues among the Democrats and the Republicans and all the other parties and groups we have named, or omitted to name.

Finally, we would say to our friend, that he, or she, is assuming a lot when he, or she, signs himself, or herself, "one of your few white readers." Some of the best, and some of the worst, white people in several states, business men, college presidents and professors, ministers, newspapermen, lawyers, judges, doctors of various kinds, and just plain white people, subscribe for and read the JOURNAL AND GUIDE regularly, and tell us they like it.

Ordinarily we do not pay any attention to anonymous communications. But as this one was intended to be educational, we have departed thusly from the usual custom.

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

The Daily Worker in the South

By SYD BENSON.

IN the growing mass struggles in the South the Daily Worker is serving as a powerful force in arousing and organizing the masses. The "Daily" is showing itself as a great weapon in winning the workers of the cities in struggle in the shops, and for unemployed relief. In the countryside the "Daily" arouses the masses for struggle against the landlords. The Daily Worker brings to the masses of Negro and white toilers the message of united revolutionary struggle for better conditions, for Negro liberation and for a workers' and farmers' government. For this reason the 'Daily' is becoming more and more popular.

Despite the poverty of the masses, the "Daily" is sought for. Each Daily" passed from hands, it is read and passed on. The role of the "Daily" in fighting against the boss and landlord press as well as the press of the Negro reformists can be brought out in the recent great struggle in the Black Belt.

"POWERFUL SLEDGEHAMMER"

On December 19 the boss press was screaming "race riot", trying to inflame the white masses against the Negro croppers in Alabama in their fight for the right to live. The Negro bourgeois press took up the cry. Both screamed slanders against the Communist Party. On December 21 the Daily Worker came out with the story. This wonderful issue of the "Daily" acted as a powerful sledgehammer against the lies of the boss press. It exposed their lies and brought to the masses the true nature of the struggle.

The "Daily" reacted swiftly and correctly to the brave fight of the croppers, pointing out that it was not a "race riot", that the white poor farmers were supporting the Negro farmers. The "Daily" called upon the masses of city workers especially the white workers, to give support to the struggle. The masses of the whole country responded with a flood of protests which caused the landlords to call off their armed murder gangs, and made the boss' press admit that it was by no means a "race riot", but that it was a struggle of the poor Negro and white farmers against the landlords and their government.

* * *

IN bringing out to the masses the treacherous role of the Negro reformist press, the Negro preachers, and Tuskegee Institute, the "Daily" delivered hammer blows. Cliff James was turned over to the sheriffs by a Negro doctor of Tuskegee Hospital. On the day before he died in jail the "Daily" had a cartoon which told the story in a way which struck deep among the masses. The cartoon showed a Negro doctor, pushing a stretcher with Cliff James on it out of Tuskegee Institute into the arms of a group of deputies with guns and ropes.

MUST AID OUR PAPER.

This cartoon reached the South the same day that the news of the death of Cliff James was published in the capitalist press. Its effect was tremendous. It enraged the masses against the Negro agents of the landlords and bosses. It helped isolate the Negro fakers from the masses of workers and farmers.

The Daily Worker acted as a big stick for the working masses in the whole great struggle. It brought to the masses the correct line of the Party, it brought out the truth it smashed the lies of the bosses and landlords, stripped the Negro fakers, and exposed the press of the boss class. At the same time it acted as teacher and organizer of the masses, deepened the struggle, won the masses to support the struggle, and further broadened the unity of Negro and white. This was the role of the Daily Worker.

We must build a bigger and bigger circulation for the "Daily" in the South. The working masses in the South, Negro and white, despite their terribly impoverished condition, must hear the call of their fighting paper to keep it from suspending and must respond quickly and generously in the present financial drive.

LENIN'S "STATE AND REVOLUTION" IN NEW EDITION

LENIN'S great classic, **State and Revolution,** has just been published in a new and accurate translation by International Publishers.

This is a basic work of Marxism-Leninism. Written by Lenin while forced to remain in hiding during the Russian Revolution of 1917, it restored Marxism to its own and cleared it of all the rubbish with which the revisionists of the Second International had attempted to hide its real revolutionary content. In it Lenin showed the real essence of the writings of Marx and Engels especially on the question of the nature of the state and the dictatorship of the proletariat which "socialists" like Kautsky had distorted in line with their own opportunism.

The sorely needed new translation of this basic work is published in the Little Lenin Library and sells at 30 cents. It may be obtained at all workers' book stores or direct from International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Communists.

Communism And Membership In Church Are Incompatible

By HARRY S. McDEVITT
(President Judge, Common Pleas Court No. 1, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Without asking, we know your righteous indignation towards Communism in the United States has been aroused. This knowledge is based on the fact that never in the history of the United States has there been a Negro traitor or his country. Since the heroic death of Crispus Attucks on Boston Common, there has never been raised any question as to the loyalty of the Negro.

Your vehement anger will be directed against such an un-American and traitorous group as the Communists.

Your horror will be aroused when the proof offered in this article that Communism can not be separated from Atheism. That horror will be intensified when you learn how Communism attempts to bring about Atheism. The most depraved methods are used to destroy our belief in God. Vile statements are made. Degrading pictures are exhibited. God is pictured and depicted in the most horrible and sacrilegious postures: all done with malice to bring about destruction and to make easier their task of subjecting us to Soviet Russia.

Corrupt Minds of Youth

Worst of all are their efforts among our children and our youth to cause them to believe there is not a God.

Last week we told you that we would prove every charge we would bring against Communism. We know you are convinced that Communism is the open enemy of our country. Here is the proof that this group is the open enemy of Almighty God. We again quote William Z. Foster, the Communist candidate for the presidency at the last election.

From page 10 of the report of the Congressional investigating committee on Communism, we give you the following testimony:

"The Chairman: Does your party advocate the abolition and destruction of religious beliefs?

"Mr. Foster: Our party considers religion to be the opium of the people, as Karl Marx has stated, and we carry on propaganda for the liquidation of the prejudices amongst the workers.

"The Chairman: To be a member of the Communist party, do you have to be an atheist?

"Mr. Foster: In order to be—there is no formal requirement to this effect. Many workers join the Communist party who still have some religious scruples or religious ideas; but a worker who will join the Communist party, who understands the elementary principles of the Communist party, must necessarily be in the process of liquidating his religious beliefs and, if he still has any lingerings when he joins the party, he will soon get rid of them. But religion, that is, atheism, is not laid down as a formal requirement for membership in the Communist party.

Marriage in Russia

"The Chairman: Have you been to Russia?

"Mr. Foster: Yes. Eight or nine times.

"The Chairman: You are familiar, then, with the workings of the Communist party in Russia?

"Mr. Foster: Reasonably.

"The Chairman: Well, can members of the Communist party in Russia be married in the church and maintain religious beliefs of that nature, and practice them?

"Mr. Foster: My opinion is that a member of the Communist party of the Soviet Union who would be married in a church would not be of any value to the Communist party.

"The Chairman: Could he maintain his membership in the party?

"Mr. Foster: He would not.

"The Chariman: He would be put out of the party?

"Mr. Foster: Eventually, if not for that specific act.

"The Chairman: Would it not be the same in this country?

"Mr. Foster: As I stated before, workers who would be so imbued with religious superstitions that they would be married in a church would be of no value to the Communist party.

"The Chairman: And the same thing would happen to them in this country that happens to them in Russia?

"Mr. Foster: Of course.

Communism and Atheism One

Additional proof that Communism and Atheism are one is here offered. All the American Communists appearing before the Congressional investigat-

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"The Chairman: You want to affirm?

"Mr. Engdahl: Yes. sir.

"The Chairman: For what reason?

"Mr. Engdahl: Because I do not believe in any bourgeois hypocrisy, and we have heard plenty of perjury here today, even among those who have been sworn.

"The Chairman: We want to know if you believe in a Supreme Being?

"Mr. Engdahl: No, sir; I don't."

Constitutional Guarantees Threatened

Were we not guaranteed the freedom to practise our religious beliefs by our Constitution? Would not the Communsit plan of government which prohibits the worship of God subject us to slavery by robbing us of our right to practise our belief in God? Will we subscribe to the doctrines of such a party?

We are told that the chief end of government is to protect the rights of the people, and to aid the citizen to the most perfect development of which he is capable. If that be true, the religious and moral conditions of the citizens are of the utmost concern. A people without religion is a people without morals. The citizen can not attain his most perfect development without religion and morals. The Fathers of the Republic recognized these particular facts. In his Farewell Address, George Washington said that without religion among the people there is no lasting morality in the community and no good government.

Resort to Lies and Deceit

Does the Communist party concern itself with religion or morals that good government shall exist? We already have given you their answer. Is it not understandable that the Communists would resort to lies and deceit? Having no morals, would they hesitate to exploit the Negro? We need not answer these questions. You know the answers based on the evidence submitted.

Any plan advanced by the Communist party for any improvement of the Negroes' economic condition must be viewed with disgust. Un-Godlike and un-American, this party has lies for its foundation.

Proof of the exploitation of the American Negro and proof that money collected by a Communist organization was not used for the purpose intended, will be given in our next article.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a series of articles by Judge Harry S. McDevitt, President Judge of Common Pleas Court, No. 1, Philadelphia, Pa., dealing with "Sommunism and the Negro", and written exclusively for the TRIBUNE.

Unions. Strikes, etc.

Newton Steel Strike Won Thru Steel Union's Work

Daily Worker 7-7-33 New York, N.Y.

Negro, White Solidarity Important Feature of Strike; Union Must Be Built

MONROE, Mich., July 6.—The victory of the 1,200 Newton steel workers who after a two day strike forced up their wages by 32 and a half per cent was directly due to the guidance and activities of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union according to more detailed news received today. The story of this victory appeared in the Daily Worker on July 5th and was discussed in an editorial on July 6th.

Last February a strike against a 20 per cent wage cut took place in the plant. This had come on top of a 7 1-2 percent cut. With the aid of a few company men, the workers were persuaded to accept the cut, the company promised to withdraw it as soon as the price of steel went up.

By June not only had the price of steel gone up, but the cost of living had risen more than 20 per cent. At the same time the speed-up was intensified to such an extent that workers were collapsing daily. On May 25 no less than 40 workers fainted in the plant. But not a sign of the promised wage increase.

In the middle of June a small group of workers belonging to the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union issued a leaflet calling on the workers to organize and strike in order to force the company to keep its promise and to win other improvements in their conditions.

Hot Mill Out First.

On Saturday, July 1, at 1:30 a. m. 400 workers in the hot mill stopped work. The company was taken completely by surprise. Considerable steel was left in the furnaces. Later one shift after another followed suit, with all the departments affected. Negro and white, native and foreign-born, all came out solid until the entire force of 1,200 workers was on strike.

Some 700 workers met in a vacant lot near the plant in the afternoon. All of them, shear-men and helpers, men in the hot mill and Negro workers in the pickling department, pledged to stick together till all their demands were won. The demands called for the return of the 27 1-2 per cent wage cut, plus a 15 percent increase in wages **to meet the increased cost of living due to inflation and the state 3 percent sales tax that went into effect Saturday.**

A rank and file committee was elected to present the demands to the company. At a conference with the company officials, C. H. Butts, vice-president in charge of operations at the mill, agreed to a 20 percent increase in wages in the hot mill, but wanted to give a 10 percent raise to the Negro workers in the pickling department and to the other departments. His game was to split the ranks of the workers.

Negro, White Solidarity.

When these proposals were presented to the men assembled in the field, a Negro worker reminded all the workers of the pledge they made that afternoon. He pointed out that afternoon. He pointed out that Negro workers had struck from the very beginning and called upon everyone assembled to hold solid till all the demands were won. He was enthusiastically supported by all workers present. The proposals of the company were rejected.

The following day the small group belonging to the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union issued another leaflets, calling, for a mass picket line to close all the gates of the plant. The plant had been working six and seven days a week on a big order for Chevrolet.

The Company Yields.

On July 3rd, Vice-President Butts made another offer to the strike committee, granting a 32 1-2 percent increase, with the hot mill workers getting slightly more. The proposals were presented to the strikers, and after some discussion, they were accepted.

Amalgamated Steel Enters.

There are among the men a number of agents of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, (A. F. of L.) which has a black record of betrayal among the steel workers of this country. One of these who was elected chairman of the strike committee called upon the men, after they had accepted the company's proposals, not to strike again in the future, but to try to settle grievances through negotiations, one department at a time. The militant Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is taking steps to expose these misleaders and to built a permanent organization in the plant that will be ready at all times to fight for the interests of the workers.

The Sopkins Dress Strike

Daily Worker 7-24-33 New York, N.Y.

IN the recent strike of 1,600 Negro and white workers of the Sopkin Dress Shops, we witness for the second time within a short period successful strikes in which the Negro workers have come forward into the leadership of the struggle against sweatshop conditions, winning substantial gains in wages, reduction in hours, recognition of their unions and shop committees and equal pay for equal work. Both in the Chicago dress strike and in the St. Louis fur strike which preceded it, the Negro workers led by the militant unions of the Trade Union Unity League revealed a tremendous reservoir of proletarian strength, courage and militancy.

In their first experience in class struggle the Negro workers in the Chicago dress strike soon learned to know their friends and their enemies. When the Urban League and Oscar De Priest, Negro Congressman, entered the strike situation, they prepared the way to smother the strike by substituting an arbitration board. They tried to separate the workers from their leadership and from their union. They proposed compromises on the workers' wage demands which would help the company. They proposed to drive the workers back to their jobs at starvation wages and into the clutches of Sopkin again.

* * *

THE guidance of the revolutionary Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union helped the workers to elect their own rank and file committees to take charge of the strike and negotiate only through their own representatives. The union leadership exposed every maneuver of the reformist betrayers of the Negro masses in a manner which convinced the workers that the union was correct in its appraisal of these enemies and that only under its militant leadership would their interests be protected.

The policies of De Priest and the Urban League were repudiated by the strikers. The Negro workers in their first test in the class struggle stood by their class and against the "friends" who openly showed their class interests by supporting Sopkin. Even at the final settlement De Priest maneuvered to rob the workers of the full fruits of their victory. But the Sopkin Dress Shop workers returned to their jobs having won an important partial victory, steeled in struggle and prepared to resist, through their shop organization and their union any further attacks on their working standards and to continue the struggle for better conditions.

The heroic struggle and solidarity of Negro and white workers must awaken every T.U.U.L. union to orientate their organizational activities to reach the masses of Negro workers in the basic industries, in the shops, mines and mills to draw them into the militant unions in preparation for struggles. In the Needle Trades where the Negro workers are among the most exploited in the sweatshops the Industrial Union must wage an energetic campaign to win the workers for the coming battles against sweatshop conditions.

Between The Lines

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

Killing Communism

THE ideals underlying the communist movement are laudable! No sensible man will for a moment oppose an ideal or a movement that has for its purpose the liberalization of man's attitude towards man and the hastening of a universal brotherhood. It must be borne in mind, however, that although these laudable objectives receive pronounced emphasis in communism, other movements and organizations than communism have promised these.

Christianity promised them and so did the ideal of democracy and so does socialism often the Marxist formula and Judaism and every profane faith and religion. In spite of the promises, we are yet far from human brotherhood!

Just as the promises of other movements have been indefinitely postponed, so will the promises of communism. It is well for the proponents and sympathizers of communism to bear this in mind and not let an overwrought enthusiasm blind them to the inevitable long lapse of time that must intervene before the fruits of communism be available for the healing of the nations.

The great limitation to Christianity is not its principles or its practices but those who must be its guardians and proponents on the earth. As long as we have imperfect champions we are going to see the great movements lag. It is said that there is but little danger of being struck by lightning if one is in an automobile. The reason being, rubber is a poor conductor of electricity and the lightning therefore cannot pass through the rubber tires into the ground.

So man is a poor conductor of Christianity. Its principles are as vigorous and as positive as the lightning that strikes through the clouds, but the human conductors are often poor, very poor. This accounts for the slowness of mankind's growth in the realm of the spirit. This will largely counteract much of communism's promised good.

It is this knowledge that causes the writer to take with reserve the florid promises of communism and it is this same knowledge that has caused him to urge his race to accept communism slowly or not at all. Communism is not going to usher in the millenium any more than Christianity did. Just as many inhumanities to man have been perpetrated under Christianity, so will many more be perpetrated under Communism, even inhumanities and injustices to black men.

This writer has long since warned the Negro devotees of communism that the very best way to kill communism in this country is for the Negro to become too generally allied with it, for the anti-Negro spirit in this country is stronger than the pro-communist spirit! Instead of being a help to the communist cause, the adherence of a considerable number of Negroes will be a positive detriment.

It is therefore exasperating to see Negroes here and there attempting to frighten the country into giving the Negro a greater measure of justice if he is to be saved from communism. The Negro has had the spirit of communism ever since he has been in this country but not the revolutionary kind that is espoused from Russia. The Negro has learned to wait for a break and during this waiting he has made most promising beginnings in every field of human endeavor. He will make further advances as he waits in the future.

The forces that are at work to liberate the Negro are not the cataclysmic forces such as communism promises, but the more gradual liberalization of the nation's thought that comes with the dissemination of education and the establishment of communication. Those then are misguided who try to frighten the powers that be with a threat of communism. This does more to kill communism than it does to help the Negro!

It is generally admitted that the communist movement in this country is declining and the generally admitted revival of business threatens it with extinction. President Roosevelt by a series of most spectacular, but effective, measures proves himself master of the situation and government control and centralized management of the nation's affairs give promise of better times and with this promise go hopes of communism.

There is a way to an improved society and communism is one way, but there is always the more excellent way of human cooperation rather than by bloody revolution. Communism in this country then is threatened from two angles, one is those Negroes who avow a friendliness toward it and the other is the impending revival of business. Either of these things is calculated to damage it beyond repair!

In spite of the veiled and useless threats some of our Negro leaders would employ, the Negro must wait on the more gradual processes of social and economic evolution. Final emancipation is inevitable, but communism is not. Every sign of economic recovery is a threat against communism!

RICHMOND HEARS TEACHER WHO'S GONE COMMUNIST

Miss Louise Thompson Once Taught At Hampton Inst.

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND.—Miss Louise Thompson, of New York City, secretary of the Scottsboro Action Committee and national organizer of the I. L. D., was the principal speaker at a mass meeting held in True Reformer's Hall here Monday night under auspices of the Nat Turner branch of the International Labor Defense. Miss Thompson was a member of the Hampton Institute faculty in 1927-28 and last year visited Russia.

"Since the days of slavery the Negro had been trying to find a way out," Miss Thompson said, "and it is only the Negro who finds it more profitable who takes it sitting down," she added, in referring to the militant attitude that has characterized many Negroes since the days of Reconstruction.

Compares Doctrines

The thory advanced by Booker T. Washington, she said, meant the perpetuation of slavery and academic education as it was being taught was useless. She scored the idea of the "talented tenth" as advanced by Dr. DuBois and pointed out that Garvey's only mistake was that he centered the minds of the masses upon an independent country in Africa instead of upon their democratic prerogatives in the United States.

"What the Negro should fight for," she said, "is his democratic privileges. There are 279 counties in the South in which Negroes constitute the majority of the population and, where we constitute the majority of the population, we have a right to rule," declared the speaker.

Others on the program were: W. H. Friend, L. M. Kelly, Thos. H. Stone and Attorney L. A. Howell, of Norfolk, who made brief remarks. T. C. Harris was master of ceremonies. Miss Thompson is spending several days in Norfolk and Richmond. In the former city she and William Patterson spoke Sunday at a Russell Gordon Defense meeting.

JAPAN OUSTS NEGRO FOR "RED" LEANINGS

TOKYO, [illegible] James Langston Hughes, [illegible] American negro author, sailed on the Tait[illegible] for San Francisco today after police questioned him about what they said they suspected were communications with the Japanese communist movement.

Hughes recently visited Russia. Police, who questioned 11 Japanese visitors suspected of being communists at Hughes' hotel, "suggested" that the American leave Japan immediately.

Unions, Strikes etc.

Negro Worker Describes Spirit of Militancy Among German Masses

Daily Worker 7-7-33 New York, N.Y.

By MORRIS COLMAN

The economic misery and the proletarian militancy of the German workers under the Nazi regime were graphically described today by Alan McKenzie, who has just returned by the way of Germany after spending a year in the Soviet Union. McKenzie is an American Negro machinist, organizer of the International Branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union, and a member of the National Executive Committee of the F. S. U.

"I made the acquaintance of a German longshoreman where our ship docked in Hamburg," he said. "He was a Communist, and that evening I went to his home in a working class district. What struck me first as we went along the streets was the great number of girls, some of them as young as twelve and thirteen, who had been forced by starvation to take to prostitution.

"The worker I was with told me he was lucky to have a job. He earned less than 7½ marks (less than $1.85) for an 11-hour day of back breaking work.

"In the evening he took me to a cafe where for a five-cent beer you can sit and spend the evening. The workers there told me about the bloody street battles they had had with the Nazis. This was about the middle of June, at the height of the Nazi terror, but there was a girl there who was not afraid to start singing the International. There were Nazis and Communists in the cafe, and a Nazi in civilians started a provocative argument with one of our companions. Soon two uniformed Brown Shirts came over, ostensibly to quiet him, but soon they joined in the provocation, becoming more and more insulting. This did not last long. The workers were not awed by the power represented by the Brown Shirts. They picked up the three Nazis and threw them out bodily into the street.

"The comrades did not want to talk in much detail about how the Communist Party works in Hamburg, but from what they said, and especially from their manner, it was easy to see that the Party in Hamburg is not only alive, but immensely active. The marine workers can no longer hold big meetings on the waterfront, but they meet in small groups, in the houses of comrades, and carry on their work under the very noses of the Brown Shirts.

"I also got talking with a sailor who said he had been a Social Democrat. He said he was one no longer. He had joined the Communist Party along with almost all the other members of his S. D. branch.

"He told me confidently exactly what the other workers in the cafe had said: all expect to see Hitler overthrown by the workers, under the leadership of the Communist Party."

Passing through Kiel Canal, whenever a group of workers appeared on the bank, Comrade McKenzie called out the red salute, "Rot Front!" Several answered with the Nazi salute, but most of them responded openly with the raised clenched fist greeting of the Communists.

In contrast with his experiences in Germany, McKenzie's year in the Soviet Union was the happiest year of his life, he said. Everyone in the Soviet Union, down to the youngest child, even in the remote Central Asian regions which he visited knows all about the Scottsboro case, he said. Workers and peasants everywhere asked him innumerable questions about the conditions of Negroes and workers in the United States. They could scarcely understand how the conditions of American workers, and especially Negroes, could exist, since they live in a country where race discrimination is unknown, and the workers really rule.

Headway Among Negroes on Eve of Party Birthday

Daily Worker 8-29-33

The Communist Party Has Carried on a Resolute Struggle for the Needs, Rights and National Liberation of the Negroes

By JAMES W. FORD.

THERE is no part of our Party history so important as the time when we began to apply the correct revolutionary theory on the Negro question in the United States.

The Communist Party has carried on a resolute struggle for the needs, rights and national liberation of the Negroes. It has combatted every bourgeois influence that hinders this struggle, such as white chauvinism or race prejudices, and striven to unify Negro and white workers in the struggle to overthrow capitalist domination.

New York Daily Worker

In 1928 there were less than fifty Negro members in our Party. Today there are several thousand Negro members, of whom over two hundred are leading functionaries. Besides the regular Communist press there are several newspapers especially devoted to organizing the liberation struggle of the Negro people. Our Party has wide influence among the non-Party masses of Negroes.

In the 1932 national elections the Communist Party dramatized its sincerity and its determination to fight for Negro rights and complete equality for the Negroes, and its support for the right to self-determination for the Negroes in the Black Belt of the South by putting forward a Negro as its vice-presidential candidate. It did this in the face of the greatest Negro-phobia and race hatred cultivated by the bourgeoisie; it convinced white workers that they should support the struggle for Negro rights.

In the Scottsboro case white capitalist-landlord domination, governmental rule over the Negroes in the South by state apparatus, militia, the police and the courts, has been challenged. The whole system of national oppression of the Negroes has been exposed. By doing this the Communist Party has brought forward the Negro masses, in the struggle for their national liberation as an important ally of the American proletariat against American capitalism.

* * *

IN 1930 the first international conference of Negro workers was organized at Hamburg, Germany largely by Negro Communists from the United States. This conference publishes an international magazine "The Negro Worker". The fruits of this work now reaches into Africa and the West Indies.

With the correct revolutionary theory on the Negro question particulary the national question, our Party has been able to make gains among the Negroes. This was achieved with the help and experiences of the world movement, the Communist International.

In the first place, our Party with the help of the Communist International corrected the wrong theory and position advanced by the Lovestone renegades on the Negro question. According to Lovestone the Negro toilers in the agricultural South were a reserve for capitalist reaction. This theory flowed from the basically false theory of Lovestone that American capitalism had entered a period of permanent prosperity and that the so-called industrial revolution would sweep away all remnants of oppression of the Negroes.

* * *

THE Open Letter to the Party has placed bigger tasks before us now; to win the most decisive masses of Negro workers for our Party and to lead the national liberation struggle of the Negro people. The bourgeoisie fears the growing influence of Communism among the Negroes. It is doing everything it can to stop this development. It is especially trying to hinder this development through the use of Negro reformists who are their willing tools. They are trying to block and to prevent the development of mass action, as opposed to the legalistic methods of the NAACP, as the only effective instrument against lynching and national oppression.

Great efforts are being made by our class enemies, especially in Harlem, the center of Negro bourgeois reformism, to block ideologically and otherwise the growing unity of Negro and white workers, by nourishing Negro bourgeois nationalism, by the influence of the church, the preachers and the Negro middle-class leaders.

In Harlem and in every section of the country we must defeat the bosses and their agents by organizing a mass movement for Negro rights, by recruiting new Negro members into our Party and the revolutionary trade unions, by popularizing the full Communist program on the Negro question among the Negro masses, by popularizing the solution of the national question in the Soviet Union, by intensifying our campaign against every manifestation of white chauvinism, and by intensifying our struggle in support of self-determination for the Negroes in the Black Belt of the South. By consolidating the gains already made through the election campaign and the beginnings of mass movement around the Scottsboro case, let us go forward building a united mass movement of Negro and white workers for the overthrow of capitalism.

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

OCT 11 1933

ALLEGED "RED" JAILED.

There will be general approval of the prompt action of attaches of the sheriff's office in arresting Sunday afternoon an alleged woman communist who was attempting to harangue the crowds gathered to see the unloading of the Ringling circus.

Agitators from the red-ridden

centers of congested population have been given fair warning that Atlanta is not a safe place for them to attempt to stir up trouble. Only a few months ago a long-term sentence was given to a member of a band of communists who defiantly endeavored to hold meetings in Atlanta after having been warned not to do so. Other members of the group have escaped trial by making bond and leaving the state.

The dangerous and misguided nature of the "mission" of these agitators is shown by the statement of the woman arrested Sunday that she was "simply trying to educate southern white people on how to treat negroes." If any one thing has been established as a result of the exodus of negroes from the south during the decade from 1920 to 1930, it is that they are, as a whole, better treated and happier here than when living with people not accustomed to their racial characteristics, nor as sympathetic to them as are the people of the south.

Proof of the negro's realization that his best friends are the people with whom he has been raised is the fact that a large percent of those who left the south on the lure of "better treatment" and higher wages have returned to their former homes wisely convinced that in this section lies their greatest opportunity for contentment and progress.

Communistic agitators, whose expenses are paid, it is openly charged by American headquarters supported by soviet money, can do only harm in Atlanta, and the prompt jailing of the woman who attempted to harangue the Sunday afternoon crowd seeking the innocent amusement of seeing a big circus unload, is to the credit of the local peace officers.

Disturbers of the peace of this kind know what to expect if they engage in their pernicious activities in Atlanta, and if they persist in trying to do so, they have nobody but themselves to blame if they receive prompt and firm treatment.

Communists

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

A CHANCE FOR COOL HANDLING

Inflammatory literature has been distributed among Negro and white residents of Chambers County, obviously by Communistic organizations which hope to arouse the anger of planters and merchants in that section—as well as to stir up discontent among share-croppers.

But it is to be expected that neither the Negro workmen nor the white landowners and business men will swallow any part of the bait.

Negroes who command the respect of the members of their own race in that section, and white residents, however, might do well to counteract agitation by refusing to take it too seriously.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

FEB 3 1933

REVERSE "PROPAGANDA"

From The Pittsburgh Courier, one of the leading Negro newspapers of the country, comes this story.

A New York Negro was ousted from a Communistic lodging place because he could not pay his rent.

Suffering from the cold and illness, the man stumbled about on the streets. He appealed to erstwhile "Comrades" for aid. They refused to help him.

Several days later the Negro was found on the streets by a white man, a member of Tammany Hall.

This representative of "Capitalism at its worst" found a place for the Negro to sleep. He furnished food for him.

Perhaps The Pittsburgh Courier knows full well that all Tammanyites would not have done the same thing for the Negro. Not all white men would have gone to such trouble.

But nevertheless the Negro paper wonders "if the Communists do not exaggerate the enmity of many who are in reality the Negro's friends."

Doubtless, thinking Negroes will wonder, too.

Negro Reformists Fear Influence of the Communists

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A word to all the comrades in regards to the political competition that we have here. On Mar. 1st, I happened to be in a Negro club and I overheard a conversation among some of the heads of the central head of the Negro branches.

This remark was made by one of the secretaries, "Now we are in a pitiful condition. We have done all we can do to organize the Negro of Buffalo in order to keep them from organizing with the Communist Party, but it seems that we have done no good. To my opinion the Communist Party has such a hold on the Negroes of Buffalo that we cannot break it."

Another one of the Negro leaders jumps up and takes the floor and said, "We have got to work out some methods to make them break away from the Communist Party or we will have to go with them, otherwise if we do not find some way to keep them from organizing with the Communist Party."

Birmingham, Ala., News
June 14, 1933

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FOREMAN OVERPOWERED BY MEMBERS OF CREW

Shot Fired At Laborers After Threats Are Passed By Protesting Group

Squads of deputies and police were rushed to East Birmingham Wednesday morning to quell a reported disturbance among Negroes working on Red Cross projects, who were said to have threatened a white foreman with rocks.

Two deputies were sent to the scene where the Negro workers were engaged in city drainage work early Wednesday. After the disturbance had apparently been quieted the deputies returned and additional deputies were ordered out when the trouble was reported to have broken out anew.

Simultaneously a call was sent over police radio system ordering special squads of police to Forty-Ninth Street and Sixteenth Avenue to quell a disturbance among Negro Red Cross workers, said to have grown out of the first disturbance.

Red Cross officials said they had had considerable trouble with the workers and they blamed the trouble on Communist agitators in attempting to incite disorder.

A later report to the sheriff's office stated that several of the Negroes had "ganged" one of the foremen and taken his pistol away from him.

However, no one was reported injured.

The argument between the foreman and the Negroes started when one of the Negroes was reprimanded for being late to work, according to Deputy Warnock. This led to threats by the Negroes resulting in the foreman firing a shot at one of them. Quickly after this the Negroes overpowered the foreman and took his pistol from him. The trouble was quieted after the officers arrived.

Deputies Parrish and Biles were the first summoned after Foreman Agee was reported to have fired one of the Negro workers, after the Negro had threatened him with a rock. Later Deputies Parrish, Biles, Nations, Schilleci and Jones were sent back to quiet another disturbance.

An investigation by the Red Cross was made, according to Mrs. T. F. Adams, who said foremen were under instructions not to carry guns.

The investigation, she said, revealed that the foreman, named Agee, had been having trouble several days with two Negroes who refused to work, and that after they had threatened him he armed himself. The two Negroes attacked him, but no shot was fired, Mrs. Adams said her report showed.

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Negro Unable to Get Any Further Ahead Under Capitalism.

RUSSIAN STATE IS CITED AS MODEL

End of Class War Will Be End of Race War.

BALTIMORE, Md.—

"We have gotten rid of chattel slavery in the United States but substituted, therefore, wage slavery which has resulted in brutal labor conditions at one end of idleness and parasitical wealth at the other," Dr. Henry Ward, professor of the Union Theological Seminary, told M.E. ministers of the city at a dinner given by the Rev. C. Y. Trigg, pastor of the Metropolitan M.E. Church, recently.

"The Negro cannot get ahead much further under the capitalistic system," he continued. "Wage slavery, like chattel slavery, is an economic system based on competition for wages and ultimately ends in conflict. There is no use to try to preach Christianity into it."

"Our histories are badly written," he proceeded. "Roman legions marched out to battle, not for glory, but for plunder and booty. This was the cause of the fall of the military empires.

"The returned soldiers ultimately became the first land owners and the money empire succeeded the military empire.

"In the money empire, force is only used to get interest and to make investments safe. Today, we have what is known as the money empire and the money way of life. The preacher's job is to bring that way of life to judgment, to preach conviction to sin and repentance.

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"The relation of the gospel to economic necessities has been changed. Jesus said, 'Seek ye first the kingdom of heaven.' Capitalists say 'Seek ye first money and all things shall be added.'

"We are not through with hunger. We are not through with cuts in salaries. We are not yet through with misery and unemployment. It is better that we share what little bread we have than fight over it like dogs.

"The Greek meaning of the word 'repent' is to 'change your mind,' but repentance as the Hebrews viewed it was a change of the whole being.

Exploitation Taints

"The church must lead the way in repentance. The church, itself, has sinned, having put the blessing of God on the money way of life and on war. Even the best of our college, theological, and philanthropic endowments are tainted with the exploitation of the world people. The worst of them are ered with blood.

"Prosperity and depression, succeeding cycles in the capitalistic system, are evidences that our progress is up and down and each time we slide down a little further, an find it a little more difficult to get up to prosperity."

"Capital, after all, is only debts and claims on further production, continued Dr. Ward. "It is a system under which the common people become poorer and poorer. The same land cannot send two sets of children to college. Maybe the landowners can make the grade, but what of the land tenant?

"Notice President Roosevelts talk of cancelling the farm mortgages in order to free farmers from a great load of debts. In property rights are all the sins of the western world, including low wages and slavery which make progress forward impossible.

"What we want is a classless society in which all the people, without regard to race or creed, are one and together. The race question is never solved until the class question is solved.

Imitates Worse Sins

"The colored race, itself, splits into classes. I never see a colored person in a flashy automobile or a colored person flashily dressed except I am moved to pity him more than when I see a white person under such circumstances. Why should they do the same things as the whites who oppress them? It is bad enough to imitate the white man's culture. It's worse to imitate his sins. It's up to the colored people to reject the conqueror's way of life and select the brother's way.

Colored Capitalists

"In India and China, I have discovered that traitor Indians and Chinese have been used by capitalists to serve their own ends. There are capitalists also among the Negroes who are used to betray their own group. When we get by the class question, the race question will not be so difficult.

"In Russia I saw Armenians, Turks, and Russians working together without friction. To get a classless society, workers and producers must be organized with the aid of the intellectuals who are willing to remain among the workers."

Trade Unions

Asked whether organization of the A. F. of L., Dr. Ward said ganized, but also to change the type of workers' organization which he advocated should be an organization not only to get better wages and better working conditions as the A. F. of L. is or-

Blames Czarist Church

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"The colored race, itself, splits into classes. I never see a colored person in a flashy automobile or a colored person flashily dressed except I am moved to pity him more than when I see a white person under such circumstances. Why should they do the same things as the whites who oppress them? It is bad enough to imitate the white man's culture. It's worse to imitate his sins. It's up to the colored people to reject the conqueror's way of life and select the brother's way.

Colored Capitalists

"In India and China, I have discovered that traitor Indians and Chinese have been used by capitalists to serve their own ends. There are capitalists also among the Negroes who are used to betray their own group. When we get by the class question, the race question will not be so difficult.

"In Russia I saw Armenians, Turks, and Russians working together without friction. To get a classless society, workers and pro-

Blames Czarist Church

Asked concerning the anti-Christian not only to get bet- better working con- tion activities of the Russian Com- A. F. of L. is or- munists, Dr. Ward said that Russ- ganized, but also to change the cap- of workers' organiza- italistic system. advocated should be

Trade Unions

Asked whether organization of an organization not ter wages and bet- ditions as the A. F. of L. aid of the intellectuals who are will- ing to remain among the workers." that the type of wo tion which he advo- ducers must be organized with the by the

The Fearless Fight of the Communists in the South

By N. ROSS, H. HOSEY
and J. MALLORY

'Previous Article Failed to State That Party Leadership in South Has Carried into Life the Communist Line on Negro Question'

The article by Jim Mallory, entitled "Errors of Party in South on Negro Question," which appeared in the Daily Worker on May 31, was received with a great deal of interest by Southern white and Negro workers, who discussed and criticized the article in an interested and serious way. At the same time, the article was the object of a vicious and lying attack in the New York Age, Harlem newspaper owned by Fred Moore, reactionary Negro Republican politician. (This was exposed in the Daily Worker on June 10.—Editor, D. W.)

The main mistake in Mallory's article was the failure to state that the Party leadership in the South has carried into life the uncompromising Communist line on the Negro question, for absolute equality and for the right of self-determination for the Black Belt. Having posed the question this way at the outset, it should then have been stated that in carrying out this fundamentally correct line, a number of serious and impermissible political mistakes were made around the Negro question. And, finally, that these mistakes have been and are being corrected, by the Southern Party leadership, in some important cases with the energetic aid of the Central Committee.

Serious Criticism.

The mistakes were stated by Comrade Mallory in the boldest fashion, in order to facilitate the speediest correction of these opportunist errors on the Negro question. Every honest person knows that people who are convinced of the absolute correctness of their fundamental aims are not afraid of checking up on and exposing publicly any mistakes they make in the process of carrying out these aims. Serious criticism and correction are thus the only guarantee that the final aim will be realized.

The progress of the Communist Party in the South, particularly among the Negro masses, has upset the white ruling class and their white and Negro henchmen. The New York Age deliberately distorts the article of Jim Mallory and the Communist position on the Negro question. It dares to imply that blurring over the Negro question and termination [illegible] established practices of the Party in the South. This is how many supporters of the lynch system, who are furiously opposed to the whole Communist struggle for Negro equality, speak. They try to magnify, exaggerate, distort and even lie about the mistakes of the Communist Party. To these supporters of the capitalist system, the expulsion of white chauvinists from the Communist Party is a sign of the terrible weakness of the Party. Yet every honest worker, both white and Negro, knows that this is a sign of the strength of the Party and its determined stand on this question. By its lying attack on Jim Mallory's article, the New York Age exposes itself more openly as an enemy of the Negroes of Harlem, who will not be misled by such unscrupulous methods.

The tremendous increase in support for the Communist Party by large masses of Negroes throughout the South **has been won precisely because the Party has stood firm in the very heart of the lynch-law reaction as the fearless fighter for absolute equal rights for Negroes.** A few brief examples will suffice to bring out this point:

The Fight of the Jobless.

On Nov. 7, of last year, 5,000 white and Negro workers demonstrated at the Birmingham courthouse for equal unemployment relief and other immediate demands. At the same time a committee of white and Negro workers presented the workers' demands to the City Commission. President Jones tried to sidetrack the unemployed issue and asked the head of the delegation, Mrs. Mary Leonard, a Southern white Communist, if she believed in social equality. When she answered emphatically in the affirmative, she was ordered never to return to the office. It was such courageous action at the very moment when the South was receiving the news of the reversal of the Scottsboro death verdict by the U. S. Supreme Court, that frightened the Jim-Crow money-bags and led them to send the police to attack the demonstration and arrest and jail two white workers, Alice Burke and Wirt Taylor.

Everybody knows about the struggles of the Negro share-croppers in Alabama. The croppers have the deepest affection for their union and its Communist leadership. When white organizers came into the field, and their car broke down, Negro croppers walked 15 miles between midnight and 5 a.m. to get another car to carry their white comrades safely out of the danger zone. Under the influence of the Communist Party, a poor white farmer safely hid Judson Simpson. Negro cropper, riffs' posses after the Reeltown struggle. In Birmingham, at the funeral of the Negro croppers, James and Bentley, white workers, violated police Jim-Crow orders and mingled with the Negro workers in honoring their two heroic martyrs of the struggle for emancipation. And today the union is pledged to win 2,500 new members in a two months' period.

On May 1, President Jones told the workers' committee that he would allow meetings in large halls if Negroes met separately from the whites. The Communist Party rejected this and under the mobilization of all police forces, Jane Speed, a young Southern white girl, spoke, was arrested, was heroically defended by Negro workers from the police attack, and refused to accept release on bond or payment of her fine while the Negro worker who defended her remained in jail.

During the Scottsboro trial in Decatur, Southern white workers risked their lives getting information as to the activities of the lynch mobs, while he was hunted by the sheriffs, constantly keeping in touch with the Communist Party so that it could render militant protection to the Scottsboro boys in case of an attack. On the eve of the Decatur trial, thousands of workers attended a Scottsboro mass meeting in Birmingham, white and Negro mingling freely, thus showing their determination to carry on the fight for the freedom of the boys. At the same time, the Communist Party in Birmingham answered the violent threats of the K.K.K. against the Negroes, forcing this organization of man-hunters to retreat, even to the point of coming out with a lying leaflet that they are really the "friends" of the Negroes.

These are a few examples out of hundreds of similar incidents in Richmond, Norfolk, Charlotte, Atlanta and throughout the South.

Created New Situation.

The bold and dynamic program of the Communist Party has created a really new situation in the South. The Negro people are looking up, talking up and are in a fighting mood for equal rights. There is more interest, more discussion and more action around the Negro question among the masses in the South today than at any time since the reconstruction days. For a while certain comrades in the South began to think that we could not win the white workers because of our sharp fight on the Negro question. This is why it was so necessary to bring out in the open the mistakes which were mentioned in Jim Mallory's article. The fact is that just because of our heroic and correct fight for full equality, we are paving the road for bringing the white toilers into greater joint action with the Negro masses against the ruling class. Mr Moore of the New York "Age", and the whole flock of Negro misleaders, are playing a losing game. The cards of history are stacked against them. Step by step the Communist Party is marching forward in the South. It is carrying on its uncompromising policy on the Negro question which will unite more and more white and Negro toilers in the revolutionary fight for freedom for the Black Belt and to the final setting up of a workers' and farmers' government in the U. S. A.

* *

sia owes its anti-religious slant to the Russian Christian church as it existed under the czars.

"When Lenin's brother was executed," he said, "a Christian priest stood by, not to offer extreme unction, but to bless the execution. That was the only kind of Christianity that Russians knew. The Communists wanted none of it."

"Communism in the United States," Dr. Ward stated, "is making some mistakes. It is repeating too much of the Russian formula, which will not be effective here. American Communism which will spring up in a short while will iontain more native elements and be far more acceptable."

Labor-1933 Communists Party

Unions, Strikes, etc.

'Reds' In Richmond Win And Lose In Fight With Mayor

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St

RICHMOND, Va. — "Reds" are now permitted to enter the Social Service Bureau in City Hall annex. The police guards placed at the annex doors to keep out "Reds," have been removed. Being barred from holding meetings in their quarters at 2nd and Main Streets, Thomas H. Stone, white, acting head of the local Unemployed Council, must hold mass meetings hereafter in public halls.

No meetings in which more than fifteen persons participate can be held in the council's present quarters, says a ruling promulgated by the mayor, based upon the fire and safety codes. The mayor is determined to stamp out Communism in Richmond and the Council and the Workers Ex-Service League, headed by T. H. Caraway, have no intention of giving up the fight.

There is considerable talk of the formation of a civil rights committee to act as a shock-absorber between the mayor and the radicals, if the situation does not mend in the near future.

The raid was conducted by the notorious Wm. F. (Red) Hynes, Negro hating red baiter of the Los Angeles Red Squad, and the labor leader being prosecuted under the terms of California's hysterical Criminal Syndicalism law, an anti-free speech act which was placed on the statute books after the war had inflamed public opinion.

The pamphlets dealing with the Negro question which are alleged to violate the terms of the law are: "Foster and Ford for Food and Freedom" and "The Communist Position on the Negro Question." The first is merely a statement on the platform on which Ford ran for the vice presidency and the latter repeats the well known Communist plea for complete political, economic and social equality for Negroes.

Almost simultaneously with the news of the arrests the International Labor Defense announced that it was preparing petitions asking for the repeal of the statute in for 16 hours after police had closed the hall to him.

At the same time the police attacked and severely beat dozens of non-offending Negroes who had gathered. The brutal attack raised a storm of protest at the time and all the Los Angeles liberal groups joined in the condemnation of the outrage. The prize piece of police brutality on the occasion was the wanton attack on Paul Walton, young Negro. Walton was beaten so severely that his leg was broken and it is still feared that he may lose the sight of one eye. He was speedily acquitted when a jury heard the police brought to shield their actions.

Last spring police also invoked the law to prevent the presentation of Langston Hughes' play, "Scottsboro Limited," despite the fact that the play is now in the Los Angeles public libraries. At that time they spread terror throughout the Negro district when they closed the hall and attacked innocent patrons who sought to attend. Numerous Scottsboro meetings have also been banned by police here.

TERM OF 1 TO 14 YEARS IN PRISON FACED BY MAN FOR POSSESSION OF COMMUNIST LITERATURE

TWO SMALL TRACTS SAID TO DEAL WITH THE NEGRO QUESTION SEIZED BY NOTORIOUS WM. F. (RED) HYNES

Criminal Syndicalism Law Used to Terrorize Blacks and to Prevent Free Speech

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 5.—(By Loren Miller for ANP)—Two small five cent pamphlets dealing with the Negro question may aid in sending Peter Panagopoulos, Los Angeles labor leader, to the California prison for a term of from one to fourteen years. Panagopoulos was arrested two weeks ago when police raided his Spring street bookshop and confiscated the two books along with other literature. Trial has been set for Januarv 12.

The question is expected to be placed on the ballot at the next election. Signatures to the petition will be sought within the next few months.

The Criminal Syndicalism law has often been used as the excuse by the Los Angeles Red Squad for the most brutal and vindictive attacks on Negroes by its Negro hating personnel. The most flagrant example was the jailing of Ford when he sought to speak here. Ford was arrested and held in jail

EDITORIAL

COMMUNIST EXPOSE

A week ago three vital exposes were made to Boston and the world, through the communist magazine of Boston. First Karl Marx was raised to the plane of Confucius, Mohammed and Jesus. Secondly, the *Boston Chronicle,* at last made the grade as the mouthpiece of the upper class. Third, all of this is infallible because it came from the unerring pen and brain of one Eugene Gordon. The last item should discourage all further discussion, but we simple souls who cannot predict world catastrophes to the minute, never know when we've been squelched.

Normally we try in our humble way to keep in the ranks of those progressive thinkers who watch and measure the progress or retrogression of those movements which seem to indicate the world's tendencies. Perhaps the movement which is more directly responsible for the present chaos is the super-development of the Industrial Revolution. Out of the original movement has come capitalism, vested interests, and a materialism destructive to the finer qualities. No sane, observant man or woman can deny that capitalism is not the solution. Neither will any rational person condemn the entire programs of Communism, Socialism, Fascism, Capitalism, or what have you. The "whole hog or none" idea is taboo at this time. As hard as it may seem, since we are ware that all of these plans have their merits, and demerits we must shift and gradually alter all of the suggestions. Who can say that the final result will be any of the, what we hope for is a still higher development.

Of course there are always a few "racketeers" in every country who profess that they would love nothing better than a good ole Revolution. They profess not to know that revolutions stop progress and take years for adjustment. They pretend not to know that the readjustment of such a catastrophe would require leadership and most of them who bellow so loudly now, have never been able to lead themselves to any marked degree. On the other hand, they swear by all that is holy, that the only reason they have not prospered in this system, is because of their personal willingness to sacrifice and the injustices of the system.

We have no quarrel with any man about his opinions but we would make one suggestion. If the capitalistic atmosphere of the *Boston Post* is so stifling why not resign and get down where one can feel the pinches of the masses one profess to lose so much sleep about? Blah!

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

JAN 11 1933

English Urges Negroes Block Red Activities

Delegate Suggests Ballot Best Weapon With Which to Combat Soviet Agents

Edgar B. English, member of the House of Delegates from Richmond, last night told an audience of 200 Negroes in the Fifth Street Baptist Church that they must exercise their rights of citizenship and use the ballot to block the activities of Communists in American life, whom he assailed as troublemakers whose sole aim is to destroy American ideals, the social structure and the Government.

Delegate English's subject was "Citizenship," and he spoke to a meeting arranged by J. E. Byrd, oldest practicing Negro attorney in the City, and John Mitchell, editor of the Richmond Planet, Negro newspaper. Jacob Umlauf, president of Common Council; Charles Moss, Richmond lawyer, and John Dutton, member of the City Democratic Committee, also spoke briefly after Delegate English.

Tracing the work of Negro scholars, scientists and educators, the speaker mentioned the accomplishment of Booker T. Washington, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Paul Robeson and Dr. George Washington Carver, and described their work and strength as an incentive to American Negroes to follow the course of good citizenship and use the rights which they hold as American citizens.

Declaring that the Government of the United States is the Government of the people, Mr. English briefly outlined its principles and the meanings of the three branches—executive, legislative and judicial. He then described the work that Virginians have had in formation of the Government, and urged them to study especially the part which Thomas Jefferson played in it, saying: "Use the public library, it is yours, and read what these men did for you."

The activities of Soviet agents were roundly assailed by the speaker, who

alled on his audience to disregard figures show from a third to a half know what they are
hem utterly and to nullify their ef- of the money spent in direct relief Mr. English asserted
orts by using their vote. and hospital care is spent on Negroes.
Describing the depression as an evi "The Mayor and the Council are
which has struck all, high and low doing all they can, and these Com-
like, Mr. English outlined the work munists that come down here and try
hat the City is doing to relieve to tell you that things aren't being
needy persons, and declared that the done for you as they should just don't

FRESNO, CAL.
TRIBUNE

JAN 12 1933

COMMUNIST EYES SEE PECULIAR THINGS

Communists have an incredible ability to see something sinister in the most harmless of words.

For example, in a recent issue of the Communist daily of New York, one of the "comrades" used the phrase "that was mighty white of you" and immediately found himself the object of fierce condemnation on the part of some of the other editors of the paper.

He was denounced as a traitor to the holy cause of the internationale because, as one angry comrade put it:

> You have used one of the infamous expressions which have crept into the language as the result of the American system of national oppression of 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States; and you thereby give countenance and support to the whole system of oppression of the darker people by the white imperialists all over the world.

* * *

Yet it is obvious to any man in his right senses that the use of "white" in this sense has no more connection with any race than it has with the eclipses of the sun.

From the immemorial, white has been the symbol of purity of purpose or action and of unblemished character.

When the phrase "mighty white of you" is employed, it merely means you have done the fair and decent thing, not that a white man is superior to a colored man.

The English have a similar phrase when they say it is the "sporting" thing to do.

The incident is a good example of the workings of the Communist mentality.

To them the world is full of ogres, vampires and all manner of horrible creatures all united in a common purpose to devour those about them.

These are the capitalists.

Lower in the scale are the parasites or flunkies, who make up all the rest of us, who do not go along with the Communistic ideas of what is necessary for society to do in order to be saved.

Then finally there are the angels of light, the comrades themselves, who know what it is all about, who have in their possession the certain cure-all for all the ills that afflict humanity.

From such angels, however, the vast majority will continue fervently to pray "good Lord, deliver us."

Communist Spotlight Exposes South's Inhumanity

A LITTLE less than a year ago I stated in a symposium on "The Negro and Communism" that, oppressed on every hand, the wonder is not that the Negro is beginning to think along Communistic lines, but that he has not embraced that doctrine en masse. Frankly, I was suspicious of these gift-bearing Reds and their propaganda, lest they should ride into power on the backs of American Negroes and then leave them to their fate.

Since that time a lot of water has run under the bridge; enough to cause us all to re-evaluate the accomplishments of this movement in our cause. The victory thus far of the Communists in the Scottsboro case, the Orphan (Euel Lee) Jones case, the fight they are putting up for colored and white farmers in Alabama and the defense of Angelo Herndon in Georgia, propagandistic though they may be, strike forcefully at the fundamental wrongs suffered by the Negro in America today.

All of these years white juries in the South have been convicting colored people on the most flimsy evidence imaginable; all of these years they have denied Negroes their constitutional right to sit on juries; yet it remained for the Communists to be the first to reverse a lower court and get a favorable decision from a state's highest court on the ground that Negroes were excluded from jury duty, as in the Euel Lee case in Maryland.

Using the services of two brave Negro lawyers, the Communists have maneuvered the State of Georgia into a more ridiculous position than it found itself in when governors of New Jersey and Michigan refused to return escaped prisoners back to Georgia's chain gangs. The indictment, trial, conviction and sentence of Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old Red, at Atlanta, tears away the last shread of Georgia's claim to decency and exposes her foul body to the world.

The prisoner's words: "You may do what you will with Angelo Herndon. You may indict him. You may put him in jail. But there will come other thousands of Angelo Herndons. If you really want to do anything about the case you must go out and indict the whole social system. But this you will not do...." will haunt the State of Georgia until something is done to prevent men and boys, women and girls from being sent to prison for nothing.

Again the fact that there were no Negroes on the jury will be used in an effort to secure a new trial for the youth. Also, the two attorneys for the defense, employed by the International Labor Defense, forced the court to rule that during the trial only the word Negro was to be used and not "nigger' and "darky"; and this after the prosecuting attorneys had used the latter insulting words in the court.

Another outstanding incident of the trial is seen in the fact that two white Southern-born professors in a white Atlanta college were called by the defense to testify that the so-called incendiary literature found in Herndon's possession was available in any public or school library.

The spotlight Communists have turned upon the South's crimes is a service to humanity in general and the Negro in particular.

* * *

"Do You Call That Religion? Oh, No!"

IRONICALLY enough when Marc Connelly's "The Green Pastures" plays in the Nation's Capital Negroes will not be permitted to see it, for the National Theatre where it is scheduled to open next month doesn't stop at segregating colored people, it bars them altogether. De Lawd may strut himself on the stage but not in the audience. "Do you call that religion? Oh, no!"

Experiment in Communism Fails

If capitalism is to fail under the burden of the long drawn out economic disarrangement, then its failure will be preceded by the downfall of the other economic and political isms that are based on visionary ideas of social organization and government. That the scheme of common ownership, development, manufacture and use of the nation's resources is unable to function under existing conditions was indicated the other day when the Amana villages in Iowa abandoned their experiment and turned to the system employed by capitalism.

The Amana experiment in communal ownership and control was inaugurated 86 years ago on 26,000 acres of land near Cedar Rapids by a German religious sect. It is the oldest and has been by far the most prosperous of similar adventures in the United States. But the long drawn out stagnation of business and low values for agricultural products forced an abandonment the other day of the enterprise. All of the property has been incorporated and stock distributed among the members. Each member received one share and "prior distributive" stock in proportion to his years of service.

The latter stock is of the preferred variety, the holders getting the first 7 per cent in profits and the common holdings share what is left. The operation of the mills and manufacturing plants has been put on a piece work pay basis, the workers being rewarded in proportion to their production rather than their need. Money has come back into use and the common dining hall has been abandoned in favor of individual home cooking. Homes are coming under individual ownership and in other ways the Amana settlement is becoming smugly bourgeoise, as the radicals would say.

The hard realities of the last few years have proved too much for the soft ideals and the pleasant vagaries of the visionaries. Under a situation where it is difficult for the most fit to maintain their competence they can not be too seriously handicapped by the burden of the least fit. The latter, of course, must be cared for in some way, but they cannot be permitted to ruin those better able to care for themselves. And that is the danger under all schemes of Communism or Socialism when a grave crisis comes.

Forgotten Workers of America, Inc.

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
October 1, 1933

Idle Negroes Form Corporation

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 30.—(LP)—A certificate of incorporation was filed here today by the "Forgotten Workers of America, Inc.," a newly-formed organization of unemployed negroes.

An aim of the body is betterment of working conditions for domestic servants.

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

General

How Negro and White Dining Car Employes Were Organized

The Twelfth Plenum Resolutions of the Communist International emphasize that the main link to win the American workers for decisive battles is the development of struggles around their elementary needs. The recent Shop Conference in New York and Chicago should be utilized by every member of the Party and trade unions to improve the contents and methods of our work in the factories. We urge all comrades to send in articles on the basis of their own experiences, as well as questions on problems which confront them—which will be answered in this column.

* * *

I WANT to deal principally with the experience we have had in organization at the New York Central yard here. In the past few months we have been able to draw into what we call the Joint Organization Movement of Dining Car Stewards, Waiters and Cooks, some 160 workers who have already signed up applications, of which 140 have already paid dues.

This is important because it is the first real success we have had in organizing any number of Negro workers. In the railroad league we have had a number of Negro workers in different sections of the country, but they would come and go. We would make little successes at certain places which would last two or three months and finally disappear.

ORGANIZED BY WORKERS ON JOB

This movement, however, has organized principally by workers on the job. We are able through one or two Party members on the N. Y. Central to make contacts with some key workers in this particular department, and practically all of these workers have been organized right on the job. The contacts we made of Negro workers as well as some white workers were, with cooperation from the outside, able to build up this group around actual conditions on the jobs. We made the same mistake here, as elsewhere, by putting up general demands, it must be reported. But this was corrected. We took the old agreement of the Dining Car Employes, and with the cooperation of these workers were able to redraft it to include a number of new demands—to include special demands for the Negro workers.

* * *

AROUND these demands we are organizing the workers on a united front basis. Attempts have been made in the past to organize all dining room waiters without any success.. Now because of the situation in the industry—where the conditions of all workers are being undermined, where Negro workers at lower wages are replacing in many cases white dining car stewards who received $175 a month—the struggle for better conditions is uniting both Negro and white workers.

I will not go into the detail of the agreement. But, instead of going to these workers with leaflets and with our 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 general and abstract demands, we took this agreement and went over it with individual workers and formulated the tentative or proposed agreement, taking up the question of wages, and working conditions in detail. We had this mimeographed and circulated in the cars. We got some 47 Negroes and white workers in the organization. This was about a month ago. **Today we have two-thirds of the workers in the organization.**

FINANCE ORGANIZATION WORK

Fifty cents a month is being contributed by the workers to what we call the "Organization and Negotiation Fund." We have set the goal that we organize on the basis of the grievances and for a fight to enforce the proposed agreement that was drawn up. We are calling upon the workers not to pay dues, but to contribute 50 cents a month to finance the organization work and the negotiations of this agreement.

* * *

THERE have been a number of difficulties in the work. The workers are constantly on the go. They are not in one place like shop workers. There is never a time when we can get more than a half of them together. We have opened a headquarters and we are attempting to draw in these workers when the ycome off the trains, so that we can be constantly in touch with them. We are organizing on the basis of car committees. We set up a committee of three on each car,. developing little meetings as they go over the road. This is sometimes a very difficult problem, because one-third of the workers are on the job while one-third are sleeping and the others available for meetings.

* * *

Editorial Note:—The method used here in formulating the demands on the basis of an old agreement is of special importance. In this manner the comrades were able to deal, in the most concrete manner, with the conditions of the workers, with special emphasis on the needs of the Negro dining car employes. It is precisely because they put forth special demands for the Negro workers that they were able to make this headway in establishing the organization. But it is essential in connection with the demands for the Negro dining car employes to raise the demand of the right of the Negroes to hold any job without discrimination or lower wages.

TODAY IT IS A DIFFERENT STORY AMONG THE WORKERS IN THE SOUTH'

THE workers are on the move in the South! True, they have always moved. But conditions are changing. In times gone by worker and family came from the back country down to the mill village, stayed awhile and moved to the next town. Never satisfaction with boss man and working conditions. "Lookit that thar cotton mill wall; see how tall it is, Jacks backs." "Come on pardner, le's be goin." So it went. Strikes by one group of workers. Seeking the bread they couldn't find—by individual action.

So it was with the Negro worker, sharecropper on the land, chained fast as before, this time by debt, to his master, former slave-holder. Or he was a laborer in town limited to the hardest, dirtiest sort of work. Toil was harder because the bosses' jim-crow system hindered unity of the black worker with white worker in the struggle for bread.

* * *

TODAY it's a different story. Age-old oppression is still there, but workers are learning where the shoe pinches. One landlord and one mill town is the same as another, say the Negro sharecropper and the white mill worker. And Red Cross flour is the symbol of ties that close the ranks of the employed with the unemployed, Negro and white. Mass struggle for relief instead of yesterday's individual action forges the links between them. For wages are so small in the South that government flour must be added if the worker is to have a biscuit or two with his "pig's grease and hominy grits."

With the forward line of workers goes the Daily Worker. It is no accident that the hard-pressed workers of the Rockingham mills members of the American Federation of Labor, appealed through the columns of the "Daily" for help and leadership. It is just because these workers, betrayed by the American Federation of Labor fat boys remembered Gastonia; that then as now, the Daily Worker fought for them.

* * *

SHARECROPPERS and poor farmers recognize the one paper that champions their right to the land. Its daily teachings along the line of unity helped the white farmers to understand the heroic defense of the Negro croppers of Alabama against the terror of the landlords and their government. One time supporters of lynch gangs become allies and defenders of their Negro brothers.

Rent strikers of Norfolk too take the Daily Worker with them into action. Its columns bring them the experiences of other workers in the fight against evictions and robber rents, experiences that often lead to success where success is the difference between a roof over one's head and no roof at all.

In Charlotte the workers took the stand of the "Daily" for equal rights for the Negroes, and won a signal victory for the entire working class. Unheard of, it was, in North Carolina, when the workers forced not only food for the Hunger Marchers at the hands of the city and Salvation Army, but common sleeping quarters, as well, for both white and Negro delegates.

THIS is the "Daily" in the life of the Southern worker. It is the paper of which the boss class is afraid. Only a short time ago a Sunday boss sheet included a special all-Negro edition for the first time in an attempt to cover up its everyday lynch agitation and strike-breaking policy against the working class.

Workers: the Daily Worker is our life-blood. Our "Daily" needs help. Give that help to our press. Keep our most powerful weapon. Sharpen it and keep it sharp for our struggle against capitalism, for the struggle for the liberation of the Negro people.

NEGROES WIN STRIKE ON BARGE LINES

New York, Sept. 6.—The strike of Negro workers on the Federal Barge Lines, operated by the War Department at East St. Louis, Ill. and St. Louis, Miss., was satifactorily settled Friday in a victory for the striking Negroes, according to information received by T. Arnold Hill, director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, New York city.

Telegraphic information in reply to a protest wired by Mr. Hill to Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, Dr. Leo Wolman, of the Industrial Mediation Board, and General Hugh S. Johnson of the NRA, was received from the director of conciliation, of the Department of Labor, Hugh L. Kerwin, as follows:

"Replying to your telegram, Secretary Perkins' matter, up war department agreement reached and forward ed this day to H. R. Odell, Federa Barge Lines, St. Louis. Agreement was approved by the War Departmen and accepted by the workers, provided work shall start at 8 o'clock. Pay o all laborers shall be 35 cents per hour time and one-half for overtime and for Sunday and holiday work if any is performed, and will recognize committees of the workers. No job dependent upon buying meal tickets and eating at Terminal Restaurant. Washington, D. C., 6 p. m."

It is probable that the prompt action of the National Urban League prevented serious racial disorders, for Negro strikers had been arrested at the request of the Barge Line authorities and charged by the local police with inciting a riot.

The conditions which led up to the strike were described in the following telegram which Mr. Hill sent after a thorough investigation of the situation by the St. Louis Urban League:

"Your help in adjusting the following matter is requested. Negro employes of Federal Barge Line, operated by War Department, went on strike in East St. Louis and St. Louis on Aug. 22 in protest against intolerable conditions. Investigator reports men were compelled to remain on duty from 12 to 15 hours before being checked out at night, but received pay only for work actually done. They were compelled to buy meal tickets from restaurant designated by superintendent, were refused hearings of complaints against discrepancies in hours work and pay and intimidated by police summoned by government officials."

The machinery of the Urban League with its 42 branches in as many different cities has been geared to a high point of co-ordination for the purpose of protecting Negro workers in the present crisis, and the league office is being daily advised of conditions of Negro workers.

Negro Workers Win Strike On Barge Lines; Secretary of Labor Heeds Protest of Urban League

The strike of Negro workers on the Federal Barge Lines operated by the War Department at East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., was satisfactorily settled Friday in a victory for the strikers, according to information received by T. Arnold Hill, director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, New York City.

Telegraphic information in reply to a protest wired by Mr. Hill to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Dr. Leo Wolman of the Industrial Mediation Board; and General Hugh S. Johnson of the N. R. A., was received from the Director of Conciliation of the Department of Labor, Hugh L. Kerwin, as follows:

Replying to your telegram, Secretary Perkins matter of War Department agreement reached and forwarded this day to H. R. Odell Federal Barge Lines St. Louis agreement was approved by the War Department and accepted by the workers provided work shall start eight o'clock pay of all laborers shall be thirty-five cents per hour time and one half for overtime and for Sunday and holiday work if any is performed and will recognize committees of the workers no job dependent upon buying meal tickets and eating at terminal restaurant. Washington, D C Six P. M.

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Labor - 1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia

LYNCHBURG, VA
NEWS

JAN 27 1933

MAKING COMMUNISTS.

A leader, supposedly a communist, of a group of unemployed in Richmond, mostly Negroes, made a public address in which he referred to the head of a social service agency of that city as a "vulture".

He was arrested, tried in municipal court and fined one hundred dollars. Promptly he appealed.

In court the prosecuting attorney spoke of "Virginia chivalry" and the heinousness of speaking so disrespectfully of a woman at a public meeting, especially at a meeting attended by Negroes largely, and the presiding justice held that the language constituted breach of the peace because if there had been present male relatives of the insulted woman there would have been trouble.

All of that sounds well and the appeal to natural prejudices was skillfully made. Probably this Stone is an undesirable citizen. Probably he was technically guilty under the resurrected law under which he was prosecuted. Undoubtedly, he used language he should not have used. But that isn't all there was to the case. If the arrested man hadn't been named Stone and if he hadn't spoken disrespectfully before that of the mayor of the city and if he hadn't been freed in hustings court when arrested for the crime he probably would not have been arrested this time. If Stone had not been the man the mayor tried to throw into prison because he attempted to exercise the right of petition and if the mayor hadn't been subjected to severe criticism and some ridicule as result, and if the courts hadn't ruled against the mayor, it is not probable that the policemen present at the meeting at which Stone spoke would thought a woman of high place f splendid social service achieve- needed protection against the ords of a traveling agitator.

Communists have called by worse names than "vulture" men and women engaged in charity and social welfare work. Communists hate such people as this even worse than they hate the "tyrants" in office and the "cossacks" in blue coats. Communists even in Richmond have made use of worse denunciation without being arrested. The suspicion, almost the conviction, will not down that the police weren't horrified at the unchivalrous conduct of Mr. Stone, but were there to listen carefully and on any excuse to arrest that gentleman. In other words, the mayor of Richmond and his police apparently are out "to get" Mr. Stone and put him behind bars. Didn't he speak disrespectfully of Hizzoner?

The whole thing is mildly amusing, but it is doing neither the mayor of Richmond, nor the police of Richmond, nor the city of Richmond any good. And it isn't doing the communists any harm. The communists are prepared to go to jail to get on the front page, but the mayor and the police seem determined to meet them more than half way. They have put them on the front pages frequently and that without the necessity of having to pay the price.

There is danger in the course the Richmond authorities are pursuing. This is no time for making unemployed men and women, starving men and women, white or black, believe themselves victims of official persecution. It is not time for exploiting agitators and furnishing them with propaganda. That is, unless the idea is to make communists and help the agitators.

It is this which makes the case important rather than amusing as an illustration of how public officials can sometimes get on edge needlessly. It is this which provokes more than passing notice outside Richmond where the present farce is being enacted. For it is not only in Richmond that such serious mistakes are made. In some other places the mistakes made are even worse. And such mistakes, serious at any time, are double serious in the present condition of things. There are men and women who have been made ripe for extreme action by suffering, who have been made bitter by long periods of unemployment and are in the mood for violence. There are more who are prepared to turn to communism or anarchy or to anything else as drowning men grasping at straws. And they are not to be held in line for reasonable action and to reasonable proposals for relief or for remedy by official tyranny, or by anything that appears to be official tyranny. More "reds", as they are called, are made by throwing a "red" into jail for something nobody else would be prosecuted for than by all the oratorial denunciations and all the violent language any "red" is capable of.

Not many normal persons have sympathy with this man Stone. Not many have sympathy with any other agitator of his ilk. But there are many who are not normal now, under conditions existing, and they are not helped to sanity by procedure such as is sometimes invoked by the well-fed against the champions, real or pretended, sincere or insincere, of the hungry.

COLUMBUS, GA
ENQUIRER SUN

JAN 24 1933.

PUBLICITY IS PART OF THE COMMUNISTIC SCHEME

"Do with me as you will, there are thousands more to take my place."

So declared a negro radical on trial before a superior court in Atlanta.

The defendant, it seems, hails from Cincinnati, and is charged with attempting to incite rebellion through means of distributing communistic literature.

His melodramatic utterance would indicate that it was a rehearsed speech, prepared before he came to Georgia, and that his arrest and his attitude before the court were both anticipted long in advance.

Somehow we cannot get excited over a lone negro's efforts to incite rebellion in Georgia. It simply cannot be done. But we are concerned over the fact that Georgia is making it possible for this radical leader to get a lot of publicity throughout the nation and by so doing gain new converts for the cause of radicalism.

It seems to us that there should have been some way of banishing this radical leader from the state without according him a trial that is characterized by its novel and dramatic aspects. The defendant is represented in court by two negro attorneys and the whole affair is calculated to do the state of Georgia more harm than 50 radical leaders of the defendant's type could do.

Georgia, somehow, manages to get far more than her share of unfavorable publicity.

A striking fact brought out in this Atlanta trial came from two Emory University professors, both Southern men, who testified that books by Lenin and Carl Marx, communist leaders, are in the Emory University library. The defense argued that literature found in the negro's possession was not as "inflamatory" as those volumes in the library.

The communists depend for publicity upon such proceedings as this Atlanta trial, for by so doing they can hold up their leaders as martyrs and incite the sympathy, as well as the support, of others who are disposed to have a "red" leaning.

It may be possible for the state of Georgia to send this so-called agitator to the chair, but we cannot, for the life of us, see where the state will be benefitted in any particular.

Let's not make "heroes" of the enemies of our government.—Augusta Herald.

Monday, February 20, 1933

AS OTHERS SEE IT

A Fine Exercise of Clemency

On promise that they would refrain from public demonstrations, Yetta Becker and Orville A. Smith, youthful Communist agitators, have been paroled by Judge Dickmann, in whose court they were tried last month for participation in the City Hall riot of last summer. Both received sentences of a year in the workhouse, and Miss Becker, in addition, was fined $200. They are required to report to the court every four months during the two-year parole period.

We applaud this exercise of the great judicial prerogative of clemency. Judge Dickmann's action symbolizes the toleration and restraint which St. Louis has repeatedly shown in dealing with matters concerning political opinion. It is not so elsewhere in this country. We have heard of no movement, and likely will not, to parole the young Negro, who recently was sentenced to an 18-to-20-year prison term in Atlanta, Ga., for having in his possession radical literature.

The young Negro was guilty of no overt act against public order, as were Smith and Miss Becker. In fact, the literature in his possession, as defense counsel showed, can also be found in the libraries of the nation, including the library of Atlanta. Yet, so insensible were the jury and the judge to the principles of freedom of thought and speech that they indulged in a barbaric legal orgy.

We prefer the St. Louis idea. If radicalism has anything to offer, it cannot be suppressed by legal tyranny. Ideas cannot be killed by thought and crush those who will not fit themworkhouse sentences. Our American civilization selves into it.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch. is too big and fine to set up a rigid standard of

HERNDON CASE RECALLED AS RACE IS WARNED

2-25-33 Pittsburgh Courier

Eyes of Nation Again Focused On Georgia As Trial of Six More 'Inciters,' Four Whites and Two Colored, Nears.

ATLANTA, Feb. 23—Issuing an "especial warning" to colored "Reds," the State of Georgia has officially declared war upon Communism! And the antiquated, post-Civil war statute which was revived in the recent conviction of Alonzo Herndon on an "inciting to insurrection" charge is being utilized to promote the threat of death in the electric chair for anyone, white or black" who attempts an "uprising."

Another Case In Spotlight

Following Herndon's conviction after a two hour trial and sentence to from 18 to 20 years in the penitentiary, another case will soon be aired in the Georgia courts. Six more alleged Communists will face a similar trial. The defendants include the well-known Ann Burlak, Communist organizer another

white woman, two white men and two colored men. What Georgia will do in the case of these six, and whether or not the color of the defendants will have any bearing on the outcome is the question which is going the rounds throughout the nation.

Tried to Send Herndon to Chair

In the trial of Herndon, the state demanded the death penalty, portraying Herndon's organization of a "relief council" among colored citizens as the first step in furtherance of an alleged plan of the Communist Internationale to form a "black state" from Virginia to the Mississippi.

One of the largest crowds in the history of Atlanta courts witnessed the Herndon case trial, about 70 per cent of which was colored. Judge Lee B. Wyatt, who presided, demanded no demonstration, and none occurred. All the spectators filed out of the court slowly after the verdict, but resentment was believed to be at a high pitch.

WAS HERNDON FRAMED EVEN IN GA. JAIL?

Dirty Rats Put Me in Solitary Confinement, He Writes

ATLANTA, Ga.—In a vicious attempt to further wreck the health of Angelo Herndon, already weakened by the rotten diet of Fulton Tower, Atlanta's county jail, authorities last week confined him to a tiny padlocked cell, flooded with water from a broken sewer pipe.

Protests by the International Labor Defense forced Fulton County council to hold a hearing at which Herndon himself, and his attorneys, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and John H. Geer, appeared, categorically denying the framed charge that Herndon has "tried to escape," on the basis of which the change was made.

Herndon's letter to the Atlanta offices of the I.L.D. informing them of these attempts, and a statement signed by him and by the three other prisoners in the death cell he occupies, denying all the charges and exposing the frame-up against them by the prison guards, have been made public by the defense organization. The letter and statement were delayed five days by the prison authorities before they were received.

The letter says, in part:

"These dirty rats have me locked up in 'solitary confinement.' They came up to my cell last night about eight or ten times, and I thought sure they were going to take me out for a lynching party. When they first came into my cell they pretended they were looking for hack saws. But they couldn't find any. Then they took all my personal correspondence and went through it. I am not certain whether or not they stole any of it.

"They found some little pieces of iron that probably came off some of the rotten ventilator pipes, and then said we were trying to make an escape.

"They first put me into an old cell where the water was running from an old rotten toilet pipeline, and when I reminded them of the stink in the cell, they replied, 'We don't give a god-damn if you drown.' They also threatened to put double shackles on all of us and beat up one of the boys, and told him, '. . ., if you ever talk to a white man like again, I will go home and get my Winchester and blow your god-damn brains out.'

"I don't even get any water or anything else in this 'solitary confinement.'

"They finally moved me out of the first cell about one o'clock last nigh and put me in another one, where there are no plumbing fixtures or anything at all, and I don't know how long they are going to keep me in here.

"I sure thought I would b strung up to some tree, this time today, after they kept coming in gangs to my cell last night."

The statement denying all attempts at escape, sig d by Herndon and three other prisoners, Mose White, Richard Morris and Richard Sims, held under death sentences in the Fulton Tower death house, exposed the lengths to which the guards went to frame an escape charge.

Freeman
Hartford Conn.
FEB 8 1933

Barbarous Georgia

Georgia is putting herself in for a lot of unpleasant publicity these days. Her name is making the front pages and editorial columns of newspapers from coast to coast, but the fact does not warm the cockles of her go-getters because it is not the sort of publicity which attracts business and new residents. A book and a motion picture about her prison chain gangs were so convincing that the world beyond her state lines compares her penal system with the torture chambers of medieval times and public opinion prevailed upon the governors of two states not to send escaped prisoners back to the Georgia chain gang. Georgia peaches and subdivisions have been forgotten for the time being.

Hot upon the heels of this damaging advertising comes the incident of a judge sentencing a 19-year-old Negro to prison for eighteen years on the charge that he attempted to incite insurrection by carrying a piece of communist literature in his pocket. His crime consisted of willful intent, the ancient offense of imagining the king's death. Another flareback to medievalism. One suspects that the judge who imposed this savage penalty made more communists by that single act than the Negro and his literature could convert in a lifetime, and for inciting insurrection there is nothing more effective than a martyr or two.

No doubt the judge acted in all sincerity and exercied his best judgment. But like so many others with the best of intentions he does not comprehend that revolutions and insurrections come from within the people, not as the fruits of propaganda and agitation.

HIGH POINT, N. C.
ENTERPRISE

FEB 7 1933

STERN MEASURES INVOKED BY STATE O FGEORGIA

No greater illustration of the correctness of that old saying, "the worm always turns" is to be found than down in Georgia when a drastic post-Civil war statute enacted by the carpetbag regime to curb the anti-governmental activities by the then dethroned whites has been resurrected by the whites, who have regained their power, and is being used against Negro communists. Georgia, with its huge negro population, feels that the spread of communism in its black race is a serious threat to the safety of the whites and has demanded that the electric chair be the goal of communists who seek to spread their propaganda in that region.

The threat of death hangs over white or black for anyone who seeks to incite to insurrection in Georgia and it was brought forth in the recent trial of Angelo Herndon, a Cincinnati negro, who went there and became a leader in communistic work. The state demanded the full penalty, contending that the negro was seeking to further the Communistic Internationale to form a "black state" from Virginia to Mississippi. The negro was convicted and an optional provision provided for imprisonment of 18 to 20 years.

The Cracker state feels that the time has come for putting a stern foot down on the communistic activities within its borders. It is recognized that the negroes are easy victims to the propaganda of the Communists and that in order to prevent future clashes between whites and blacks, the seeds of disorder must now be destroyed.

Lakewood Post
Cleveland, O.
FEB 18 1933

Georgia's "Justice"

A CINCINNATI negro imbued with the principals of communism set out on an expedition to Georgia as an apostle of the new faith.

That negro has been imprisoned in one of the much publicized chain gangs of the state for a term of 18 to 20 years. He understands that only the mercy of the judge stood between him and a death sentence.

We are not communists nor are we Georgians. We admit that some places along the line we have fallen down on the job of being good Americans.

But somewhere behind the forming of our government lies the principle of free speech and thought. That is the basis of any living democracy.

Georgia has laid shame upon shame across her name as a sovereign state of a republic. She has been cruel and unjust. May she be a horrible example to the rest of the nation.

Labor—1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia

GA. VERDICT STIRS DEEP MASS ANGER

I.L.D. Calls for Nation-Wide Protest Against Vicious Verdict

TO APPEAL SENTENCE

A. Herndon Denounces Capitalist Slavery

By R. H. HART

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 19.—An all-white jury yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty against 19-year old Angelo Herndon, Negro organizer, charged with attempting to "incite to insurrection" for his activities in organizing Negro and white workers for joint struggle against starvation, boss terror and lynching. Herndon was tried under an old statute dug up by the Georgia bosses to support their attempts to crush the rising struggles of the toiling masses. Six other organizers, two Negro men, two white men and two write women, are facing trial under the same musty statue, which provides for the death penalty.

Fearful of the growing thunder of protests of the aroused workers, Negro and white, the all-white jury recommended a sentence of 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain gangs for Herndon. The sentence is practically a death sentence.

Aimed at Negro Liberation.

That this vicious sentence is clearly a class verdict aimed at the suppression of the struggles of the white and Negro masses against starvation and for Negro liberation is clearly shown in admissions even in the Atlanta boss press, which carries such headlines as "Death Penalty Asked for Red in Atlanta Sedition Trial—Man Accused of Agitating Jobless." It is vividly shown also in the contention of the State Prosecutor, Assistant Solicitor John Hudson that Herndon's possession of Communist literature regularly sent through the U. S. mails was "seditious" and an attempt to overthrow the government—the robber rule of the white capitalists and landlords. Hudson stressed the fact that this literature advocated unconditional equal rights for the oppressed Negro nationality and the right of self-determination for the Black Belt, where Negroes constitute the majority of the population.

"Stamp this thing out now with a conviction," was the State's closing plea to the all-white jury, which had been carefully hand-picked in advance to permit the exclusion not only of Negroes but of militant class conscious white workers.

Stressed Rights of Oppressed.

Joseph H. Greer and Benjamin Davis, Jr., prominent Negro attorneys engaged by the International Labor Defense, conducted a brilliant defense in the dramatic three-day battle. They boldly brought to the front the question of the Negro oppression and the right of workers white and black, to organize in the workers' political party, the Communist Party. They stressed the Communist position on the Negro question, full equality for the Negroes and the right of self-determination.

The defendant, Herndon, broke through the class rulings of Judge Lee Wyatt and used the courtroom as a tribunal to impeach capitalism and its murderous exploitation of the toilers, white and colored, and to defend the Communist Party and its leadership in the struggles against starvation, Negro national oppression and imperialist war. Herndon declared, in part:

"You may do what you will with Angelo Herndon. You may indict him. You may put him in jail. But there will come other thousands of Angelo Herndons. If you want to really do anything about the case you must go out and indict the social system. But this you will not do, for your role is to defend the system under which the toiling masses are robbed and oppressed."

Packed to suffocation with Negro and white workers, the court audience hung on Herndon's words as he described the pitiful conditions of the black and white working class mothers with their starving children who had assembled at the call of the Unemployed Council to demonstrate for relief. So marked was the sympathy of white and Negro workers for the Negro organizer that the court had several times warned against any demonstration.

Chain Gang Judge.

Through a tense day, Judge Wyatt over-ruled with machine-like regularity motion after motion made by the defense attorneys. Over the repeated objections of the attorneys, he allowed the illegal placing in evidence of material seized from the person and room of Herndon, without a search warrant. This "evidence" consisted of copies of the Daily Worker, The Communist, the Party Organizer, the pamphlet entitled "The Communist Position on the Negro Question," and the Liberator, organ of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

No charge of any specific act by Herndon was entered in the case. There was merely a general blanket statement that he was "inciting to riot."

Insult Negro People.

Chauvinistic insults against the Negro people featured the State's case throughout the trial. Watson, an Atlanta dick repeatedly referred to Herndon and other Negroes as "niggers" or "darkies." This brought sharp protests from the defense attorneys and the court was forced to rule against the use of such terms during the trial. Other chauvinistic acts included reference by the prosecutor and state witnesses to Negroes by their first names, instead of as Mr. and Mrs. terms consistently used in addressing the State's white witnesses.

Will Appeal Case.

The defense attorneys have filed notice of appeal against the vicious class verdict. The International Labor Defense is urging all workers and sympathizers, north and south, to rush protests to Judge Wyatt and Gov. R. B. Russell, Atlanta, In Atlanta, many Negro liberals and intellectuals already have come forward with promises of support and a pledge to raise any amount of bail necessary to get Herndon out of jail pending the appeal.

NEGROES BARRED ON HERNDON JURY

Judge from Chain Gang Area O.K.'s It

BULLETIN

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 18.—The habeas corpus hearing at which attorneys for the International Labor Defense will demand the release of Roy Wright, youngest of the Scottsboro boys, was postponed by the prosecution until Monday, Jan. 23.

The trial of Mrs. Alice Burke and Wirt Taylor, arrested on Nov. 7, when they attempted to address an Unemployed Mass Meeting here, was postponed over the objections of the International Labor Defense attorney, F. B. Irwin, to Feb. 3.

By R. H. HART

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18.—Before a court crowded to capacity with Negro and white workers demanding his release, the state today opened the trial of Angelo Herndon, Negro organizer, charged with "inciting to insurrection," because he organized Southern and white Negro workers together to fight against starvation and boss terror. (The trial was not postponed as reported yesterday.) The Unemployed Council, organized by Herndon, forced the bosses to grant an additional $6,000 relief for the starving unemployed Atlanta workers. The arrest of Herndon followed. The charge on which he is being tried is based on an 1866 statute which was directed toward suppression of the struggles of the newly "emancipated" Negro slaves. The state is demanding the death penalty under this statute.

Judge From Chain Gang Area.

The presiding judge is Judge Lee B. Wyett, who comes from a backwood section which boasts the most brutal chain gang system even in the state of Georgia, notorious for its chain gang brutalities.

John H. Geer and Benjamin Davis, Jr., prominent Negro attorneys, engaged for the defense by the International Labor Defense, opened the defense by ripping the lid off the monstrous national oppression of the Negro People. They proved conclusively that Negro citizens and taxpayers are consistently barred from service on the Grand or Petit Juries in Fulton County and the state of Georgia, and that they have been so barred for the past 20 years.

Stop Insults.

Early in the trial both attorneys took sharp issue with the prosecuting attorney and the witnesses on their use of insulting terms to designate the Negro people, such as "niggers" and "darkies." They forced the court to rule that Negroes must be addressed during the trial as Negroes.

The white officials of the state attempted to explain the barring of Negroes from juries with the usual chauvinistic arguments of the imperialists, stating that no Negro was qualified for employment in government service or for service on Grand Juries. They argued that Negroes were thus not barred from juries by reason of their race. Testimony showing that Negroes have ben chosen for federal juries in Georgia was ruled out of order by Judge Wyett.

Judge Doesn't Recognize Constitution

The I. L. D. attorneys moved a motion to squash the indictments returned against Herndon on the grounds that Negroes had been barred from the Grand Jury returning the indictment. The motion was denied by Judge Wyett. Motion to quash the Petit Jury panel on the same grounds was similarly denied. This, despite the evidence that gross discrimination is used in the selection of juries, that differently colored papers are used to record the tax receipts of Negro and white citizens, thus facilitating the barring of Negroes. The defense attorneys clearly proved that jury selections are made from these lists.

A masterful demurer, objecting to every clause of the frame-up indictment of the bosses, was entered by Attorneys Geer and Davis. The judge sweepingly brushed it aside, as also citations by the defense attorneys of decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court proving that the barring of Negroes was unconstitutional.

Herndon In Masterful Speech.

Herndon, called to the witness stand spoke for 15 minutes in an address to the workers in the court room and throughout the United States. He fearlessly denounced the savage attacks by the bosses on the Negro and white workers, declaring that the white and Negro workers were uniting for struggle against their common oppressors, and that this unity was growing despite the attempts of the bosses to split and weaken the working class. He told the court that capitalist frame-ups, legal lynchings and terror against the masses would not deter the onward march of the toiling masses in struggle against the vicious capitalist system of mass unemployment, hunger, misery and savage suppression of the rights of the masses.

Trial Continues Today.

Less than 20 years old, Herndon has a long history of militant activities in the interests of the oppressed Negro People and the entire working class. The trial is to continue today.

Workers, farmers and intellectuals throughout the country are urged to rush protest telegrams to Judge Wyett, Atlanta, Ga., protesting against the attempt of the Alabama bosses and their courts to railroad him to the electric chair and demanding his immediate, unconditional release.

Strange Mercy

The Atlanta jury which sat on the case of the 19-year-old Negro accused of inciting to insurrection because he worked in the interest of the Communist party, found the boy guilty and recommended mercy. It then proceeded to fix the penalty of the hapless youth at from eighteen to twenty years in prison.

To judge by this oppressive figure, the people of Georgia take their ideas of mercy from the notorious chain gang bosses with which their state is infested rather than from the teachings of Sidney Lanier and Joel Chandler Harris, the gentle souls of whom Georgia origins the people of the state were once proud to boast. Twenty years for a 19-year-old Negro because he had in his possession some Communist literature! Twenty years for inciting to riot because he accepted dues paid to the misguided souls who sponsor the Communist movement! And this in a state in which white mobs have practiced local insurrection by lynching 439 Negroes since 1889!

The zealous prosecutor in charge of the case had urged the jury to stamp out Communism among Negroes with a conviction. The course he recommended is more likely to fan the pernicious doctrine into flame. Georgia would do much better to promote the welfare of the race to which the Communist appeals were being directed than to resort to oppressive tactics calculated to foster discontent and intensify racial antagonisms. The doctrines and example of the Committee on Interracial Co-operation, which has its headquarters in Atlanta, are a much better basis for action in such cases as this than the residuary teachings of Kluxery.—Baltimore Sun.

Jehad in Georgia

Georgia, still wailing about "unfair" national criticism of its chain gangs, now bids for further public notice by handing a Negro youth 18 to 20 years imprisonment for participating in an unemployment protest meeting. To accomplish this barbaric deed, it was necessary for the state to utilize a long dormant statute enacted during carpet-bag days and only recently dug up for use in the jehad against "the Reds." One wonders if Cleveland's eminent liberal, the Newton D. Baker who has just endorsed the Ohio criminal syndicalism measures, will wire his congratulations to Georgia officialdom.—Akron (Ohio) Beacon-Journal.

AS OTHERS SEE IT

Georgia Justice

In a shameful proceeding, masquerading under the forms of law, the State of Georgia has arisen in all its might to crush a beetle. The beetle is one Angelo Herndon, a 19-year-old Negro Communist from Cincinnati, who has been sentenced to prison for an 18-to-20-year term. His offense, believe it or not, was an attempt to incite insurrection against the United States government. A poor, lone Negro boy in the role of an insurrectionist is a picture to make the gods laugh.

The case against Herndon was built on his possession of Communist literature, much of which, as defense counsel pointed out, could be found also in the great libraries of the world, including Atlanta's own public library. And, since it is not yet a crime in Georgia to own or read books, the prosecutor went back to 60 years to find an applicable law. The law he discovered was passed to prevent whites from conspiring to overthrow the Reconstruction government of carpet-baggers and Negroes; nevertheless, it was solemnly made the basis of a case against a Communist Negro in the year 1933.

Of course, the case was tried by a jury of white men and in an atmosphere of intense racial prejudice. To top off the whole tragic farce, the judge, in pronouncing sentence, smugly asserted: "I think the sentence thoroughly justifiable." He thinks justifiable a period of 18 to 20 years in the penitentiary for a young man whose offense was to own books and to attempt to enlist members for the Communist party.

We do not know what success Herndon had as an organizer, but the judge, the jury and the prosecutor in this medieval Georgia court are far more potent organizers of insurrection than the poor Negro they had before them. It is just this sort of stupid tyranny upon which subversive movements thrive.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The Post-Dispatch is in error in saying the antiquated law under which the Negro was convicted "was passed to prevent whites from conspiring to overthrow the Reconstruction government of carpet-baggers and Negroes. . . ." It was just the opposite.

The law was passed in 1870 when the state was beginning to break the dominion of the carpet-baggers and Negroes and was aimed at making that easier by including sedition among the most serious of offenses.)

New York American

JAN 19 1933

80-YR.-OLD LAW JAILS NEGRO

ATLANTA, Jan. 19 (AP).—Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old Cincinnati Negro who said he had come South with a message of Communism, was today convicted under a statute passed sixty years ago, when Georgia was in the hands of "carpetbaggers," of attempting to incite insurrection and sentenced to eighteen to twenty years' imprisonment.

His attorneys—two Atlanta Negroes—said they would file a motion for a new trial tomorrow. The judge said:

"I think the sentence thoroughly justifiable."

The charge carried the death penalty or imprisonment from five to twenty years, and the jury fixed the term. The State demanded the death penalty.
the government.

The jury was all white—a fact which led the defense to contend that the trial was unfair.

The State based its case on Herndon's possession of literature distributed by the Communist party, U. S. A., and contended he had willful intent to overthrow the ogvernment. Herndon was an organizer for the Communist party.

Six other persons await trial here on similar charges. Two are white women, two are white men and two Negro men.

N. Y. EVENING POST

JAN 19 1933

RED ASKS RETRIAL IN ATLANTA TODAY

Counsel for Herndon to Fight 18-to-20-Year Term in Insurrection Case

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 19 (AP).—The Southern crusade of Angelo Herndon, nineten-year-old Cincinnati Negro Communist, has been halted by an eighteen-to-twenty-year prison sentence for attempting to incite insurrection.

Herndon was convicted here yesterday under a law Georgia passed during the troubled days of the reconstruction that followed the war between the States. The death penalty was possible under the measure but the jury, deliberating two hours, recommended the imprisonment.

Attorneys for Herndon, two Atlanta Negroes, said they would file motion for a new trial today. Herndon, who told of coming South with a message of Communism, said nothing. Judge Lee Wyatt, who pronounced sentence, said: "I think the sentence thoroughly justifiable."

Jury Is All White

The jury was all white and the defense contended this fact tended to unfairness of trial, charging Negroes were excluded from jury service.

In his unsworn statement to the court, Herndon said he was arrested without cause and treated "inhumanly" in the Fulton County jail here. He said he was held for eleven days on charge of suspicion and imprisoned months without trial.

He said the Communist Party was organized in Georgia and that at the last election the candidates of that party appeared on the State election ticket.

The contention of the State was based on several batches of literature authorities said were found in the Negro's possession and which they termed "revolutionary and radical." The State said that possession of the literature and actions of Herndon were evidence that he intended to overthrow the Government.

The defense brought out that books by Lenin and Karl Marx, leaders in Communism, were in the Emory University library here and argued that literature found in Herndon's possession was not as "inflammatory" as those volumes.

Books Called Classics

One of the Nego attorneys, Ben Davis Jr., declared, "some of the the books are considered classics; you can't kill a man because of the books he reads." Herndon's only crime, he added, "is his color." A book called "The Negro Toiler" played a major part in the trial.

There was no demonstration as judgment was pronounced on Herndon yesterday, although the court room was crowded with Negroes and whites. The judge had warned against any expression of sentiment.

Six other persons, two white women, two white men and two Negro men, await trial here on charges similar to those brought against Herndon.

Macon May Aid Negro Convicted In Atlanta Case

Telegraph 1-20-33 Macon, Ga.

An independent committee for the defense of Angelo Herndon, Negro sentenced in Atlanta to serve 18 to 20 years on the chain gang for "inciting to insurrection," will be formed in Macon, it was announced Sunday.

H. Fuller, who said he is publicity man for Herndon and also for six persons arrested in Atlanta on the same charges several years ago and scheduled to face trial next month, was in Macon conferring with local persons about the organization of a committee.

"The commitee will include leaders in the business, educational and religious fields," he said, "drawing its membership from individuals of both races who feel that a personal injustice has been suffered by the convicted man (Herndon)."

He quoted the national secretary for the International Labor Defense as saying the case against Herndon and the six Communists in Atlanta would be taken ultimately to the United States Supreme court if necessary to secure their release.

He said the personnel of the committee has not been completed and that it will be several days before the final arrangements for the work locally can be made.

N. Y. SUN

JAN 19 1933

Negro Red In Georgia Gets 20-Year Term

ATLANTA, Jan. 19 (U. P.).—Because he organized the Communist party in Georgia, Angelo Herndon, Negro, must serve eighteen to twenty years in the Georgia chain gang. He was convicted yesterday of "attempt to incite to insurrection."

The State showed that Herndon had organized the Relief Council of Atlanta which obtained $6,000 from the county. He was found in possession of communistic literature and the State said he was attempting to organize a "black State from Virginia to Mississippi."

Judge Lee B. Wyatt, in passing sentence, said he believed the verdict was justified by the evidence. Herndon's conviction will be appealed.

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USE FAKE 'ELECTRIC CHAIR' TO THIRD-DEGREE HERNDON

Daily Worker, 5-1-33, p. 2, col. 3-4

"Attempts to Crush Unity of Negro and White Will Fail," Says Young Negro Organizer, Facing 20 Years on Chain Gang, In Prison Interview

By SENDER GARLIN.

A FAKE electric chair, resembling in every respect the real one used for execution purposes in the Georgia State Prison, was utilized in the attempt to wrest a "confession" from Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old Negro boy sentenced to serve 18-20 years on the chain gang.

This I learned from Herndon himself when I interviewed him last week in the Fulton Towers Prison in Atlanta, Ga., where he has been confined since last July.

THE THIRD DEGREE

The "electric-chair" was rigged up in a small, darkened room on the third floor of the Atlanta police station, Herndon told me. On the floor old skulls were strewn about—the police were speculating on the mythical "superstitions" of Negroes in order to frighten him.

Working on the favorite police theory that the 19-year-old Negro organizer of the Atlanta Unemployed Council was a "pawn" in the hands of a "master mind," and the cops, convinced that the latter must be a white man, sought to force Herndon to tell just who was "hiring him to do all this."

Herndon's explanation that the Unemployed Council was an organization of Negro and white workers struggling for relief was unsatisfactory to the police. They warned him that **"many niggers in this place never get back."** Seeing, however, that they could not frighten Herndon even by shoving him onto the third-degree "electric chair," the detectives yanked him back into his cell.

A WORKER SINCE 13

Herndon, who has worked in the coal mines and steel mills since he was 13 years old, was arrested in Atlanta last July after he had taken a leading part in the fight of the local Unemployed Council for relief for Negro and white jobless workers. His father, an Ohio coal miner, died when Herndon was still a child.

The struggle of the Unemployed Council reached a high point when the city government closed down relief stations which previously had been giving a few crumbs to 20,000 unemployed of the city. The unemployed were especially outraged at this action in view of the fact that only a short time previously the Community Chest had collected $800,000, a large portion of the sum being blackjacked out of workers' pay-rolls.

Held in jail for several months without a charge being lodged against him, State Solicitor John Boykin, who caused Herndon's arrest, finally had him indicted by the grand jury on a charge of "attempting to incite insurrection." He ordered him to trial after defense attorneys had issued out a writ of habeas corpus.

* * *

FOLLOWING a dramatic three-day trial which began January 16, Herndon was convicted by an all-white, hand-picked jury and sentenced to 18-20 years on the Georgia chain gang, on an old Civil War slave code enacted in 1861.

That Herndon's crime consisted in organizing the hungry unemployed was admitted openly by the Atlanta press which, in shrieking streamer - headlines announced: **DEATH PENALTY ASKED FOR RED IN ATLANTA SEDITION TRIAL—MAN ACCUSED OF AGITATING JOBLESS.**

A similar admission was made by Assistant Prosecutor Walter Le Craw who, incidentally, is a brother of the president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

A FIGHTING DEFENSE

Cutting out the path followed in the defense fight for Haywood Patterson in Decatur, Ala., the two Negro attorneys for the International Labor Defense—Joseph H. Geer and Benjamin Davis, Jr.—boldly, and for the first time in the South, put forward the demands for Negroes on the jury, bringing to the fore at the same time, the whole question of Negro oppression and the violation of the guaranteed rights of the Negro masses. A direct result of this fight was seen shortly afterward when two Negroes were placed on an Atlanta jury venire, although they were promptly struck off by the prosecution. Facing a hostile judge and an all-white, handpicked jury Herndon boldly spoke—knowing that his voice would reach thousands of oppressed Negro and white workers. In a 40-minute speech bristling with defiance, he scored the indictment against him and declared:

"You may do what you will to Angelo Herndon. You may indict him. You may put him in jail. But there will come other thousands of Angelo Herndons. If you really want to do something about the case, you must go out and indict the whole social system. But this you will not do, for your role is to defend the system under which the toiling masses are robbed and oppressed."

With the courtroom packed to suffocation with Negro and white workers, Herndon gave a moving description of the pitiful conditions under which the Negro masses live in the South. He called attention to the growing organization of the sharecroppers in Alabama and other sections of the Black Belt and of the growing unity of Negro and white throughout the South, and warned that his imprisonment would fail to halt this rising movement.

He drew a picture of hunger, misery and desolation on the one hand—and growing struggle on the other. He told of the thousands of unemployed on the streets, of abandoned farms; of toilers on the land unable to scratch a barest living from the soil and of their farms seized by the bankers and landlords; of plantations in Georgia; of the overseers who stand over Negro croppers with guns, driving them to work like convicts—and of the workers on the murderous Georgia chain gang which he himself was facing, unafraid.

* * *

"EVIDENCE" against Herndon at the trial consisted of literature seized without a search-warrant on his person and in his room which consisted of copies of the **Daily Worker, The Communist, Party Organizer, Liberator,** organ of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and the pamphlet, **"The Communist Position on the Negro Question."**

When Watson, Atlanta detective specializing in "Red" cases, and other prosecution witnesses at the trial persisted in referring to Herndon and other Negroes as "niggers" and "darkies," the I.L.D. attorneys vigorously protested in open court, forcing the judge to rule against the further use of the obnoxious term. The defense at the same time protested the addressing of Negro witnesses by their first names instead of Mr. and Mrs.

PROSECUTION ADMITS REAL ISSUES

Admitting that the issue on trial was the advocacy of unconditional rights for the oppressed Negro masses and the demand for self-determination where the Negroes constitute the majority of the population, Solicitor John Hudson, the state prosecutor concluded his summation to the jury with the fervent plea to "stamp this thing out now with a conviction."

* * *

HERNDON, a strapping, intelligent appearing young fellow, weighed 185 pounds when he was arrested last July. He weighs much less now, he knows, "because the clothes I still have are much too big for me." He wore light-grey striped trousers and a white shirt open at the throat. His first request was for cigarettes and for the newspapers and magazines I had with me.

Herndon's cell is in reality a death cell, for with him have been placed four other Negro boys now facing electrocution folowing a Georgia conviction on a charge that they were implicated in the killing of an Atlanta policeman.

HIS LIFE IN PRISON

The cell occupied by the five prisoners, Herndon told me, is about 12 feet by 8. There are no beds, only iron bunks attached to the sides of the cell, with "mattresses and blankets never washed." A toilet is generously provided by the State of Georgia, but it seldom flushes, and is always in need of repair, Herndon said.

The young Negro is suffering from stomach trouble inevitable from the lack of exercise and a prison diet consisting of: BREAKFAST: gritz, fat back and "coffee which you can not drink"; LUNCH: corn meal bread, liver grind "which looks as if it was murdered," crushed up white potatoes with no seasoning. NO SUPPER.

* * *

HERNDON, who is awakened with the other prisoners at 7:30, is given no work to do, and unless he has reading matter must spend the day aimlessly in the cell. The lights in his cell are put out at 9 o'clock. During the first months of his confinement he was "mistreated in 101 ways," but recently, because of the mass campaign around Herndon's defense, the authorities are more cautious in their treatment of him.

The only complaint he had was that he was not getting sufficient reading matter. He craves books—

basic economic and social studies and good contemporary fiction. **Interesting enough today (May 7) is Herndon's twentieth birthday; and the writer suggests that workers everywhere send him telegraphic greetings and books to read.** The books in order to be delivered must come directly from a publisher. They should be addressed to Angelo Herndon, Fulton Towers Prison, Atlanta, Georgia

* * *

I saw Herndon only a few days after the death verdict against Heywood Patterson had been rendered, and his eyes gleamed with pleasure as I told of the marvelously confident spirit displayed by the Scottsboro boys when I visited them in their cell on the eighth floor of the Jefferson County Prison in Birmingham, Ala. The verdict shocked him, he said, but knowing the character of Southern "justice," it was not entirely unexpected.

"It shows that the Alabama rulers will stop at nothing, especially when it comes to upholding their system of slavery." Herndon asked eagerly about plans for the Scottsboro March to Washington and praised the International Labor Defense.

* * *

HERNDON'S first job at the age of 13 was in a coal mine in Lexington Ky. One year later he was working for the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and in 1930 when he first became active as a militant organizer he was an unemployed steel worker in Birmingham.

"How did you first become interested in the movement?" I asked Herndon.

He smiled. "I was hunting jobs around town in front of the employment agencies. Of course, there were no jobs to be had, but I kept on looking. One day I saw some handbills stuck up in front of one of the agencies. It was a call to the unemployed to come to a meeting in the park, and was signed by the Unemployed Council of Birmingham. I thought I'd go over. I got interested in the fight, and only a few months later I was elected a delegate to the National Unemployed Council convention in Chicago. Later I was sent down to Atlanta. The rest I don't have to tell you about."

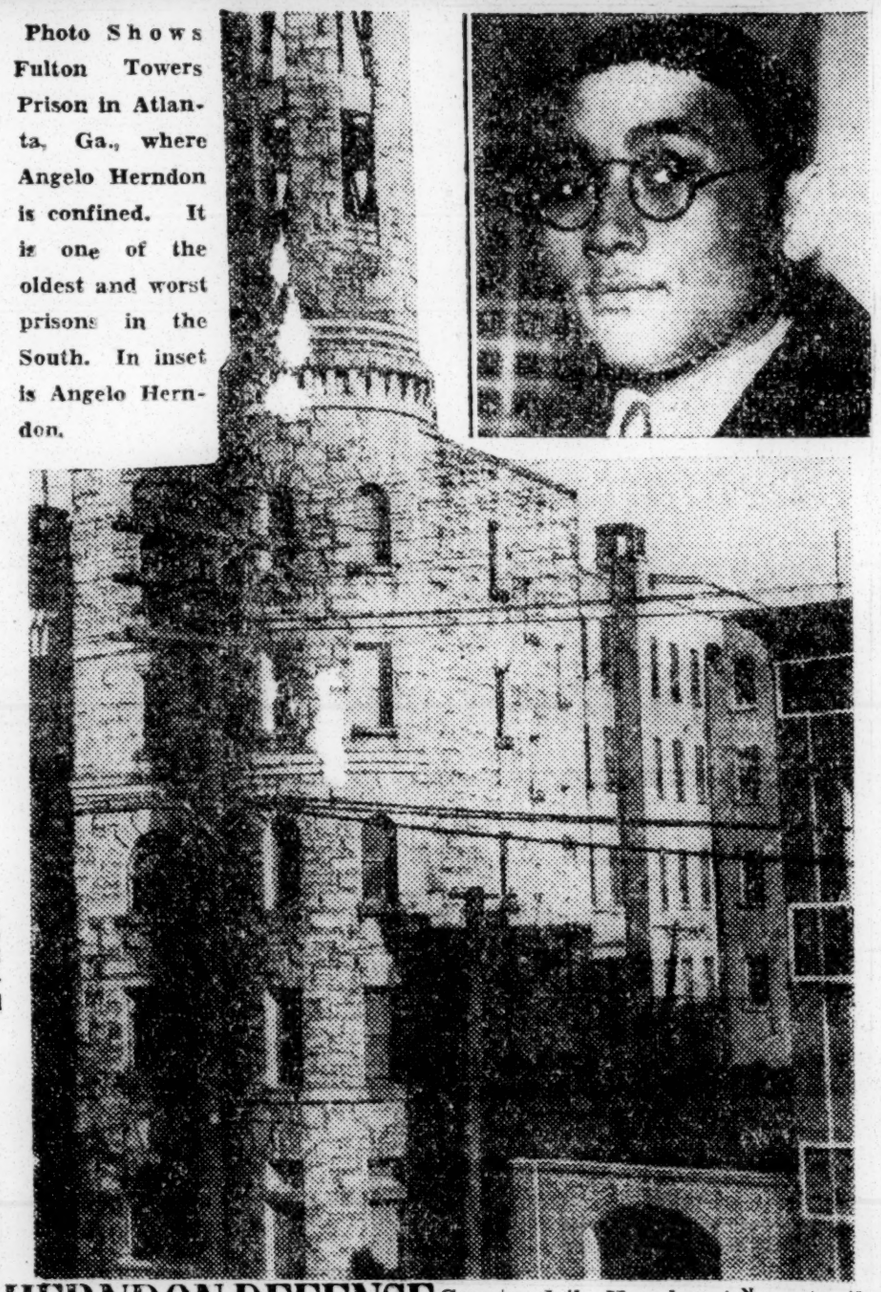

Photo Shows Fulton Towers Prison in Atlanta, Ga., where Angelo Herndon is confined. It is one of the oldest and worst prisons in the South. In inset is Angelo Herndon.

HERNDON DEFENSE SEEKS NEW TRIAL

Daily Worker

5-27-33

Argument to Be Heard in Atlanta Today

ATLANTA, Ga., May 26.—The demand that Angelo Herndon, young Negro organizer of the unemployed be given a new trial, and freed on bail will be made in court here Saturday when Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and John H. Geer, International Labor Defense attorneys, appear before Judge Lee B. Wyatt to argue a motion filed last January when Herndon was sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the chain-gang.

Awaiting this hearing in Fulton County Jail, Herndon is constantly subject to the most inhuman tortures. The entire jail is unsanitary and pervaded with stench and filth, but for Herndon the jailers have reserved a special cell.

In the cell above the one he occupies, the toilet has been broken, so that excrement constantly oozes and drips down into the narrow cell where Herndon spends twenty-four hours a day.

Protests, by telegram, letter, and resolution, should go immediately to Judge Lee B. Wyatt, Fulton County Superior Court, Atlanta, Ga., demanding that he grant Herndon a new trial, and his freedom. Protests should go at the same time to the warden of Fulton County Jail, demanding the removal of Herndon from the unsanitary cell he now occupies.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
May 18, 1933

Knock the Shackles Off

The friends of justice and liberty are still working on the Herndon case in Atlanta. Herndon is the Negro who was convicted of being a Communist. Possessing literature giving its explanations of communism and advocating it as a means for curing all human ills, Herndon was picked up by court officers and eventually sentenced to the penitentiary for 20 years.

This old law was placed on the statute books in Georgia in the days of the carpet-bagger, when he was down here among the Negroes inciting them to disorder and riot, and suggesting all the deviltry of which his mind was capable. He believed in and advocated the overthrow of everything Southern, and to create some means by which this condition could be met by the white Southerners, with all the other chaos and poverty they had to contend with, they passed the law as a relief from the scalawag and carpet-bagger.

The county commissioners of Fulton county cut unemployment relief, and it was discovered that Herndon headed the protesting element, and asked that sympathizers address his mail box. Officers watched the mail box and caught Herndon, took him to his room and searched it and found communistic literature. The commissioners appropriated $6,000 for further unemployment relief, thus vindicating Herndon's judgment, but the courts had him, and they found the old statute that had long been forgotten. But it was greased up and made to work, and Herndon was sent up on what we regard in this time of free speech and liberalism the merest triviality or technicality.

It is a crime of society against an individual, white or black, to forbid him to do or say what he can in advocacy of a better scheme of living than we now have. The good Lord knows Mr. Roosevelt is doing his very best to make effective a better plan, and as we all have ideas, why not let Herndon and the Communists have theirs? Mr. Roosevelt doesn't like our laws, and he drafts some new ones and sends them over to Congress and Congress doesn't ilke what we have had, evidently, so change is effected.

Why is it any crime for Herndon or anybody else to suggest or advocate changes? We'd like to see Governor Talmadge strike those shackles from Herndon and Georgia at the same time—for we are both in the same boat with this injustice and ridiculous contradiction in the actions of even the governor with his belief in change

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution

July 16, 1933

Herndon Files Bill.

A bill of exceptions taking the case of Angelo Herndon, alleged negro communist, to the state supreme court was filed Saturday. The negro was given 18 to 20 years on conviction of attempting to incite to insurrection. A motion for a new trial was denied and is now being appealed.

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"LYNCHING IS INSURRECTION"

The case of Angelo Herndon, a young Negro Communist who was convicted in Fulton County, Georgia and sentenced from eighteen to twenty years in the Georgia State penitentiary, has been appealed to the State Supreme Court.

This case has attracted a deal of attention throughout the country because of the racial aspect it took on during the trial, and it is generally accepted as a typical sample of the justice which the Negro may expect in a Georgia court. The offense for which Herndon was tried was based upon some antiquated law which the authorities had to dig back for sixty years for the statute. But, anyway, since Georgia in her zeal to prosecute this young Negro has brought this case before the eyes of the public, we believe that much good will result therefrom. Herndon, we are told, asked for bread for those who were hungry, but Georgia white people gave him twenty years in a Georgia prison.

Herndon's defense, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., a young Negro lawyer, attacked the jury system of Georgia and forced the commonwealth attorney to admit that Georgia had systematically denied the Negro the privilege of serving on a jury in Georgia. He also pointed out the many injustices imposed upon the Negro in violation of the laws of man and the laws of God and said, "Lynching is insurrection," showing that lynching was just as much violation of state laws as the reading of books on Communism.

Young Davis, who is a Harvard graduate and the son of B. J. Davis, veteran editor of the Atlanta Independent further said,

> This book should have been written in the blood of Negroes who have burned at the stake by mobs. The only offense that Herndon committed was that he asked for bread for children—and his only crime is his color. Much of the literature found in Herndon's possession can be found in the great libraries of the world, including Carnegia Library in Atlanta. You can't kill a man because of the books he reads.

These were some of the burning words which Attorney Davis hurled in the ears of the judge and prosecutor of Fulton County Court. The court, the prosecutor and many of the spectators, all of whom were white, marveled as this young Negro lawyer, himself the offspring of a slave, educated and skilled in jurist prudence technique, argued his case as before men of his peers. Surely, we are living in a new day. A new order of things is upon us. The sooner the courts of the South learn this fact, the better this country will be

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Smash the Southern Slave-Code!

Daily Worker 1-21-33

THE most cruel and brazen violation of the most elementary political and human rights of the Negro people and the white toilers, has been again brought to light in the savage sentence imposed by the courts of the Georgia slave-drivers on Angelo Herndon, 19-year old Negro organizer of the Unemployed Council, the leader in the struggle against starvation in Atlanta.

New York, N.Y.

In order to get rid of Herndon, the bosses have brought forward the old Georgia law of 1861, designed to crush insurrections. **The law under which Herndon was convicted carries with it the death penalty.** "Leniency" of the court consists in having the **adopted state of President-elect Roosevelt,** Georgia, sentence Herndon to death by torture on a chain gang instead of death in the electric chair. Seventy years after the Civil War, after the adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the U. S. Constitution, supposed to destroy slave institutions, the ruling classes of Georgia are reviving the old code to crush the growing national liberation struggles of the Negro people. This in the year of 1933, in the year when our "liberal" President-elect Roosevelt is prattling about "a new deal." The old Georgia slave code—his is the "new deal" of President-elect Roosevelt and of his "enlightened" democracy! "The forgotten man" is to be found in the chain gangs of the second home state of the Warm Springs liberal.

The frame-up of Herndon takes place against a background of the most acute misery of the Negro and white toilers in the state of Georgia and throughout the South. Farms abandoned; thousands of workers walking the streets, jobless; relief cut off; over and above all this misery and oppressioin, the chain gang, the shotguns of the murder terrorists, and the lyncher's rope.

Into this situation came the Communist Party organizers with a clear call to resist starvation and oppression. They unfurled the banner of struggle for jobless insurance, for immediate relief to the unemployed, for equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt. In the struggle for these demands, Negro and white organized together for the first time in Georgia and the South, realizing that this unity for struggle was the only way out of capitalist misery.

In the face of this growing resistance of the masses, the growing unity of Negro and white, the bosses were forced to grant some demands which cost money. They began to cast about for some means to crush this movement, which had become a thorn in the sides of the rulers, intent on carrying through their program of starvation and feudal oppression.

They sought to behead the movement. They determined to get rid of the leader of the unemployed, young Angelo Herndon. Thus this Negro lad was indicted on the basis of the old Georgia code, and forced to stand trial for his life.

These sinister intentions of the white rulers were openly admitted in the trial of Herndon. The crime the prosecution charged Angelo with was that he had organized Negro and white workers together in the struggle for relief; that, as a Communist, he had led a struggle for equal rights and the right of self determination for the Negro people.

In this cynical and brutal sentence of the southern slave drivers is involved the elementary rights for freedom of speech and assembly, the right to organize—of the workers and the Negro people of the South. The sentence against Herndon shows that the ruling classes will not hesitate to trample in bloody dust these elementary rights in order to maintain the system of national oppression of the Negro people and the robbery of the white toilers.

Once again it is shown, as in the frame-up of the nine Scottsboro boys, as in the murderous terror against the Negro share croppers in Alabama, as in the case of the Atlanta six—Negro and white working-class leaders jailed on the same charge—as in the vicious sentences against the Tampa strikers, that ruling class justice in the South is slave justice, is lynch justice, carried over and maintained as an integral part of imperialist rule.

The struggle for the freedom of Angelo Herndon is a struggle for the right to live of the toilers of the South.

The workers must answer this challenge by a mighty movement of protest and exposure, by a nation-wide campaign of mass action against the Georgia slave code, against the chain-gang system, and against the whole system of robbery and oppression of the white workers and the Negro masses.

The struggle for the release of Herndon must be made a focal point in the fight against lynch-terror in the South—for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, the Tallapoosa share croppers, the Tampa and other prisoners of the white rulers. **The broadest masses of the workers must be reached in this struggle.** In all meetings of the workers, this question must be brought to the forefront. We must reach the masses in the reformist organizations, the American Federation of Labor, the Socialist Party, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and others, developing the whole movement around the slogans:

1. Immediate, unconditional release of Angelo Herndon.
2. Defeat the Georgia Slave Code of 1861.
3. The right of free speech, press and open meetings, and the right of Negro and white workers to organize together in struggle against starvation and oppression.
4. The right of the Communist Party and other working class organizations to legal existence.
5. Abolition of chain-gang system.
6. Unconditional freedom for the Atlanta Six!

GEORGIA BOSSES ADMIT HERNDON VERDICT AIMED AT THE STARVING MASSES

Daily Worker 1-21-33

New York, N.Y.

Prosecution Calls for Crushing of Communist Party Leader in Struggle Against Starvation and Lynch Terror

Answer Challenge of Chain Gang Slave Drivers With Thunderous Demands for Release of Negro Organizer

By R. N. HART

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20.—The vicious class verdict sentencing Angelo Herndon, Negro organizer of the unemployed to 18 to 20 years on the murderous Georgia chain gangs has evoked a tremendous storm of protest from white and Negro workers of this city and many intellectuals. Hundreds of protests are pouring in on Judge Lee Wyatt and Assistant Prosecutor Hudson. Committees are being formed among workers and liberals to mobilize mass support for the appeal filed by John R. Geer and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., prominent Negro attorneys for the International Labor Defense. Bonds-men already have been secured to put up bail for Herndon, despite the threat of the court to fix exorbitant bail.

Attack on Toilers.

The workers, colored and white are increasingly realizing that the prosecution and sentence of Herndon is an attack directed against the rising struggles of the white and Negro toilers, Bonds-workers and poor farmers against starvation, ruling-class terror and war preparations.

Assistant Prosecutor Walter Le Craw, a brother of the president of the local chamber of commerce, openly admitted in his arguments that it was not Herndon who was on trial, but the rising militancy and growing unity of the Negro and white toiling masses in their struggle against the misery and hopelessness of the capitalist system. He admitted that it was not only Herndon whom the state of Georgia sought to remove, but the Communist Party which is leading and supporting the struggles of the masses, both Negro and white, for their immediate needs and for the abolition of the system of robbery and class-terror and national oppression of the Negro people.

He declared:

Daily Worker 1-21-33

"Herndon has dared to defy us and make the impudent, blatant statement of the hardened revolutionist, telling us that he did not care what became of him. I accept his challenge. He amounts to nothing as he has said. The damnable Communist system which he represents is being dragged into the light for the first time in the State of Georgia, if not for the first time in the United States. It is that which we must kill because a tiny spark may set the entire country on fire."

Negro and white workers and sympathizers throughout the country must answer this attack on the working class, this attempt to crush its struggles against starvation and to illegalize its political party, the Communist Party, with thunderous protests and the building of a tremendous mass movement for the release of Herndon, and the squashing of the charges against the Atlanta Six:

Demand the immediate and unconditional release of Herndon! Defeat the Georgia Slave Code of 1861! Demand the right of free speech, press and open meetings and the right of Negro and white workers to organize together in struggle against starvation and oppression! Demand the right of the Communist Party and other working-class organizations to legal existence! Demand abolition of the chain gang! Unconditional Freedom for the Atlanta Six!

Stand for Equality for Negroes.

For hours at a time, the assistant prosecutor attacked the Communist position on the Negro question, the Communist demands for full, unconditional equality for the Negro people and for self-determination for the Negro majorities in the "Black Belt". The court room was practically turned into a political forum

No attention was paid to the ordinary forms of a regular trial.

The defense attorneys answered the Red-baiting of the prosecution, by boldly raising the class and national oppression issues in the prosecution of Herndon. Descriptions of the two horrible lynchings, from George Padmore's book "The Life and Struggles of Negro Toilers" were read into the record by the defense attorneys. A clear analysis of the crisis of capitalism with its mass unemployment and drying up of industry, and the fostering of race prejudice by the bosses to incite lynch terror against the Negro masses was given by the defense attorneys.

Witnesses State Hirelings.

In a direct attack on Assistant Solicitor General John Hudson, who had conducted the trial during its first two days, Attorney Davis exposed the fact that the state had no grounds on which to ask a conviction aside from race and class prejudice which it was attempting to stir up. The fact that all witnesses for the state are employed either by the state or county was stressed. "Not evidence, but prejudice is being stirred up by John Hudson", declared Attorney Davis. "He can come here and preach a sermon—I think he is a preacher, anyway—full of empty words but he has no evidence that Angelo Herndon in any way attempted to incite to insurrection."

The prosecution of Herndon was conducted under an old slave law of 1861. Six other working class organizers, two Negroes, and four white, including two white girls, are facing prosecution under the same statute.

Salisbury, N. C. Post
Wednesday, January 18, 1933

Georgia Tries Negro For Life On Ancient Insurrection Law

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 18(AP)—Whether activities of Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati negro Communist, constituted intent to incite insurrection, a capital offense under an old Georgia law, was argued here today as the state sought his electrocution.

Four hours of argument, two for the defense represented by two Atlanta negro lawyers and two for the prosecution, marked the climax of a dramatic trial unique in Georgia courts.

The state charged quantities of "revolutionary and radical" literature were found in Herndon's possession and argued possession of the papers along with the negro's actions was evidence of intent to overthrow the government.

Herndon, in an unsworn statement to the jury yesterday, answered the demand for his life under the Georgia law passed during the hectic reconstruction days after the war between the states by saying, "Do with me as you will, there are thousands more to take my place."

For fifteen minutes he spoke to a crowded courtroom on the principles of Communism and forecast collapse of the capitalistic system. Capitalists, he declared, used "racial prejudice as a means of exploiting workmen—white and black." He added that the solution "of troubles is union between white and black men."

Herndon charged he was arrested without cause, treated inhumanly in the Fulton county jail, held eleven days on suspicion and imprisoned six months without trial. He objected to food given him and said he was forced to live for a time in a cell with a corpse.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
ENTERPRISE

JAN 20 1933

SOME MORE GEORGIA JUSTICE

The Cincinnati negro, 19 years old, who was convicted in an Atlanta, Ga., court of attempting to incite insurrection and sentenced to serve a prison term of 18 to 20 years, is in a fair way to join a Georgia chain gang. The presiding judge pronounced the sentence "thoroughly justifiable." Georgia may feel that she has in this case executed exact and impartial justice, but in other parts of the country, even in Georgia itself, lovers of justice and fair play will marvel at the severity of the sentence.

Had the negro defendant been a Georgia negro, he might have been dealt with more leniently. But he hailed from a northern state and was accused of preaching communism to Georgia negroes. That he was an outsider made the enormity of his offense all the greater. A white agitator, no matter where he came from, would not have received such drastic punishment for a similar offense. The convicted negro is probably an ignorant, half-baked fool, who became a convert to communism without knowing anything about it and is, besides, still a minor.

The public sentiment of this country is opposed to communism, a great majority of the American people, including every racial strain, are unsympathetic toward radical agitators. But Americans as a whole do believe in justice—justice for the white man and the black man the red man, the yellow man and the brown man.

ATLANTA MINISTERS PROTEST HERNDON'S 20-YEAR SENTENCE

ATLANTA. — Recalling the light sentences given the white men who brutally murdered Dennis Hubert three years ago, a group of Atlanta ministers last Wednesday endorsed a resolution deploring and protesting against the sentence of 18 to 20 years in the penitentiary given to Angelo Herndon, alleged Communist.

Herndon's conviction is to be appealed.

The men who signed the resolution are: Revs. A. F. Bailey, pastor, Butler Street C. M. E. church; J. A. Martin, editor Sunday school periodicals, C. M. E. church; C. L. Johnson, district superintendent, M E. church; N. J. Crolley, pasor South Atlanta M. E. church; J. N. Peacock, formerly pastor Rush Congregational church; J. H. Wiggins, presiding elder, Atlanta district, C. M. E. church; W. J. Tharpe, M. E. church; W. B. Wood pastor, Fort Street M. E. church; J. N. Newton, Griffin district, M. E. church; N. T. Bridges, Rome district, M. E. church; L. C. Nicholson, West Mitchell C. M. E. church; J A. Baxter, Central M. E. church.

Herndon was arrested because he had in his possession alleged Communist literature and was one of the organizers of the unemployed. He was named to stand trial under an old Georgia statute which provided the death penalty for the charge under which he was tried —"inciting to insurrection."

NEXT STEPS IN THE HERNDON FIGHT

By ANDREW OVERGAARD

THE lily-white jury of the Fulton Superior Court in Atlanta, stirred to vicious fury by the sadist appeal to the prejudices of the southern slave masters, has sentenced a young Negro worker, Angelo Herndon, to serve 18 to 20 years on the chain gang, which means nothing else but a living death. The crime for which he was sentenced is organizing the Negro and white workers to fight for bread for themselves and their families in the city of Atlanta. The prosecution, in pleading that Herndon be executed, stated "**That the theory of Communism was on trial as well as Herndon.**" (Associated Press dispatch, Atlanta, Jan. 18).

A sixty-year old statute from the Civil War period is being used by the Southern slave-owners and their representatives to stifle the voice of the working class and oppressed Negro people at the time of growing revolt against misery and starvation. Not only the sentence of Herndon but the coming trial of Ann Burlak, Secretary of the Textile Workers' Union, Herbert Newton, Negro leader of Chicago, and others, must be the signal of the most intense mass resistance on the part of the entire American working class to save these workers from the vicious chain gang, which has been so well portrayed in the exposures in Spivak's "Georgia Nigger."

* * *

THE slogan of the Communist Party for self determination for the Negroes in the Black Belt (where they are in the majority) nomely, their right to governmental authority over this entire territory, instead of being ruled by a vicious dictatorship of white landlords, bosses and gunmen, representing only a small percentage of the population, figured largely in the trial. This vicious sentence, which follows in the wake of the share-cropper bloodbath in Alabama, shows that the ruling class in the South, supported by the Republican and Democratic parties, and objectively aided by the leaders of the Socialist Party, are again demanding their pound of flesh on the altar of capitalism, and **that the growing unity of the white and Negro toiling masses in the south as well as in the north has thrown fear into the hearts of the ruling class.**

First, the burning of Sacco and Vanzetti in the electric chair under the Republican Governor Fuller; secondly, the vicious death sentences of the Scottsboro Boys by Southern "Democratic justice;" thirdly, the continuous incarceration of Tom Mooney behind prison bars by Democrats and Republicans aided by the labor misleaders; fourth, the killing of Negro share-croppers in Alabama for the right to live — and now this last sentence of a fighting leader of the working class must serve to mobilize the masses of workers in the factories in the revolutionary trade unions as well as the rank and file members of the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party into a mighty protest wave and mass demonstrations to smash the whole system of chain gangs in the South, and establish the right of working-class organizations to exist also in Atlanta and the state of Georgia. Every mass organization must immediately come to the assistance of the International Labor Defense in organizing this movement. Every organization should immediately adopt protest resolutions and bombard the Governor in the state of Georgia as well as the Hoover administration and Governor Roosevelt, the representative of the party responsible for the lynching and enslaving of the Negro masses in the South.

Only the working class, by its mighty mass protest, will be able to save the victims of this latest capitalist class justice.

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia.

Building a Mass Movement to Win Freedom for Angelo Herndon

Organization of Provisional Committee Is First Step Taken; Preparations Now Being Made for Mass Conference in April

By SYD BENSON

The tasks before us in building a defense movement around Angelo Herndon in Atlanta must be accomplished quickly. We must draw into this case elements never before reached by us, on the basis of the United Front. In this united front the International Labor Defense should take the leadership, by the correctness of its proposals, and by the ability of our comrades to bring together and activize the new elements.

We must win to us those liberals who have an honest sympathy for Herndon, but who hesitate in the face the terror of the Southern ruling class Bourbons. We must combat their waverings, and at the same time win their confidence.

We must win the workers in the reformist organizations by proving to them our sincerity, our ability to lead, and by the concrete exposure of their misleaders.

This must be done at once, because one of the first conditions upon which we can build a mass movement is to show that the terror can be broken, that we can force our rights to organize, our rights to free speech our rights to struggle for better conditions.

Issues Down Clearly

This can be done because, at the present time, as a result of the wonderful legal defense put up in the court by the two young Negro attorneys, Gear and Davis, and of the militant action of Herndon himself, all the issues in the case have been clearly raised, and have penetrated deeply among the Negro workers, white workers, and Negro and white intellectuals.

There is a strong sentiment around the case, the workers are watching closely, and we must organize this sentiment, and utilize it in building a strong united front defense for Herndon, and especially in building the I. L. D. into a mass organization.

First Step Taken

The first step has been taken, the organization of a Provisional Committee for the Freedom of Angelo Herndon. For many reasons, among which was the fact that the city of Atlanta is an educational center with a larger proportion of liberals than is usual in the South, we attained a wider united front than ever before in the South.

On the Provisional Committee are delegates elected by the Atlanta local of the Socialist Party, by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Ministers Union, and by four other organizations. Then, among the individuals on the Provisional Committee are rank and file members of the A. F. of L., Negro and white college instructors, and other people connected with important sections of the population. All in all, there are about 20, about evenly divided as to Negro and white.

Must Activize Members

This Provisional Committee has the task of activizing its members and the organizations of these members in some concrete ways to gain the organized sympathy of the people of Atlanta, and to raise finances for the carrying out of the defense.

At the first meeting, it was decided to hold a mass conference, inviting all religious, fraternal and civic organizations to send delegates. Then it was decided that each organization and individual on the Provisional Committee should take at least one step in the raising of funds.

April 9 Tentative Date

It was further decided to hold the mass conference tentatively on April 9, at one of the several white churches in Atlanta with a liberal following. A sub-committee was elected to carry on the work between meetings of the full Provisional Committee, on which we have a member of the S. P. and a white college instructor, and we are activizing these elements to the full in formulating the policy of this committee, without giving way to their vacillations.

At the same time, the I. L. D. is continuing along in an independent manner on its main task of winning the masses of Negro and white workers in the struggle against the terror on a class struggle basis. We are building new branches, strengthening our old branches, and we are preparing to issue thousands of leaflets independently for the purpose of bringing the masses to the conference, and insuring a mass base to

cently sentenced for organizing among the unemployed. Atlanta, where he was arrested for his activity, is the latest city to organize a united front "Save Herndon Committee."

Ohio Group Demands Release of Herndon

A resolution demanding the release of Angelo Herndon, negro communist agitator now in Fulton tower awaiting an appeal from 18 to 20-year sentence, and demanding also that he be given the same privileges as other prisoners has been received by the tower warden. A copy of the resolution, signed by an organization styling itself "Finnish" with headquarters in Warren, Ohio, was said to have been sent to Governor Eugene Talmadge.

Fight for Him Grows

United Front Committees are being formed in various parts of the country to save Angelo Herndon, young Negro worker, from an 18-20 year sentence on the Georgia chain-gang to wh'ch he was re-

IN MY OPINION

By COLEMAN HILL

"I am sometimes well nigh discouraged over conditions in my native state, Georgia," writes a Fort Valley friend, in comment upon last Sunday's column; "but I happen to know that time has a way of bringing about changes, not only because of those who give their best, but in spite of those who are determined to block progress; and so I keep plugging away."

The attitude, I daresay, is laudable. It is the counsel of wise and wary heads; and, at least in the case of the individual, it must always lead to triumph. The passage of time may not inevitably right wrongs, but it cannot fail to relieve the wronged. Oblivion knows no injustice.

* * *

A Backsliding Commonwealth

Like my Fort Valley friend, I too am sometimes discouraged over conditions in Georgia. And the present moment is among my moodiest.

For a number of years this state seemed to me to be making definite strides toward liberality of outlook. We declined to pass an anti-evolution statute, we scotched such blights as the Klan, the Black Shirts and the Supreme Kingdom, we laughed out of countenance the legislator who called the hymbook and the almanac the only literature a responsible citizen should read. Politically and economically, I admit, we took no step toward escape from our mire; but these other matters, being affairs of the spirit, indicated the essential rightness of our inclinations.

Was I unduly optimistic? Or have we started on a career of recantation? Recent events are far from reassuring. With scant success these days one scans the Georgia newspapers for gleams of hope. Spark: Judge Louis Brown makes a humanitarian decision in the Jordan case. Spark: A Macon audience applauds, vigorously and spontaneously, a reference to the success of Soviet Russia. For the rest,—darkness.

Last week this column hailed the legislature as a pillar of fire. This week I have misgivings. Was its true character represented in the measures listed here last Sunday? Or in its attempt to grab unearned expense-money and its ridiculous and gratuitous resolution against the picture-shows which had exhibited I Am a Fugitive?

Is the bench of Georgia faithfully represented in Judge Brown's decision? Or in the court which tried the Communist Herndon in Atlanta?

* * *

Footnotes on the Herndon Tragedy

We have not heard the last of the Herndon case. I hope we shall not, until restitution has been made to the young Cincinnati Negro for the terrible wrong we have done him.

"The courts of the South," a reader writes me from Milledgeville, "are simply trying to make examples of Negroes in cases like those at Scottsboro and Elberton and this Herndon affair in Atlanta. Simply straining at gnats and swallowing camels. Think of a Negro leading an insurrection! The trouble is, the courts are trying to uphold the existing social order, and much of it is wrong. We know it, but want to close our eyes to the fact."

One of Jack Cade's followers in Shakespeare's Henry VI proposes as the inauguration of rebellion:

"The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers."

If we have many prosecutors such as the state's attorney in Atlanta, many judges such as the magistrate who presided over the Herndon case and endorsed its outcome, I recommend this program to the revolutionists lately prophesied here by J. B. C.

Meanwhile, I cite Heywood Broun's meditations on the affair:

"If Georgia intends to persist in such savage lawlessness as the Angelo Herndon conviction I suggest that the President order the marines lately arrived from Nicaragua to land upon her coast and restore and protect American interests."

American interests and, he could have added, American lives.

* * *

A Misdirected Homily

The Macon recorder's release of the 103 Negroes recently arrested in a Broadway dancehall was the least the court could have done to rectify an unmerited tyranny. The most it could have done—and the course I should like to have seen it follow—would have been to direct its lecture of reproof at our police force rather than at the luckless men and women who fell victim to the force's stupidity.

Surely our patrolmen need lessons in the rights of the individual, if this is a sample of the law and order they maintain.

Are such deeds as this necessary to the security of the city? Must we purchase safety and peace by exercising a reign of terror over a large proportion of our population?

* * *

Keeping the Serfs In Their Place

Am I wrong in that "reign of terror" phrase? Tales I have heard since the raid on Wright's dance, merit such a description. If my information about these matters is incorrect. I shall be

glad to confess error upon submission of proof to the contrary:

Every Macon Negro who wishes to have a dance at his home, even a private dance, must get authorization for it from the police, and must pay twenty-five cents for the privilege.

At one gathering held in Pleasant Hill, a white policeman, in attendance to maintain order, several times called a woman from the floor and berated her for dancing in what he held an objectionable manner. He made himself censor of the group's morals rather than preserver of its peace. Place and date of this outrage can be furnished if necessary. I get the tale from a white onlooker.

Last week in recorder's court a number of Negroes were tried and convicted on a charge of "assembling for the purpose of gaming." This, I am told is so common a charge that the sergeant's office has the phrase on a rubber-stamp. Perhaps the hair-splitting legalists can find justification for creation of this offense, in the theories of jurisprudence. To me it seems a fantastic means of punishing a man for intentions it is impossible to prove.

* * *

May One Hope?

Blame for this terrorism cannot of course rest solely on the police department. Much of it lies with city councils that have enacted these tricks into statute. Yet many of these measures, I suspect, were passed at the earnest insistence of police chiefs.

As I recall the news accounts of last summer, the pernicious "dive" ordinance under which the raid on Wright's dance was staged, resulted from such an official request. At the time, this column called the measure a dangerous piece of legislation. The shameful outcome of its first spectacular use, proves the point. I hope our present council will repeal it.

N. Y. SUN

JUN 13 1933

Soldiers on Guard At Georgia Capitol

ATLANTA, June 13 (A. P.).—Two National Guardsmen were placed on duty in the State Capitol today after the receipt of threats to blow up the building because of a prison sentence given Angelo Herndon, Negro communist of Cincinnati.

Tom Linder, executive secretary to Gov. Talmadge, said numerous threats had been received in connection with the conviction of the Negro on charges of attempting to incite insurrection by distributing communistic literature.

Negro Communist Is Given Long Prison Term For Inciting To Riot

ATLANTA, Jan. 18—(AP)—Angelo Herdon, 19-year-old Cincinnati negro, who said he came South with a message of communism, today was convicted of attempting to incite insurrection and sentenced to 18 to 20 years' imprisonment.

His attorneys—two Atlanta negroes—said they would file motion for a new trial tomorrow. Herndon said nothing as Judge Lee Wyatt pronounced sentence. The judge said: "I think the sentence thoroughly justifiable."

The jury found Herndon guilty after deliberating more than two hours and recommended mercy. The charge carried the death penalty or imprisonment from five to 20 years, and the jury fixed the term.

The jury was all white—a fact that led the defense to contend that the trial was unfair. The defense contended negroes were excluded from jury service.

Herndon's sentence came as the apex in a line of argument that held a crowded courtroom tense with excitement. More than 600 negroes and whites jammed the room. The court warned against any demonstration and there was none.

The State based its case on Herndon's possession of literature distributed by the communist party, U. S. A., and contended he had with intent to overthrow the government. Herndon was an organizer for the communist party.

The State's plea was that his actions constituted an attempt to incite insurrection. It said Herndon sought and accepted members to the party, received dues and had in his possession books and papers which advocated establishment of a communistic government in the United States.

Some of the literature—introduced as evidence—advocated self-determination of negroes in the "Black Belt" of the South.

"The Negro Toiler" one of the books introduced as evidence, played a major part in the trial

"This book," said defense attorney Ben Davis, Jr., himself a negro—"should have been written in the blood of negroes who were burned at the stake by mobs. I say lynching is insurrection—the only offense Herndon committed was that he asked for bread for children—his only crime in his color."

The defense said much of the literature found in Herndon's possession could be found in the "great libraries of the world—including the Carnegie library here."

"Some of the books are considered classics," he told the jury. "You can't kill a man because of the books he reads."

The State said "stamp this thing out now with a conviction."

The statute that was invoked was passed more than 60 years ago when Georgia was in the hands of "carpetbaggers." Authorities said original purpose of the law was to prevent white people whose cause had been defeated in the war between the Stats from conspiring to overthrow the reconstruction governments—dominated by "carpetbaggers" and negroes.

Only one appealed decision was ever rendered under the statute, authorities said. The Supreme Court of the United States reversed the case but since then the law has been amended.

Six other persons await trial here on similar charges. Two are white women, two are white men and two negro men.

Perhaps the case has been forgotten by the great mass of Georgians, but some months ago a young negro was convicted in Atlanta on the grounds that he was circulating Communistic literature in violation of a carpet bag era law and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years. The Macon Telegraph has begun a movement to induce the Governor to "knock the irons off the negro" and let him return North to his home. It maintains the conviction was unjust and ridiculous, and shackled Georgia at the same time it shackled the negro.

THE HERNDON CASE

Perhaps the case has been forgotten by the great mass of Georgians, but some months ago a young Negro was convicted in Atlanta on the grounds that he was circulating Communistic literature in violation of a carpet bag era law and sentenced to the penetentiary for twenty years. The Macon Telegraph has begun a movement to induce the Governor to "knock the irons off the Negro" and let him return North to his home. It maintains the conviction was unjust and ridiculous, and shackled Georgia at the same time it shackled the Negro.—Morning News.

This is a fair presentation of the Herndon case, and it is heartening to know that many leading white citizens disagree with the Atlanta officials in trying to convict this youth for an offense of this kind. In a no better way can it be put than in reiterating that the "conviction was unjust and ridiculous, and shackled Georgia at the same time it shackled the Negro."

7 ARMED GUARDS CONTINUE PATROL AT STATE CAPITOL

Hamilton First Says Threats Cause of Action, Later Admits Men Employed for Other Reasons

Armed guards Tuesday continued to patrol that section of the state capital housing the treasury, and, although State Treasurer George B. Hamilton issued a written statement referring to threats upon Governor Eugene Talmadge regarding the Angelo Herndon case, he later indirectly admtited that the guards were not employed as a result of these threats.

The state treasurer during the day also took cognizance of and denied reports that the more than $2,000,000 tied up in the state treasury because of the dispute between the governor and the highway commission is being held in the capitol in cash because of fear that it may be tied up by court action. He said all of the highway money is on deposit in various state depositories.

Governor Talmadge was en route to New York Tuesday for a Flag-Day address today, but the seven guards employed by Mr. Hamilton were placed on duty on orders of the governor. The men are all members of the national guard, but were employed as private citizens. They were selected by Adjutant General Lindley Camp.

Mr. Hamilton issued his statement referring to threats on the governor in connection with the Herndon case Tuesday morning. Later in the day he indirectly admitted that the guards were not present as a result of these threats, when he declared "I wish I could tell you why the guards are here, but at this time I cannot. When the proper time comes I will reveal everything."

On Duty 24 Hours Daily.

The guards, with pistols strapped around their waists, are on duty 24 hours a day. Three are working in the daytime, one outside the capitol, another in the corridor and the other in front of the treasury vault. Two are on duty at night, one in the corridor and the other at the vault.

Mr. Hamilton said that there is approximately $15,000 in the vault, the normal amount kept on hand.

His statement referring to the Hernsdon case follows:

"The use of special guards at the state treasury is not an unprecedented event by any means, as at times heretofore they have been employed without any unusual comment. The governor has received a great number of threatening letters from a good many sections as a result of the case of the negro, Angelo Herndon, who was convicted of inciting riots. The law gives the governor the right to employ additional safeguards at the capitol whenever he deems that the occasion demands it. While we do not attach great significance to these letters our first and foremost duty is the protection of the state's property intrusted in our care to the limit of our ability, and we deemed it wise

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OLD SLAVE LAW OF 1861 IS DUG UP TO CONVICT HERNDON

By ELIZABETH LAWSON

ATLANTA—A slave law, formulated by the white masters of Georgia before the Civil war was fought, has been used to send a young Negro organizer of the unemployed to his death on the chain gang.

In the year 1861, when Negroes were still held as chattel slaves in the South, the slave-masters terrified by the numerous uprisings of slaves who preferred possible death to slavery, and terrified also by the determined agitation against slavery by the white workers and free Negroes, passed a law decreeing the penalty of death for inciting the slaves against their masters.

Resurrect Forgotten Law

From the end of the Civil war up to these times, that law has lain unused and almost forgotten. Then the slaves of today—the white wage-slaves and the Negroes who bear the double burden of wage-slavery and national oppression—began to organize together to fight their common enemy, the white ruling class, and to struggle against misery and starvation. Once more the Slave code was brought forward. Thursday, Jan. 21, Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old organizer of the Unemployed council in Atlanta, was sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the chain gang on the basis of this old slave code, which reads:

"Whoever shall excite an insurrection or revolt of slaves, or attempt by writing, speaking or otherwise to excite an insurrection or revolt of slaves, is to be punished with death. Whoever shall circulate....any printed or written paper for the purpose of exciting insurrection, revolt, conspiracy or resistance on the part of slaves, Negro or free persons of color in this state....shall be guilty of high misdemeanor which is punishable by death."

The Georgia law defined insurrection as "resistance to lawful authority of master or state." The law against inciting to insurrection was directed against any anti-slavery propaganda, and served the purpose of keeping the slaves in subjection. The law of the state was the greatest power of the masters. Disobedience to the master became insurrection to the master's state.

Adjust Law to New Needs

The principle laid down in this law is the principle of unconditional subjection of working masses to the ruling class. The ruling class of Georgia officially recognized this. That is why, in 1866, in the post-slavery days, it decided to continue the law on the statute books. It merely modernized it. It took out the words "master" and "slave." It recognized officially the abolition of chattel slavery, at the same time recognizing wage slavery and the national oppression of the Negro people. It changed the application of the law from the chattel slave to the wage slave and especially to the doubly-exploited Negroes.

The abolition of chattel slavery did not interfere with the continued identity of master and state. The ruling powers of Georgia could well afford to drop the word "master" from the law. This change gave the law a more democratic appearance, and yet it changed nothing; the masters of slavery days remained the master in the after days.

Negro workers are ground down by a system of national oppression, by which they are segregated, Jim-Crowed, thrown on the chain gangs and lynched.

Conditions in South

In the South the condition of the jobless is worst of all. Take Georgia: everywhere unemployment, everywhere abandoned farms. There is scarcely a handful of farm owners left in the whole state. The farms have been taken over by bankers and big plantation owners in payment of debt; or they have simply been abandoned by Negro and white farmers who could not scratch the barest living from the soil. On the plantations of Georgia today, overseers with guns stand over the Negro share-croppers and tenant-farmers, driving them to work like convicts.

The Negro and white farmers of Georgia have been terrorized into submitting to theft by the landlords and bankers, even beyond the limits legalized by the system of share-cropping and the crop-lien laws of the South. In Monroe county, some Negro farmers got through the banks, government loans amounting to several thousand dollars. These checks were brazenly confiscated by the bankers and rich farmers of the territory.

More Robbery

The Farm board bought thousands of sacks of flour and shipped it to the big plantation owners and mortgage bankers. These, in turn, sold it at high prices to the poor farmers and Negro share-croppers, although the flour was plainly marked: "Not to be sold."

Supporting this whole system of starvation and terror, is the chain gang and the lynch rope—those two props of the rulership of the white landowners, factory-owners and the bankers in the South.

In Atlanta, the capital of Georgia, unemployment has thrown thousands out on the streets to starve. Last summer, relief stations giving a few crumbs to 22,600 workers in Atlanta, closed down altogether. Shortly before that, the backers of the Community chest had had collected over $800,000, in great part from the workers. But now they claimed they were without funds to continue even the miserable relief of the charity bureaus.

The most militant workers, Negro and white, had formed an Unemployed council. This Unemployed council then issued 10,000 leaflets, exposing the fakery of the Commissioners and calling for a demonstration, On June 30, 1932 Negro and white workers of Atlanta gathered before the county court house, and demanded the immediate re-opening of all relief stations and immediate relief for the unemployed.

Forced to Vote Relief

The next morning the County commissioners, in fear, held a meeting and voted $6,000 to be used as relief for the unemployed.

The white rulers looked about for some means to smash the growing militancy of the workers, to crush the growing unity of Negro and white. They found the old slave code of 1861. They would use it to kill the organizers of the workers. Said Assistant Solicitor John H. Hudson of the state of Georgia: "As fast as the Communists come here, we shall indict them, and I shall demand the death penalty in every case."

In July, Angelo Herndon, the young Negro leader of the Unemployed council, was arrested on orders from State Solicitor John Boykin.

Anyone who still has illusions that the ordinary democratic rights of free speech, press and assemblage are granted to the workers of the United States, should read the articles of indictment against young Angelo Herndon. Said the grand jury:

"The accused did call and attend public assemblies and mass meetings, the purpose of said meetings being to organize a combination of persons, white and colored.

"The accused did introduce and did circulate papers and writings with the intent and purpose of inciting insurrection."

Brutal Treatment

It was for these "crimes" that young Herndon was made to stand trial for his life.

Bail was set for Herndon at $25,000. He was held in Fulton County jail, systematically starved, and treated, as he himself said at the trial, "inhumanly." For days he was forced to stay in a cell with a corpse.

The trial itself began on Jan. 16. It lasted for three days, and ripped open the whole system of wage-slavery, discrimination and Jim-Crowism in Georgia. Negro and white workers jammed the court-room to the doors, hanging on every word.

In line with their usual policy, prosecutor, addressed Herndon, and the Negro witnesses, called by both sides, as "niggers" and "darkies." The defense protested. For the remainder of the trial, these terms were barred.

The system of barring Negroes from one of the ordinary civil and constitutional rights—the right to serve on juries—was sharply attacked by the attorneys, two young Negro lawyers employed by the International Labor defense. As in the case of Euel Lee in Maryland, and in the case of the nine Scottsboro boys, the I. L. D. demanded the right of Negroes to serve on juries. The right was not obtained at this trial, but the basis has been laid for exposing the whole Jim-Crow system as applied to the courts.

The state showed that Herndon had organized the jobless to demand relief. The state showed that Herndon possessed literature—literature that goes freely through the United States mails. The state showed that Herndon, as a Communist, had advocated unconditional equal rights for the Negro people and the right of self-determination for the black belt, where the Negroes are a majority of the population.

"Stamp out this thing now with a conviction, a death sentence," said the prosecutor.

A Worker Speaks

Angelo Herndon came to the witness stand. He spoke, exposing the starvation of the Negro and white jobless, the miserable conditions of the workers, the oppression of the Negroes. He declared:

"You may do what you will with Angelo Herndon. You may indict him. You may put him in jail. But there will come other thousands of Angelo Herndons. If you want to really do anything about the case, you must go out and indict the social system. But this you will not do, for your role is to defend the system under which the toiling masses are robbed and oppressed."

The all-white hand-picked jury brought in its verdict. Eighteen to twenty years on the chain-gang—in reality, a death sentence, for who can serve 18 years on the chain-gang and lives?

Georgia will bring to trial, on the same slave law, the four white and two Negro workers, arrested in Atlanta in 1930 for organizing the toilers.

Augusta, Ga., Labor Review
Friday, January 20, 1933

Unemployed Council

Protest Arrest of Angelo Herndon, Negro Leader, on Charges of "Inciting to Insurrection"

(Special to The Labor Review)

ATLANTA, Ga.—Emphasizing the far-reaching importance of unemployment in this city and state, Socialists of this city, at a mass meeting held January 13, adopted resolutions pledging unqualified support to the "Unemployed Council of America," of which W. H. Leathers is its chief organizer and spokesman.

Leathers addressed the Socialist gathering declaring the recent "hunger march" of thousands of idle workers to the national capital, in which more than 150 Atlantans participated. The speaker stressed the imperative need of unemployed insurance, which, he stated, should be borne by the "capitalist class," a bill including such relief having been introduced in Congress.

Another resolution was adopted vigorously protesting the recent arrest of Angelo Herndon, a negro leader, charged by police authorities with "insurrection to riot," a capital offense according to an obsolete Georgia statute enacted during the reconstruction following the Civil War. Herndon has been in Atlanta working among his fellows and protesting against an alleged ruling of the county commission to cut off thousands of starving workers from the charity relief roll. His persistent pleas have resulted in a large personal following which, it is said, has aroused the enmity of the authorities and the negro leader's arrest.

The closing paragraph of the resolution reads "We wholeheartedly protest against the holding of Hern-

don on these charges and demand the right of the unemployed of Atlanta to organize against starvation and for the right of free speech and assemblage. Resolved that we will help to arouse public opinion in order to expose this attempt to send Angelo Herndon, the unemployed leader to the electric chair. We demand his safe, release, and the repeal of the unconstitutional insurrection "law of Georgia."

Doubt About This Case

NO DOUBT the conviction of the Negro youth, Angelo Herndon, under an old Georgia statute against incitement to insurrection, is sound enough under the letter of the law written 60 years ago.

There is vast doubt, however, that this Communist, despite his noise and his literature, stirred up in Georgia any movement constituting even a shadow of a threat for the overthrow of any government or any existing institutions.

However, the case is not one upon which those at a distance can speak with authority or with confidence.

Although no evidence appears to have been introduced of any overt act of violence or of leading a revolt, it may be that Herndon as an agitator was a cause of strife and an enemy to community peace.

In that event, he stands in need of discipline, even if his 18-20 year sentence seems heavy when compared with what he accomplished.

All that this editorial would say is this, and it is said with utter conviction: there is so little possibility of any insurrection of any fashion among the Negroes of the South, the idea is in fact so preposterous, that the courts can afford to err on the side of utmost caution before they give credence to any allegation implying the contrary.

which was duly registered in this state in the election of last year. It is absurd for responsible officials of the State of Georgia to pretend that the majesty and dignity of the state are in peril at the hands of a 19-year-old Negro boy.

Undoubtedly there was about it the element of "teaching a Negro a lesson", as the attorneys for Herndon charged. A statute that was 62 years old was raked out of the dusty law books as the basis for a grand jury indictment. The law itself represented the thinking of other days and conditions of other days. It represented a time when it was necessary to repress Negroes by violence. We in this day ought to know that the best way to keep any people, Negroes or whites, in good relation to each other is to deal fairly and live justly toward each other. It is not necessary to resort to repressive measures. It is something of which all of us white people ought to be ashamed: that the dignity of our courts could be used for such a farcical purpose as to "protect us from a Red army that would march in to destroy our civilization."

After all, those who stupidly use our courts for such purposes ought to keep in mind that the ultimate purpose of Communism is to provide enough food and clothes and shelter for oppressed people and that the danger of overthrow, if there is any danger, is not from outside propaganda, but from fathers who look into the faces of pinched and hungry children and mothers who are not able to protect their children against the most intense of all suffering, the suffering from cold.

The Telegraph hopes that the supreme court of this state will substitute common sense for the Bourbonism of the jury that tried Herndon.

attempting to incite insurrection shall be punished by death or long imprisonment.

And already one man—a nineteen-year-old Negro Communist from Cincinnati—has felt the wrath of the sixty-year-old statute that was written into the code during reconstruction days when carpetbaggers and Negroes ruled Georgia with a rod of iron..

Six other persons—two white women, two white men and two Negroes—face trial under the broad provisions of the same law.

Protected Carpetbaggers

The law obviously was designed to protect the reconstruction government that seized this State when the Confederacy collapsed. The reconstruction regime eventually was overthrown, however, and the law was tucked away in the code and virtually forgotten until groups migrated to Georgia and preached a doctrine of Communism.

In 1930 Ann Burlak, Mary Dalton, Joe Carr, M. H. Powers and two Negroes were arrested on charges of attempting to incite insurrection. Authorities said they had circulated inflammatory literature. Their defense contended the literature was not inflammatory and argued that the old statute violated the Constitutions of the United States and Georgia. It said the six persons had been denied the rights of free speech and freedom of the press.

Bonds eventually were arranged and on agreement a test was made of Joe Carr's case. The Supreme Court of Georgia was asked to pass on Carr's contention that the sixty-year-old law was contrary to the State's Constitution.

Trial and Conviction

Interest in the cases simmered until last year when Angelo Herndon, a young Negro, came South with a message of Communism. He took a major part in a protest meeting of a committee on unemployment and was arrested soon afterwards.

A jury convicted the Negro in t hours and sentenced him to eighteen to twenty years of imprisonment.

And with that case on the records the State is preparing to go forward with its trial of the six other persons charged with a similar offense Herndon has filed a motion for a new trial and the International Labor Defense says it will help him.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
RECORD
JAN 20 1933

MORE GEORGIA JUSTICE

A professed Communist is somebody who has ideas which do not conform to accepted conventions. There have always been persons with cracked notions in the world and for hundreds of years the ratio in most countries probably was two per cent of the population.

If a native born citizen is a cracked idea Communist nothing much can be done about it—unless he happens to be a Negro and expresses an opinion in Georgia.

Young Angelo Herndon, a 19-year-old youth from Cincinnati, went to Atlanta and there admitted he was a Communist. The boy probably did not really know the meaning of communism, but that made no difference in Atlanta. He was haled in front of a jury which found him guilty of inciting others to evil thinking or something like that and recommended mercy. Judge Lee Wyatt, a merciful man, did not sentence the boy to be shot at sunrise but compromised on sending him to prison for 18 to 20 years.

The boy's Negro lawyers have appealed the judgment, but no white men in Georgia are likely to listen to an appeal by Negro lawyers.

And it was officials in this state which have had the effronter to sue a moving picture concern for a film depicting chain gangs!

N. Y. EVENING POST
Friday, January 20, 1933

Shameful Verdict

If we believed that Angelo Herndon, the Negro Communist from Cincinnati, would have to serve any part of the sentence of 18 to 20 years imposed upon him in Atlanta after his trial there on a statute enacted in 1870, we should deplore his conviction indignantly. We deplore it anyway, but with the reservation that we hope he appeals it and that in the appeal the Georgia courts, and if not they, the United States court, will speak out in vigorous terms on such a statute as that under which he was convicted.

It is no credit to the State of Georgia that a man should be given such a terrible sentence—indeed, even any sentence—upon the charge of "inciting to insurrection" when he possesses literature of the Communist party,

JAN 24 1933

CARPETBAG LAW AFFECTS 6 MORE

Georgia Ready for Red Trials, Including 2 Women, After Herndon Conviction

ATLANTA, Jan. 24 (AP).—Georgia has resuscitated a carpetbag law and converted it into a weapon against Communism.

It provides that a person guilty of

NEW YORK WORLD-Telegram
JAN 19 1933

CHAIN GANG FOR NEGRO

Georgia Convicts Him of "Attempt to Incite Insurrection."

By the United Press.

ATLANTA, Jan. 19.—Because he organized the Communist Party in Georgia, Angelo Herndon, Negro, must serve eighteen to twenty years on the Georgia chain gang unless the sentence is reversed on the appeal he plans.

He was convicted yesterday of "attempt to incite to insurrection." The State showed that he had organized the Relief Council of Atlanta which obtained $6,000 from the county. He was found in possession of Communistic literature

Judge Lee B. Wyatt, in passing sentence, said he believed the verdict justified.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE
JAN 19 1933

18-Year Term For Negro Red

Atlanta, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Southern crusade of Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old Cincinnati Negro Communist, has been halted by an 18-to-20-year sentence for attempting to incite insurrection.

Herndon was convicted under a law Georgia passed after the Civil War. The death penalty was possible.

Attorneys for Herndon, two Atlanta Negroes, said they would ask a new trial today. Herndon, who told of coming South with a message of Communism, said nothing. Judge Wyatt said "I think the sentence thoroughly justifiable."

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc

Georgia

N. Y. HERALD
JAN 23 1933

Selling Communism

Unnecessarily harsh, it seems to us, is the sentence passed by Judge Lee Wyatt, of Atlanta, upon Angelo Herndon, a Negro accused of possessing Communist literature and convicted of intent to overthrow the government under a law passed in carpetbagging days—a dusty, sixty-year-old law designed to punish unregenerate secessionists for conspiring against the "reconstruction" government. The jury recommended mercy for the Negro, but Judge Wyatt sentenced him to spend from eighteen to twenty years in prison.

Eighteen to twenty years for signing up members, receiving dues and distributing the literature of a party which, in spite of unemployment and depression, has cut a marvelously insignificant figure in the United States is severe, not to say cruel. Worse than that, it is extremely stupid, for such a sentence is a generous contribution to the very cause which Angelo Herndon is being punished for promoting. The Communists, finding white labor, no matter how jobless and disgruntled, very lukewarm toward the pedantic ideology of Marx and Lenin, have for years been conducting a campaign to convert American Negroes, using the injustices of which Negroes are victims as ammunition. The greater and more frequent the injustices done to the Negroes the better are the chances of that campaign's success. One of the best assets of communism is martyrdom. If our law courts behaved sensibly the Communist cause in this country would starve to death for lack of martyrs. Georgia, by locking up Angelo Herndon for eighteen years, will provide the Communists with another first-class martyr and enough sales talk to last them indefinitely.

I. L. D. To Appeal Herndon Conviction

1-24-33

ATLANTA, Ga.— Following a dramatic trial, Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old Negro youth of Cincinnati, was found guilty by a Fulton Superior Court jury and sentenced to 18 to 20 years imprisonment in the state penitentiary on Wednesday, January 18. The trial which took place before Judge Lee B. Wyatt was on charges that Herndon was "inciting to insurrection," based on a law of the Code of 1861, designed to prevent slave uprisings.

Attorneys John H. Geer and Benjamin Davis jr., Negro lawyers employed by the International Labor Defense, have filed a motion for a new trial on the ground that Negroes were barred from the jury.

At the opening of the trial, the defense attorneys moved to quash the indictments on the ground that Negroes had been barred from the grand jury. They proved that the selection of jurors is made from the list of taxpayers and that different colored slips are used to record the receipts of Negro and white citizens. Judge Wyatt overruled the motion.

Herndon, a native of Cincinnati came to Atlanta in 1931 as organizer of the Unemployed Council. He organized Negro and white unemployed together, and by means of demonstrations forced the charity agencies to grant an additional $6000 in relief. It was after this that Herndon was arrested, in July, 1932, on orders from Solicitor General John A. Boykins. He was held in $25,000 bail in Fulton County Jail and released in December after the I. L. D. had forced the lowering of bail to $2,500.

At the trial the State demnaded the death penalty for the prisoner under the old law. The prosecution argued that it was the policy of the Communist Party, which ran a tickte in Georgia last November, to give the "Black Belt" of the South the right of self-determination, which right would mean seizure of lands and establishment of an independent nation in the South.

Attorney Davis argued that the State had produced no evidence except literature "which can be found in public and private libraries of Atlanta." Earlier in the trial, he interrupted the prosecuting attorneys to demand that Herndon and Negro witnesses be addressed and referred to as Negroes, not as "niggers" and "darkies." The court was forced to rule that during the trial only the term Negro be used.

When the jury came in with a verdict of guilty and a sentence of from 18 to 20 years, Judge Wyatt said he thought the sentence "thoroughly justifiable." Herndon's only comment was "do with me as you will; there are thousands more to take my place."

Guilty of Pleading for Race

Defender

1-28-33

Chicago Def.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 27.—Angelo Herndon, the 19-year-old Cincinnati Communist, who was arrested here some time ago, charged with attempting to incite to insurrection, a capital offense in the state of Georgia, was convicted here by a jury in the Fulton county superior court and sentenced to prison for 20 years.

The state of Georgia asked a death sentence, and the prisoner's answer was: "Do with me as you will; there are thousands more to take my place."

The trial, unique in the annals of Georgia jurisprudence, reached a dramatic climax when Herndon, in an unsworn statement, said capitalists used "racial prejudice as a means of exploiting workmen — white and black."

Sleeps With Dead Body

Herndon said he was arrested without cause and treated "inhumanly" in the Fulton county jail. He said he was held 11 days on a charge of suspicion and was imprisoned six months without trial. His imprisonment was a "nightmare," he said, and for a time he was forced to live in a cell with a corpse.

He said his party was recognized in Georgia and explained that the Communist ticket in the last presidential election was entered in this state.

The state's contention in the case was based on several batches of literature authorities said were found in Herndon's possession. Georgia says the literature is "revolutionary and radical." The state said possession of the literature and actions of Herndon were evidence that he had intent to overthrow the government.

Professor Barred

The court held that two Emory university professors, presented by the defense, could not testify expertly on nature of the literature as they were not qualified by Herndon's lawyers as experts. The men are instructors of economics and the defense contended communism was an economic question, but the court overruled the plea.

The defense rested on the unsworn statement of the defendant. The state presented county authorities, including the jailer and county physician, in an effort to disprove the Negro's statement that he was treated "inhumanly" at the county jail. The authorities said all prisoners were treated fairly and received wholesome food.

Herndon, the jailer testified, complained that he did not get a "variety of food in jail. "He wanted ham and eggs for breakfast," the witness said. "That's a jailhouse, not a hotel."

The county physician said the corpse mentioned by Herndon was the body of a prisoner who died of heart disease. The doctor said the body was removed from the jail as quickly as possible.

Mrs. MONTGOMERY HITS CHAIN GANG HERNDON VERDICT

Daily Worker

Scottsboro Boy Mother Says It's Attack on Negro People

1-23-33

ATLANTA SIX NEXT

New York

Protest S. Chain Gang Whitewash

BULLETIN.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 22. Hearing will take place today on the writ of habeas corpus taken out by the International Labor Defense attorneys in the fight to effect the release of Roy Wright, one of the Scottsboro boys, who has been held in jail for the past 18 months without a conviction.

* * *

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 22. — **Mrs. Montgomery, mother of Olin Montgomery, one of the 9 innocent Scottsboro Negro lads facing legal lynching in Ala**bama, joined with hundreds of white and Negro workers today in denouncing the vicious class verdict of the Fulton County Superior Court sentencing Angelo Herndon, 19-year old Negro organizer of the unemployed, to 18 to 20 years on Georgia's chain gangs.

Mrs. Montgomery was among the hundreds of white and Negro workers who packed the court house during the three days of the dramatic trial in militant solidarity with the young working class leader. Commenting on Judge Wyatt's open collusion with the prosecution in converting the trial of Herndon into an attack on the Communist Party and its fight for full equality for the Negro people and self-determination for the "Black Belt", Mrs. Montgomery declared on the second day of the trial:

"A capitalist judge could be depended on to do just what Wyatt has done in lying to the defense attorneys. Yesterday he promised that no argument on Communism would be admitted as evidence. Today he encourages every attack on the Communist Party."

Prepare Drive and Appeal.

The Southern District of the International Labor Defense announced today that it will conduct a vigorous mass and legal fight against the chain gang verdict, which is practically a death sentence for the young Negro revolutionary leader and a move to crush the rising struggles of the unemployed white and Negro workers and to illegalize the Communist Party in Georgia. The brilliant defense conducted by the defense counsel, Ben Davis, Jr., and John H. Gear, prominent Negro attorneys of Atlanta, engaged by the I. L. D., has laid the basis for an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, the two defense attorneys forcing Fulton County officials to admit that Negroes have been systematically excluded from Petit and Grand Juries during the past 30 years. Already, as a result of the vigorous fight conducted by the I. L. D. and its attorneys, two Negroes were called for jury duty several weeks ago.

Atlanta Six Next.

Attorneys Davis and Gear will also defend the Atlanta Six who will be tried shortly under the same 1861 slave code dug up by the State of Georgia for its savage offensive against the working class and the growing unity of Negro and white workers and poor farmers in the fight against starvation and for self-determination in the "Black Belt" with confiscation of the land of the rich white landowners for the Negro and white toilers who work the land. The Atlanta Six includes two white men, two Negro men and two white girls arrested for the "crime" of organizing white and Negro workers together for joint struggle against their oppressors.

* * *

Letters Show Support.

NEW YORK.—An indication of the immediate response of the workers of the country to the vicious chain gang sentence against Angelo Herndon is contained in a letter received by the International Labor Defense on Saturday from a sympathizer.

Herndon-Scottsboro defense committees are being organized now in Atlanta. Negro intellectuals are coming forward in support of the defense and have pledged themselves to raise any necessary amount of bail to effect Herndon's release pending the appeal.

The letter, addressed to William L. Patterson, national secretary of the I. L. D., and dated the very day of the sentencing is, in part, as follows:

"I have just read with great indignation of the brutal sentence of 18 years imprisonment inflicted upon Angelo Herndon by the State of Georgia for the possession of Communistic literature.

"It makes my blood boil to know that a mere lad will be exposed to the sadistic vengeance of race prejudiced monsters in human form.

Like Scottsboro Case.

"This case should be made one of national importance on a par with the Scottsboro case, and if necessary internationalized.

"The implications of the vicious sentence are far-reaching, as I see it.

"If this thing can go by undefeated then the State of Georgia can immunize itself from any legal Communist propaganda, thus forcing the work underground.

"Believing that when the full import of the Herndon case dawns upon Negroes generally, and the white workers and their sympathizers, they will make a demand for the release of the victim, and realizing that you will need money for that cause, I am herewith enclosing my check for $5.00 towards any special defense fund working for the freedom of this latest victim of national oppression and class justice in the South."

* * *

Expose Chain Gang.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 22.—The attempt of Gov. Blackwood to whitewash the exposures of chain gang brutalities in this state is meeting with a flood of protest letters to the press from former victims of the chain gang. The Greenville Piedmont published one of these letters on Saturday, in which the writer relates how he was brutally whipped 11 times in 3 years on the chain gang. He states he would have suffered more had it not been for some funds he had with which he was able to bribe the guards. When this fund was exhausted, however, the guards begun on him. "The whites," he says, "got it bad enough but it wasn't anything to what they did to the poor Negroes. They caught hell."

It is to 18 to 20 years of this brutal torture system that the State of Georgia has just sentenced Angelo Herndon. Workers, farmers and intellectuals! Rally to the fight to free Herndon! Thunder your indignant protests against this savage chain gang sentence! Demand the abolition of the chain gang system! Demand the release of Herndon and unconditional freedom for the Atlanta Six facing the same vicious class verdicts!

Heywood Broun Flays Ga. Justice; Urges President To Send Marines There

Noted Columnist Attacks Vicious and Unjust Sentence Of Nineteen-Year-Old Youth.

(Editor's Note—This comment on the Angelo Herndon case, written by Heywood Broun, brilliant columnist, is reprinted in The Pittsburgh Courier by special permission of The Pittsburgh Press and the Scripps-Howard Syndicate. Mr. Broun's article, which appeared under his regular caption of "It Seems to Me," follows:)

"ATLANTA, Jan. 23—Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old Cincinnati Negro, who said he came South with a message of communism, was convicted of attempting to incite insurrection and sentenced today to 18 to 20 years' imprisonment."

This is the first paragraph of an Associated Press dispatch and not the propagandic assertion of any radical group. And yet it seems to me to stand as the most punishing indictment of modern day society which I have seen in a year.

A law had to be dug up from musty archives before this savage sentence could be pronounced. Indeed, under the statute which was utilized the defendant could have been condemned to death.

The Back of the Book

The law in question was passed more than 60 years ago, when Georgia was in the hands of the "carpetbaggers." It was intended to punish those who rebelled against emancipation and the later legislation which followed the Union victory in the Civil War. There is surely irony in thus turning a law designed to protect Negroes newly established rights against young revolutionist of that race.

If there is anything in the Constitutional guarantee against "cruel and unusual" punishments this verdict must be overturned. But that document has been a great deal less than effective in those protections which it ostensibly bestows upon the Negro.

The courts of Georgia and the prison system of that state have recently been under severe attack. Georgians have resented much of the criticism, and the picture painted in "I Am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang" has been widely assailed by the citizens involved as a lie and a libel.

I am in no position to say from my own knowledge whether the specific evils and cruelties pictured in the film are wholly accurate. It seems to me that much of the detail might be dismissed and the indictment still remain. The very existence of a chain gang, no matter how benignly administered, should be a reproach to any state. And in the light of the Angelo Herndon sentence it is difficult to accept any assertions of sweetness and light about Georgia justice.

From One Outside the Ranks

I am so far from being a communist or a communistic sympathizer that I can lay fair claim to standing not much lower than fourth or fifth in that party's pet hatreds. At times I have even succeeded in pressiny Norman Thomas closely as a betrayer of all things admirable in American life. I never quite made the role of Judas, but I have been Judas, Jr., on numerous occasions.

These circumstances are trivial enough. I emphasize them only to point out that, even if I accepted without qualm the charge of being the supine tool of a vicious system I would still rebel against such a monstrous outrage as the Herndon conviction. I do rebel.

Among other things, I wish to point out that this is still one more instance of the cruel confusion which arises through differences in the codes of various states. Angelo Herndon could stand night after night in Union Square or Columbus Circle and hurl at Morgan, Rockefeller and Ford all the names he would care to call any of these gentlemen if they happened to be Socialists.

He could predict barricades and the "self-determination" of the black belt. He could go through the entire communist creed without much more than a "Move on now." Of course, he might be clubbed. But no magistrate would think of holding him for sentence on the ground of expressed views alone.

And this is not said by one who believes that the City of New York constitutes a peculiarly liberal community. I don't think it does. I think that in very many instances there has been inexcusable police violence against communists, although I am aware of the fact that upon certain occasions pretty heavy provocation has been offered. On the whole it is my belief that Police Commissioner Mulrooney has made a good try, and I much prefer his tactics to those suggested by Mr. O'Brien. I mean Mayor O'Brien of course, but it's hard to get used to it.

Parochial Forms of Justice

My chief point is that within the borders of the same nation behavior which in one state can, at the most, be no more than disorderly conduct can by transition to another suddenly become a capital crime. If we are to be anything more than the loosest sort of confederacy such violent discrepancies must be wiped out. And the change must come in the direction of justice and of mercy.

If Georgia intends to persist in such savage lawlessness as the Angelo Herndon conviction I suggest that the President order the Marines lately arrived from Nicaragua to land upon her coast and restore order and protect American interests.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH
JAN 20 1933

GEORGIA JUSTICE.

In a shameful proceeding, masquerading under the forms of law, the State of Georgia has arisen in all its might to crush a beetle. The beetle is one Angelo Herndon, a 19-year-old Negro Communist from Cincinnati, who has been sentenced to prison for an 18-to-20-year term. His offense, believe it or not, was an attempt to incite insurrection against the United States Government. A poor, lone Negro boy in the role of an insurrectionist is a picture to make the gods laugh.

The case against Herndon was built on his possession of Communist literature, much of which, as defense counsel pointed out, could be found also in the great libraries of the world, including Atlanta's own public library. And, since it is not yet a crime in Georgia to own or read books, the prosecutor went back 60 years to find an applicable law. The law he discovered was passed to prevent whites from conspiring to overthrow the Reconstruction government of carpet-baggers and Negroes; nevertheless, it was solemnly made the basis of a case against a Communist Negro in the year 1933.

Of course, the case was tried by a jury of white men and in an atmosphere of intense racial prejudice. To top off the whole tragic farce, the Judge, in pronouncing sentence, smugly asserted: "I think the sentence thoroughly justifiable." He thinks justifiable a period of 18 to 20 years in the penitentiary for a young man whose offense was to own books and to attempt to enlist members for the Communist party.

We do not know what success Herndon had as an organizer, but the Judge, the jury and the prosecutor in this medieval Georgia court are far more potent organizers of insurrection than the poor Negro they had before them. It is just this sort of stupid tyranny upon which subversive movements thrive.

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia. 3

Nation-Wide Indignation Forces "Macon Telegraph" to "Deplore" Chain Gang Sentence of Herndon

White Southern Paper Sees Savage Sentence Menacing Usefulness of Courts in Maintaining Ruling-Class Oppression

Recognize the Communists As Only Leaders in the Struggle for 'Food and Clothes and Shelter' for Masses

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 26.—The thunder of protest against the vicious sentence of 18 to 20 years on the chain gang against Angelo Herndon, 19-year old Negro organizer of the unemployed, is having its repercussions in the boss press in the South. Under the caption "Shamful Verdict," the Macon Telegraph, a white newspaper, in its issue of Jan. 20, deplores the sentence and gives a hint to the lynch courts that such sentences will not serve to crush the rising tide of mass rebellion against starvation, but, on the other hand, serves to destroy the "dignity of our courts"—meaning their usefulness to the ruling class as instruments for maintaining the robbery and oppression of the white and Negro toilers.

Negro Oppression Prop of Bosses

While professing "indignation" against this "terrible sentence," the Telegraph defends the use of violence against the Negroes during chattel slavery, merely pretending that it is no longer "necessary to resort to repressive measures," at the present time. This despite the increasing use by the bosses of fascist terror against the white and Negro toilers. It slurs over the fact that the oppression of the Negroes is one of the props of American capitalism which cannot be overcome without a furious struggle against capitalism.

Communists Fight for Food.

The Telegraph is forced to admit that the Communists are leading the struggles of the starving masses for "food and clothes and shelter." It further admits that "the danger of overthrow is not from outside propaganda" and so on. We ask: Danger to whom? Danger only to the capitalist rulers. The same force Communism—that represents danger to the capitalists—represents the only hope of the exploited masses.

The editorial follows:

Shameful Verdict.

If we believed that Angelo Herndon, the Negro Communist from Cincinnati, would have to serve any part of the sentence of 18 to 20 years imposed upon him in Atlanta after his trial there on a statute enacted in 1870, we should deplore his conviction indignantly. We deplore it anyway, but with the reservation that we hope he appeals it and that in the appeal the Georgia courts, and if not they, the United States court, will speak out in vigorous terms on such a statute as that under which he was convicted.

It is no credit to the State of Georgia that a man should be given such a terrible sentence—indeed, even any sentence—upon the charge of "inciting to insurrection" when he possesses literature of the Communist Party, which was duly registered in this state in the election last year. It is absurd for responsible officials of the State of Georgia to pretend that the majesty and dignity of the state are in peril at the hands of a 19-year-old Negro boy.

Undoubtedly there was about it the element of "teaching a Negro a lesson," as the attorneys for Herndon charged. A statute that was 62 years old was raked out of the dusty law books as the basis for a grand jury indictment. The law itself represented the thinking of other days and conditions of other days. It represented a time when it was necesssary to repress Negroes by violence. We in this day ought to know that the best way to keep any people, Negroes or whites, in good relations to each other is to deal fairly and live justly toward each other. It is not necessary to resort to repressive measures. It is something of which all of us white people ought to be ashamed: that the dignity of our courts could be used for such a farcical purpose as to "protect us from a Red army that would march in to destroy our civilization."

After all, those who stupidly use our courts for such purposes ought to keep in mind that the ultimate purpose of Communism is to provide enough food and clothes and shelter for oppressed people and that the danger, is not from outside propaganda, but from fathers who look into the faces of pinched and hungry children and mothers who are not able to protect their children against the most intense of all suffering, the suffering from cold.

The Telegraph hopes that the supreme court of this state will substitute common sense for the Bourbonism of the jury that tried Herndon.

BULLETIN

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 26.—A group of local Negro ministers joined today in the nation-wide protest against the vicious chain gang sentence against Angelo Herndon, convicted on an 1861 slave code on the charge of "inciting to insurrection."

ANGELO HERNDON IN GEORGIA JAIL SENDS MESSAGE

18-20 Year Sentence Means Sure Death for Young Negro

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 25.—From Fulton Tower prison, where he has been confined since the Fulton County Court rendered its murderous verdict sentencing him to virtual death on the Georgia chain gang, Angelo Herndon, 19-year old Negro organizer of the unemployed, sends the following stirring appeal to the white and Negro workers and intellectuals to rally to the mass fight against the vicious sentence, against the chain gang system, against the murderous terror against white and Negro workers and the hideous persecution and national oppression of the Negro people:

"Fellow Workers and Comrades:

"I appeal to you to carry on a relentless struggle to force the legal

ANGELO HERNDON

lynchers and bosses of Georgia to release me immediately. My fight is your fight. The bosses of Georgia think that by giving me from 18 to 20 years on an old frame-up law of insurrection, they will be able to stop all struggles of Negro and white workers for bread.

"But they are sorely mistaken. They think that when they have made up their minds that Angelo Herndon is gone, they will be able to carry on their old policy of robbery, exploitation, and their bloody rule of terror against the workers.

"Thousands To Take My Place"

"But there will be hundreds and thousands of Angelo Herndons to take my place and carry on the same fight for which I now lie behind the bars.

"Fellow workers, the capitalist system no longer provides the means that are necessary for the workers to live on, and they feel their system crumbling. Now is the time for all workers of Georgia, and the United States, Negro and white, to organize ourselves in a united and solid bond and to be prepared to give the bloody damnable system of capitalism the final blow and take over the power that the capitalists now possess and turn it into the power of the proletariat, the class that produces everything and keeps the machinery of life turning.

"I appeal to you as my only refuge, for I will never cease organizing and struggling against the system of oppression, hunger and unemployment, and the bloody rule of capitalism until it breathes its last breath, and the workers of all races are free to live, under a government controlled by the workers.

"Demand the abolition of the old slave insurrection law of Georgia. On to a workers and farmers government in the United States."

ANGELO HERNDON.

NEW YORK. — "Angelo Herndon must not die, and Angelo Herndon must not be imprisoned for eighteen or twenty years, even though ten thousand Angelo Herndons rose to take his place."

This was the substance of a statement issued today by William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, calling on all workers and intellectuals, Negro and white, throughout the country, to rally to the defense of this young organizer of the unemployed.

"The workers of America must not and cannot permit the bloodthirsty boss rulers of Georgia to railroad Angelo Herndon, or any other leader of the starving workers to jail and death," Patterson said. "The defense of Angelo Herndon will be raised to a national and even an international issue. The entire forces of the International Labor Defense will be thrown into rousing the protest of the working masses of Negro and white throughout the country, organizing a mass defense to support the legal action taken by the I. L. D. lawyers, which include a motion for a new trial, and an appeal, and will include appeal to the highest courts.

"Herndon is being railroaded because he organized the starving Negro and white unemployed in a struggle which won them bread, as the crisis deepens, the struggle will continue with ever-increasing intensity. The workers' movement must not be beheaded."

CINCINNATI LAD GETS 18 YEARS ON CHAIN GANG

Nineteen-Year-Old Youth Flays "System" Which Sends Him Into a Living Hell—Tells How He Was Forced To Stay In Cell With Dead Man.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 26—(ANP)—There will be histories 30 years from now which will extol as a martyr to the cause of Communism, Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old alleged Communist of Cincinnati, O., who was convicted here last week of inciting to insurrection and sentenced to 18 to 20 years in the State penitentiary. Under the law, which is one of those vicious statutes passed during the reconstruction period following the Civil war to legalize oppression of the liberated slaves the punishment of Herndon might have been death, but the jury recommended mercy and Judge Lee B Wyatt, who pronounced the sentence, stated that it was justified.

But long after the solicitors of the state of Georgia, defending their civiliation against a 19 year old boy are forgotten, long after the cynical mob which filled the courtroom and wished punishment upon the boy, shall have returned to dust, and long after the valiant efforts of Herndon's two Negro attorneys, who braved a hostile atmosphere while they pleaded for their client and a new social order, shall have gone to their reward, this nondescript boy, hurled into view out of the flotsom and jetson of our fermenting social order, will be resurrected and made a symbol.

Herndon's attorneys were Benjamin F. Davis, Jr., Amherst graduate, and John Geer. They placed him upon the stand as the only witness in his own defense. He arose and, for fifteen minutes, he passionately flayed the system which had victimized him. His act grew large not as a defense of himself, but as a plea for others.

"Do with me as you will ,there are thousands more to take my place," he challenged as the state demanded the death penalty.

In the course of his impassioned unsworn speech, he described how he had been arrested without cause and treated inhumanly in the Fulton county jail. He said he was held 11 days on a charge of suspicion and was imprisoned six months without trial. He depicted his imprisonment as a nightmare and told how he was forced for a time to live in a cell with a corpse.

Then, launching into his larger subject, Herndon described how capitalists are using 'racial prejudice" as a means of exploiting workmen—white and black."

One bitter word after another, defiantly or insouciantly uttered, dropped from his lips while the red-necked guardians of civilization listened aghast.

While Herndon spoke, the scene of Robert Emmet on the scaffold was re-enacted. Neither death nor imprisonment frightened him.

All the states solicitors could charge against this boy was that he was a red organizer who would "lead a red army into this country and destroy our civilization," and the jury believed them.

Speaking for Herndon, Davis and Geer stated that the only real charge against Herndon was race prejudice and that the state had waved the bloody flag of racial prejudice when his only crime was to ask for bread. The state's only plea is a prejudiced cry of 'nigger.'"

Herndon was arrested after some Communist literature had been found in his quarters. When his lawyers sought to place upon the stand two white professors from Emory University, who were to testify that the literature was not incendiary in the sense contended by the state, the court refused to permit them to testify on the grounds that Herndons defense could not qualify the two witnesses as experts.

After the sentence was pronounced, Herndon declined to make any statement. His counsel said they would seek a new trial immediately.

Prior to the trial they had fought for inclusion of Negroes on the jury, but after two colored men had been called in the jury panel, the state objected to them and they were disqualified. This act may be made the basis of an appeal.

Six other persons are indicted under a similar charge to that of Herndon. They are to be tried at an early date. The group consists of both whites and Negroes, some of whom are women. Police action was taken against the group largely because whites and colored held their meetings together without discrimination.

LAW'S VICTIM

ANGELO HERNDON

Nineteen-year-old youth, who must serve 18 to 20 years in the Georgia State pen after his conviction under an antiquated law on a flimsy charge of "inciting to insurrection."

Comments On Herdon Verdict to Conceal Boss Justice

NEW YORK.—The World-Telegram of the "liberal" Scripps-Howard newspaper chain published an editorial on Thursday on the Herndon Case. The editorial merely recites the fact that Herndon was convicted under a musty statute. It attempts to differentiate between capitalist justice and Georgia justice in an effort to cover the class nature of the verdict. Nevertheless, the very publication of this editorial emphasizes the extent to which the mass indignation of white and Negro workers and intellectuals is breaking through the conspiracy of silence usually maintained by the capitalist press in conection with the savage persecution and national oppression of the Negro people. The editorial follows:

"Georgia Justice."

"Georgia thinks it has saved its institutions from revolution by sending to prison black Angelo Hernon, a nineteen years old Communist organizer. He was tried and convicted under a statute passed sixty years ago to prevent carpet-baggers from upsetting the reconstruction government.

"The Negro youth might have been sentenced to death under the statute. Clement Judge Lee Wyatt, of Atlanta, gave him a sentence of from eighteen to twenty years.

The Communist Party is legal in the United States. Georgia's State motto is: 'Wisdom, Justice, Moderation'."

The statute under which Herndon was sentenced, and under which the Atlanta Six are likewise to be tried, was originally passed in 1861 in an effort to suppress the insurrections of the Negro slaves. It was amended in 1866 during the Reconstruction period.

BALTIMORE, MD.
MORNING SUN

JAN 20 1933

STRANGE MERCY

The Atlanta jury which sat on the case of the 19-year-old Negro accused of inciting to insurrection because he worked in the interest of the Communist party, found the boy guilty and recommended mercy. It then proceeded to fix the penalty of the hapless youth at from eighteen to twenty years in prison.

To judge by this oppressive figure, the people of Georgia take their ideas of mercy from the notorious chain gang bosses with which their State is infested rather than from the teachings of Sidney Lanier and Joel Chandler Harris, the gentle souls of whose Georgia origins the people of the State were once proud to boast. Twenty years for a 19-year-old Negro because he had in his possession some Communist literature! Twenty years for inciting to riot because he accepted dues paid to the misguided souls who sponsor the Communist movement! And this in a State in which white mobs have practiced local insurrection by lynching 439 Negroes since 1880!

The zealous prosecutor in charge of the case had urged the jury to stamp out Communism among Negroes with a conviction. The course he recommended is more likely to fan the pernicious doctrine into flame. Georgia would do much better to promote the welfare of the race to which the Communist appeals were being directed than to resort to oppressive tactics calculated to foster discontent and intensify racial antagonisms. The doctrines and example of the Committee on Interracial Coöperation, which has its headquarters in Atlanta, are a much better basis for action in such cases as this than the residuary teachings of Kluxery.

Labor-1930

Georgia

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Two Negroes on the Herndon Jury

Daily Worker 2-4-33

BULLETIN

ATLATA, Ga., Jan. 6.—Two Negroes were drawn on a petty jury here this morning as a result of the smashing attack conducted by the International Labor Defense in the Herndon Case against the deliberate barring of egroes from juries.

Herndon Trial Jan. 16 "Atlanta Six" Jan. 23

Daily Worker 1-13-33

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 9.—Trial of Angelo Herndon, young Negro organizer of the unemployed, on charges of "inciting to insurrection," which carries the death penalty, after repeated postponment on request of the prosecution, has been set for Jan. 16, it was announced last week. Herndon is now out on $2500 bail.

Trials of the famous "Atlanta Six" on similar charges, which have been hanging over them since March, 1930, have been tentatively set for the week of Jan. 23 or 30. The six are Herbert Newton, Henry Storey, Negro, Ann Burlak, Mary Dalton, Joseph Carr and M. H. Powers.

Defense counsel in all these cases will be John H. Geer and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Negro attorneys engaged by the International Labor Defense which has announced it will intensify the mass struggle developed in support of these cases throughout the country.

Saving Us From the Menace

The trial of Angelo Herndon, the Cincinnati Communist, under way for the past two days in Atlanta, had elements both of tragedy and farce. The tragedy was that representatives of the State of Georgia should become so concerned over the perpetuation of our institutions that they should ask the death penalty for a person who had Communist literature in his possession, or who even thought that he might organize the Negroes of the South to revolt. The farce came out in such phases of the trial as that in which two Emory professors were not allowed to testify about Communism because "they had not qualified as experts".

Herndon was tried under the ancient Georgia statute which was passed after the Civil war as a measure of protection against an uprising of slaves. The justification for such a statute long ago passed into the limbo and it is farcical to resurrect now to deal with a Negro propagandist.

The state's representative who asked for the death of Herndon is 12 or 14 years behind the times. It used to be fashionable, back in 1919 and 1920, to be worried about and afraid of The Great Red Menace. Communism was going to gobble us up. Bolsheviks were going to swoop down upon us, out of Russia, and snatch us out of our capitalistic paradise, tear down our churches, abrogate our marriage vows, expropriate all our capital, take our children away from us and do almost everything else to us except cook us and eat us.

Most of us have become sensible—a few government officials and Nervous Nellies are still worried—enough to realize that Communism as exemplified in Russia is merely a form of Socialism that is made repressive and oppressive because those who are living under it are 95 per cent ignorant. Most of us have become sensible enough to realize that even though we know what we have had has broken down miserably, Communism as exemplified in Russia is not what we want. We will certainly greatly modify the capitalistic system but when we get through modifying it, undoubtedly it will retain the central features of that system.

Nobody except a few public officials who haven't read anything since 1920 is worried about "our sacred institutions" being menaced by a Negro Communist from Cincinnati or by even so persuasive a Communist as William Z. Foster. Some of our institutions are not so sacred as we thought they were, and some of our leaders have entirely lost caste as men of wisdom and undoubtedly we will do some drastic things, but it is highly absurd now for states attorneys to be protecting us from the Red Menace by urging the death sentence for such men as Herndon and for others whose chief crime is possession of Communist literature of the sort which may be found in any library.

STATE ASKS FOR DEATH PENALTY FOR HERNDON, NEGRO COMMUNIST

He Is on Trial for Alleged Efforts to Incite Rebellion; Says Emory University Has Same Literature as Found in His Room

ATLANTA, Jan. 17 (AP)—The state of Georgia Tuesday asked the death of Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati Negro Communist, on a charge of attempting to incite insurrection and the prisoner's answer was: "Do with me as you will, there are thousands more to take my place."

The trial, unique in the annals of Georgia jurisprudence, reached a dramatic climax when Herndon, in an unsworn statement, said capitalists used "radical prejudice as a means of exploiting workmen—white and black."

He was defended by two Atlanta Negro lawyers. The defendant predicted collapse of the capitalistic system and spoke to a crowded courtroom for 15 minutes on principles of the Communists' party.

Held for Days

Herndon said he was arrested without cause and treated "inhumanly" in the Fulton county jail. He said he was held 11 days on a charge of suspicion and was imprisoned six months without trial. His imprisonment was a "nightmare," he said, and for a time he was forced to live in a cell with a corpse.

He said his party was recognized in Georgia and explained that the Communist ticket in the last presidential election was entered in this state.

The state's sole contention in the case was based on several batches of literature authorities said were found in the Negro's possession. Georgia says the literature is "revolutionary and radical." The state said possession of the literature and actions of Herndon were evidence that he had intent to overthrow the government. And in this state there is a statute—passed in the hectic days of reconstruction after the War Between the States—making an attempt to incite insurrection a capital offense.

Addressed as "Negro"

The court ruled during the day that Herndon should be addressed as a "Negro" and not as a "Nigger" or "darkey."

The court also held that two Emory university professors presented by the defense, could not testify expertly on the nature of the literature as they were not qualified by Herndon's lawyers as experts. The men were instructors of economics and the defense contended Communism was an economic question, but the court overruled the plea.

The state questioned the professors sharply and ascertained their religious beliefs and birth places. Both the men are southerners—one from Mississippi and one from Texas.

The defense brought out that books by Lenin and Carl Marx, Communist leaders, were in the Emory university library and argued that literature found in Herndon's possession was not as "inflammatory" as those volumes.

Emory Not On Trial

The court ruled out the volumes with the explanation "even though Emory university be guilty of attempting to incite insurrection, that institution is not on trial."

The defense rested on the unsworn statement of the defendant. The state presented county authorities, including the jailer and county physician, in an effort to disprove the Negro's statement that he was treated "inhumanly" at the county jail. The authorities said all prisoners were treated fairly and received wholesome food.

Herndon, the jailor testified, complained that he did not get a "variety" of food in jail. "He wanted ham and eggs for breakfast," the witness said. "That's a jailhouse, not a hotel."

The county physician said the corpse mentioned by Herndon was the body of a prisoner who died of heart disease. The doctor said the body was removed from the jail as quickly as possible.

Both sides rested late Tuesday and the court allowed two hours to each side for arguments Wednesday.

LYNCH THREAT TO I. L. D. LAWYER

Daily Worker 2-14-33

Defended Herndon Chain Gang Victim

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 13.—Threats of lynching against Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and John H. Geer, Negro attorneys who defended Angelo Herndon and the "Atlanta Six" have been made to their faces by gangs of white men within the past week. Davis and Gear also discovered a hole bored through the wall of their office, obviously for snooping purposes.

The threats were made most direct by a gang of seven white men who accosted Mr. Davis in the Silvey Building, where the offices of the International Labor Defense are located.

"You are too smart a nigger," the white gang told him, threatening "trouble" for him if he continued to work as an attorney of the I. L. D., and on a basis of equality with Bess Schwab, white organizer of the I. L. D. here.

Davis and Gear have announced that they will pay no attention to these threats, but will continue their fight for the freedom of Angelo Herndon, and will defend the "Atlanta Six," two Negroes, two white women and two white men, when their case is called.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

FEB 3 1933

Strange Mercy

Tt Atlanta jury which sat on the case of the 19-year-old Negro accused of inciting to insurrection because he worked in the interest of the Communist party, found the boy guilty and recommended mercy. It then proceeded to fix the penalty of the hapless youth at from 18 to 20 years in prison.

To judge by this oppressive figure, the people of Georgia take their ideas of mercy from the notorious chain gang bosses with which their State is infested rather than from the teachings of Sidney Lanier and Joel Chandler Harris, the gentle souls of whose Georgia origins the people of the State were once proud to boast. Twenty years for a 19-year-old Negro because he had in his possession some Communist literature! Twenty years for inciting to riot because he acecpted dues paid to the misguided souls who sponsor the Communist movement! And this in a state in which white mobs have practiced local insurrection by lynching 439 Negroes since 1889!

The zealous prosecutor in charge of the case had urged the jury to stamp out Communism among Negroes with a conviction. The course

he recommended is more likely to fan the pernicious doctrine into flame. Georgia would do much better to promote the welfare of the race than the residuary teachings of Kluxery.—Baltimore Sun.

Committee on Interracial Co-operation, which has its headquarters in Atlanta, are a much better basis for action in such cases as this to which the Communist appeals were being directed than to resort to oppressive tactics calculated to foster discontent and intensify racial antagonisms. The doctrines and example of the

HERNDON GETS 18 TO 20 YEARS; ATTORNEYS TO SEEK NEW TRIAL

Cincinnati Negro Is Convicted of Attempting to Incite Insurrection

ATLANTA, Jan. 18 (AP)—Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old Cincinnati Negro, who said he came South with a message of Communism, Wednesday was convicted of attempting to incite insurrection and sentenced to 18 to 20 years imprisonment.

His attorneys—two Atlanta Negroes—said they would file motion for a new trial Thursday. Herndon, a copper-colored youth, said nothing as Judge Lee Wyatt pronounced sentence. The judge said: "I think the sentence thoroughly justifiable."

The jury found Herndon guilty after deliberating more than two hours and recommended mercy. The charge carried the death penalty or imprisonment of from five to 20 years, and the jury fixed the term of imprisonment.

The jury was all white—a fact that led the defense to contend that the trial was unfair. The defense contended Negroes were excluded from jury service.

Herndon's sentence came as the apex in a line of argument that held a crowded courtroom tense with excitement. More than 600 Negroes and whites jammed the room. The bench warned against any demonstration and there was none.

Had Literature

The state based its case on Herndon's possession of literature distributed by the Communist party, U. S. A., and contended he had wilful intent to overthrow the government. Herndon was an organizer for the Communist party.

The state's plea was that his actions constituted an attempt to incite insurrection. It was said Herndon sought and accepted members to the party, received dues and had in his possession books and papers which advocated establishment of a Communist government in the United States.

Some of the literature—introduced as evidence—advocated self-determination of Negroes in the "black belt" of the South.

The defense attorneys said Herndon's only crime was his color.

"The Negro Toiler," one of the books introduced as evidence, played a major part in the trial. "This book," said Defense Attorney Ben Davis, Jr.—should have been written in the blood of Negroes who were burned at the stake by mobs. I say lynching is insurrection—the only offense Herndon committed was that he asked for bread for children—his only crime is his color."

Libraries Have Same

The defense said much of the literature found in Herndon's possession could be found in the "great libraries of the world—including the Carnegie library here."

"Some of the books are considered classics," he told the jury. "You can't kill a man because of the books he reads."

The state said "stamp this thing out now with a conviction."

The statute that was invoked was passed more than 60 years ago when Georgia was in the hands of "carpetbaggers."

Authorities said original purpose of the law was to prevent white people whose cause had been defeated in the War Between the States from conspiring to overthrow the reconstruction governments—dominated by "carpetbaggers" and Negroes.

Only one appealed decision was ever rendered under the statute, authorities said. The supreme court of the United States then reversed the case, but since then the law has been amended. It was amended also during reconstruction days.

Six other persons await trial here on similar charges. Two are white women, two are white men, and two are Negro men.

Insurrection Trial of Negro to Open

ATLANTA, Jan. 16 (AP)—Angelo Herndon, Negro, of Cincinnati, Ohio will go on trial here today on a charge of attempting to incite insurrection, a capital offense in Georgia.

Two Negro attorneys for the defendant Monday presented a demurrer to the indictment, when the case was called and argument by attorneys consumed much of the court's time. After overruling the demurrer Judge Lee B. Wyatt ordered the case to trial at 9 o'clock Tuesday.

The defense claimed the indictment was unconstitutional and moved for dismissal on grounds that Negroes are excluded from duty on petit and grand juries in Georgia.

...TH OF HERNDON IS ASKED BY STATE

Negro, on Stand, Admits He Is Communist; Jury Gets Case Today.

The case of Angelo Herndon, of Cincinnati, alleged negro communist, on trial in Fulton superior court on a charge of attempting to incite to insurrection, a capital offense in the state of Georgia, will rest in the hands of a jury by early afternoon today.

Judge Lee B. Wyatt recessed the court late Tuesday afternoon until 9 o'clock this morning and, with only the presentation of arguments to the jury and the judge's charge remaining, it was expected that the case will reach the jury by noon or a little later. Judge Wyatt has allowed a maximum of two hours to each side for its argument.

The state of Georgia Tuesday asked the death of the negro, and the prisoner's answer was: "Do with me as you will, there are thousands more to take my place."

The trial, unique in the annals of Georgia jurisprudence, reached a dramatic climax when Herndon, in an unsworn statement, said capitalists used "racial prejudice as a means of exploiting workmen—white and black."

He was defended by two Atlanta negro lawyers. The defendant predicted collapse of the capitalistic system and spoke to a crowded courtroom for 15 minutes on principles of the communist party.

Herndon said he was arrested without cause and treated "inhumanly" in the Fulton county jail. He said he was held 11 days on a charge of suspicion and was imprisoned six months without trial. His imprisonment was a "nightmare, he said, and [illegible] he was forced to live in a [illegible] corpse.

He said his party was recognized in Georgia and explained that the communist ticket in the last presidential election was entered in this state.

The state's contention in the case was based on several batches of literature authorities said were found in the negro's possession. Georgia says the literature is "revolutionary and radical." The state said possession of the literature and actions of Herndon were evidence that he had intent to overthrow the government.

The court held that two Emory University professors, presented by the defense, could not testify expertly on nature of the literature as they were not qualified by Herndon's lawyers as experts. The men are instructors of economics and the defense contended communism was an economic question, but the court overruled the plea.

The defense rested on the unsworn statement of the defendant. The state presented county authorities, including the jailer and county physician, in an effort to disprove the negro's statement that he was treated "inhumanly" at the county jail. The authorities said all prisoners were treated fairly and received wholesome food.

Herndon, the jailer testified, complained that he did not get a "variety" of food in jail. "He wanted ham and eggs for breakfast," the witness said. "That's a jailhouse, not a hotel."

The county physician said the corpse mentioned by Herndon was the body of a prisoner who died of heart disease. The doctor said the body was removed from the jail as quickly as possible.

GEORGIA CALLS COLORED JURORS IN DODGE ISSUE

Seen As Move To Beat Down Herndon Case Claims

ATLANTA, Ga.— (ANP) —Another step toward the race receiving its full legal rights in Georgia was made with the swearing in last week of two Negroes as jurors in the criminal division of Fulton Superior Court. It is said to be the first time that Negroes have been sworn in as jurors in Georgia since 1862

Credit for the naming of the two men, John Moates, of 879 Coleman Strect, a firemen for the Southern Railway, and Alex Carter, 105 Chikamaw Avenue, owner of a transfer company, was given John Geer and B. J. Davis, Jr., attorneys, who three weeks ago in a habeas corpus hearing on Angelo Herndon, alleged Communist, launched an attack on Georgia's systematic exclusion of Negroes from both petit and grand juries.

At that time on cross examination by Mr. Davis, J. W. Simmons, white clerk of the Fulton Superior Court admitted that "to his knowledge no Negroes had served on any juries in Fulton county," though one-third of the county's population is Negro.

Real Motive Bared

The naming of Moates and Carter, was seen by the two attorneys as a move to halt their fight on Georgia's jury system at Herndon's trial on January 16. Herndon is being held on a charge of attempting to incite a riot, which is punishable under an old Civil War slave very statute by death.

Herndon last fall led a demonstration of both Negro and white unemployed on the Fulton county commissioner's office after the commissioner had announced that no further funds were available for charity purposes. Following the demonstration, the commissioners voted to continue giving aid to the poor, but through Solicitor-General John E. Boykin ordered Herndon's arrest on the old Civil War charge.

Moates and Carter, along with ten other white jurors who composed Panel No. 1, during the January term of court, were first sworn in as jurors on a case of larceny after trust against C. Don Miller, a white lawyer, whom it was charged had swindled a colored woman, Mrs. Vinie Moreland, out of $250.

Struck From Jury

They were struck from the jury by defense counsel

Atty. Davis, who is the son of Ben Davis, widely known Georgia Republican leader and a graduate of Harvard law school, when told of his victory, declared that he and his law partner, John Geer, were by no means through.

"We mean to keep up this fight against the systematic exclusion of citizens from our juries on the basis of color, until names of Negroes are placed in the grand jury box, and not on pink slips either.

"The appointment of these two men, though appearing to be a victory, is nothing but a sham done by the solicitor's office to off-set our contention, which we have planned to present in the form of a motion at Herndon's trial on Jan. 16. We still mean to file that motion and another besides asking the nolle prosse of the indictment because there were no Negroes sitting on the grand jury which returned the true bill.

MARTYRS A BAD INVESTMENT FOR GEORGIA

Martyrs are the most prolific seed in the world. The sterner the power which imposes upon weakness, the faster weakness displaces that power. This thought is inescapable now that Georgia has resurrected an out-of-date law to convict a Negro Communist, Angelo Herndon at large, preaching Communism and distributing its literature, could get little attention. A few strollers on the corner might give him a moment's attention. But Angelo Herndon, arrested, tried and convicted for doing what is done every day in a hundred places without official interference, becomes the creator of a thousand like himself.

The blood of the martyrs was the seed of the early Christian church. So it will be with these Communists, if the present social order gives them importance by attacking them.

Oppression can be depended upon to be stupid. It always has been, it always will be. No Goliath was ever afraid of a David. But within a David there can be the divine spark which multiplies his strength. Communism may not be right, but it is a change. If oppression singles it out for attack, whatever it is it will be cloaked about with so much sympathy that it will appear right. With the knowledge of what

has happened in Georgia, nothing but because he was a Negro. It would be retri
sheer folly can counsel what the state has bution if it should be h
done. Undoubtedly it singled out Herndon ows of hatred which it
reds.

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia.

Southern Bosses Revive Old Slave Law to Send Negro Organizer to Chain-Gang Death

Daily Worker 1-21-33 New York, N.Y.

By ELIZABETH LAWSON.

A slave law, formulated by the white masters of Georgia before the Civil War was fought, has been used to send a young Negro organizer of the unemployed to his death on the chain-gang.

In the year 1861, when Negroes were still held as chattel slaves in the South, the slave-masters, terrified by the numerous uprisings of slaves who preferred possible death to slavery, and terrified also by the determined agitation against slavery by the white workers and free Negroes, passed a law decreeing the penalty of death for inciting the slaves against their masters.

Resurrect Forgotten Law.

From the end of the Civil War up to these times, that law has lain unused and almost forgotten. Then the slaves of today—the white wage-slaves, and the Negroes who bear the double burden of wage-slavery and national oppression—began to organize together to fight their common enemy, the white ruling class, and to struggle against misery and starvation. Once more the Slave Code was brought forward. Two days ago Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old organizer of the Unemployed Council in Atlanta, was sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the chain gang on the basis of this old slave code.

"Whoever shall excite an insurrection or revolt of slaves, or attempt by writing, speaking or otherwise to excite an insurrection or revolt of slaves, is to be punished with death," said the old Georgia slave-law. "Whoever shall circulate . . . any printed or written paper for the purpose of exciting insurrection, revolt, conspiracy or resistance on the part of slaves. Negro or free persons of color in this state . . . shall be guilty of high misdemeanor which is punishable by death."

The Georgia law defined insurrection as "resistance to lawful authority of master or state." The law against inciting to insurrection was directed against any anti-slavery propaganda, and served the purpose of keeping the slaves in subjection. The law of the state was the greatest power of the masters. Disobedience to the master became insurrection to the master's state.

Adjust Law to New Needs.

Herndon Sentence is Attack on All Militant Organizations; Workers Must Act to Save Him!

The principle laid down in this law is the principle of unconditional subjection of working masses to the ruling class. The ruling class of Georgia officially recognized this. That is why, in 1866, in the post-slavery days, it decided to continue the law on the statute books. It merely modernized it. It took out the words "master" and "slave." It recognized officially the abolition of chattel slavery, at the same time recognizing wage slavery and the national oppression of the Negro people. It changed the application of the law from the chattel slave to the wage slave and especially to the doubly-exploited Negroes.

The abolition of chattel slavery did not interfere with the continued identity of master and state. The ruling powers of Georgia could well afford to drop the word "master" from the law. This change gave the law a more democratic appearance, and yet it changed nothing; the masters of slavery days remained the masters in the after days.

For the workers, Negro and white, in the United States, and especially in the South, are slaves. And added to the oppression of the white workers, the Negro workers are ground down by a system of national oppression, by which they are segregated Jim-Crowed, thrown on the chain-gangs, lynched.

Conditions in South.

In the South the condition of the jobless, is worst of all. Take Georgia: everywhere unemployment, everywhere abandoned farms. There is scarcely a handful of farm owners left in the whole state. The farms have been taken over by bankers and big plantation owners in payment of debt; or they have simply been abandoned by Negro and white farmers who could not scratch the barest living from the soil. On the plantations of Georgia today, overseers with guns stand over the Negro share-croppers and tenant-farmers, driving them to work like convicts.

The Negro and white farmers of Georgia have been terrorized into submitting to theft by the landlords and bankers, even beyond the limits legalized by the system of share-cropping and the crop-lien laws of the South. In Monroe County, some Negro farmers got through the banks government loans amounting to several thousand dollars. These checks were brazenly confiscated by the bankers and rich farmers of the territory.

More Robbery.

The Farm Board bought thousands of sacks of flour and shipped it to the big plantation owners and mortgage bankers. These, in turn, sold it at high prices to the poor farmers and Negro share-croppers, although the flour was plainly marked: "Not to be sold."

Supporting this whole system of starvation and terror, is the chain-gang and the lynch rope—those two props of the rulership of the white landowners, factory-owners and the bankers in the South.

In Atlanta, the capital of Georgia, unemployment has thrown thousands on thousands out on the streets to starve. Last summer, relief stations giving a few crumbs to 22,000 workers in Atlanta, closed down altogether. Shortly before that, the fakers of the Community Chest had collected over $800,000, in great part from the workers. But now they claimed they were without funds to continue even the miserable relief of the charity bureaus.

The most militant workers, Negro and white, had formed an Unemployed Council. This Unemployed Council now issued 10,000 leaflets exposing the fakery of the Commissioners and calling for a demonstration. On June 30, 1932, Negro and white workers of Atlanta gathered before the county courthouse, and demanded the immediate re-opening of all relief stations and immediate relief for the unemployed.

Forced to Vote Relief.

The next morning the County Commissioners, in fear, held a meeting and voted $6,000 to be used as relief for the unemployed.

The white rulers looked about for some means to smash the growing militancy of the workers, to crush the growing unity of Negro and white. They found the old slave code of 1861. They would use it to kill the organizers of the workers. Said Assistant Solicitor John H. Hudson of the state of Georgia: "As fast as the Communists come here we shall indict them, and I shall demand the death penalty in every case."

In July, Angelo Herndon, the young Negro leader of the Unemployed Council, was arrested on orders from State Solicitor John Boykin.

Anyone who still has illusions that the ordinary democratic rights of free speech, press and assemblage are granted to the workers of the United States, should read the articles of indictment against young Angelo Herndon. Said the grand jury:

"The accused did call and attend public assemblies and mass meetings, the purpose of said meetings being to organize a combination of persons, white and colored.

"The accused did introduce and did circulate papers and writings with the intent and purpose of inciting insurrection."

Brutal Treatment.

It was for these "crimes" that young Herndon was made to stand trial for his life.

Bail was set for Herndon at $25,000. He was held in Fulton County Jail, systematically starved, and treated as he himself said at the trial, "inhumanly." For days he was forced to stay in a cell with a corpse.

The trial itself began on Jan. 16. It lasted for three days, and ripped open the whole system of wage-slavery, discrimination and Jim-Crowism in Georgia. Negro and white workers jammed the court-room to the doors, hanging on every word.

In line with their usual policy, the prosecutor addressed Herndon, and the Negro witnesses called by both sides, as "niggers" and "darkies." The defense protested. For the remainder of the trial, these terms were barred.

The system of barring Negroes from one of the ordinary civil and constitutional rights—the right to serve on juries—was sharply attacked by the attorneys, two young Negro lawyers employed by the International Labor Defense. As in the case of Euel Lee in Maryland and in the case of the nine Scottsboro boys, the I. L. D. demanded the right of Negroes to serve on juries. The right was not obtained at this trial, but the basis has been laid for exposing the whole Jim-Crow system as applied to the courts.

The State showed that Herndon had organized the jobless to demand relief. The State showed that Herndon possessed literature—literature that goes freely through the United States mails. The State showed that Herndon, as a Communist, had advocated unconditional equal rights for the Negro people and the right of self-determination for the Black Belt, where the Negroes are a majority of the population.

"Stamp out this thing now with a conviction, a death sentence," said the prosecutor.

A Worker Speaks.

Angelo Herndon came to the witness stand. He spoke, exposing the starvation of the Negro and white jobless, the miserable conditions of the workers, the oppression of the Negroes. He declared:

"You may do what you will with Angelo Herndon. You may indict him. You may put him in jail. But there will come other thousands of Angelo Herndons. If you want to really do anything about the case, you must go out and indict the social system. But this you will not do, for your role is to defend the system under which the toiling masses are robbed and oppressed."

The all-white hand-picked jury brought in its verdict. Eighteen to twenty years on the chain-gang—in reality, a death sentence, for who can serve 18 years on the chain-gang and live!

* * *

Smash Slave-Code!

Now the bosses are trying to bring to trial, on the same slave law, the Atlanta Six—four white and two Negro workers, arrested in Atlanta in 1930 for organizing the toilers.

Angelo Herndon must not be sent to the chain-gang! The workers, Negro and white, must resolve to wage a fight that will smash the Georgia slave-code.

To fight for the release of Herndon is to fight for the right of the Communist Party and other working class organizations to a legal existence. It is to fight for the right of free speech, press and assemblage for the workers, particularly of the South. It is to fight the starvation of the unemployed, the oppression of the Negro masses.

Demand the immediate, unconditional release of Angelo Herndon! Smash the Georgia slave-code!

Shameful Verdict

Macon Telegraph

If we believed that Angelo Herndon, the Negro Communist from Cincinnati, would have to serve any part of the sentence of 18 to 20 years imposed upon him in Atlanta after his trial there on a statute enacted in 1870, we should deplore his conviction indignantly. We deplore it anyway, but with the reservation that we hope he appeals it and that in the appeal the Georgia courts, and if not they, the United States court, will speak out in vigorous terms on such a statute as that under which he was convicted. 1-20-33

It is no credit to the State of Georgia that a man should be given such a terrible sentence—indeed, even any sentence—upon the charge of "inciting to insurrection" when he possesses literature of the Communist party, which was duly registered in this state in the election of last year. It is absurd for responsible officials of the State of Georgia to pretend that the majesty and dignity of the state are in peril at the hands of a 19-year-old Negro boy. Macon, Ga.

Undoubtedly there was about it the element of "teaching a Negro a lesson", as the attorneys for Herndon charged. A statute that was 62 years old was raked out of the dusty law books as the basis for a grand jury indictment. The law itself represented the thinking of other days and conditions of other days. It represented a time when it was necessary to repress Negroes by violence. We in this day ought to know that the best way to keep any people, Negroes or whites, in good relation to each other is to deal fairly and live justly toward each other. It is not necessary to resort to repressive measures. It is something of which all of us white people ought to be ashamed: that the dignity of our courts could be used for such a farcical purpose as to "protect us from a Red army that would march in to destroy our civilization."

After all, those who stupidly use our courts for such purposes ought to keep in mind that the ultimate purpose of Communism is to provide enough food and clothes and shelter for oppressed people and that the danger of overthrow, if there is any danger, is not from outside propaganda, but from fathers who look into the faces of pinched and hungry children and mothers who are not able to protect their children against the most intense of all suffering, the suffering from cold.

The Telegraph hopes that the supreme court of this state will substitute common sense for the Bourbonism of the jury that tried Herndon.

Death Penalty Asked At Atlanta In Trial Of Negro Communist Leader

Courier 1-18-33

ATLANTA, Jan. 17.—(AP)—The State of Georgia today asked the death of Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati negro communist, on a charge of intent to incite insurrection and the prisoner's answer was: "Do with me as you will, there are thousands more to take my place."

The trial, unique in the annals of Georgia jurisprudence, reached a dramatic climax when Herndon, in an unsworn statement, said capitalists used "racial prejudice as a means of exploiting workmen—white and black."

He was defended by two Atlanta negro lawyers. The defendant predicted collapse of the capitalistic system and spoke to a crowded courtroom for 15 minutes on principles of the Communist Party.

Herndon said he was arrested without cause and treated "inhumanly" in the Fulton County Jail. He said he was held 11 days on a charge of suspicion and was imprisoned six months without trial. His imprisonment was a "nightmare," he said, and for a time he was forced to live in a cell with a corpse.

The State's contention in the case was based on several batches of literature authorities said were found in the negro's possession. The State said possession of the literature and actions of Herndon were evidence that he had intent to overthrow the Government. In Georgia here is a statute—passed in Reconstruction days after the War Between the States—making intent to incite insurrection a capital offense.

The court ruled during the day that Herndon should be addressed as "negro" and not as a "nigger" or "darkey."

The court also held that two Emory University professors, presented by the defense, could not testify expertly on nature of the literature as they were not qualified by Herndon's lawyers as experts. The men are instructors of economics and the defense contended communism was an economic question, but the court overruled the plea.

The defense brought out that books by Lenin and Carl Marx, Communist leaders, were in the Emory University library and argued that literature found in Herndon's possession was not as "infamatory" as those volumes.

The court ruled out the volumes with the explanation "even though Emory University be guilty of attempting to incite insurrection, that institution is not on trial."

The county physician said the corpse mentioned by Herndon was the body of a prisoner who died of heart disease. The doctor said the body was removed from the jail as quickly as possible.

Both sides rested late today and the court allowed two hours to each side for arguments tomorrow.

Herndon Found Guilty, Given 18 to 20 Years

Constitution 1-19-33

Jury Recommends Mercy and Fixes Sentence of Negro Communist, Charged With Attempting To Incite to Insurrection.

Atlanta Ga.

Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old negro communist, of Cincinnati, was found guilty in Fulton superior court late Wednesday afternoon of a charge of attempting to incite to insurrection and was given a sentence of from 18 to 20 years. Though the offense is punishable by death the jury recommended mercy and fixed the sentence.

The verdict was brought in after the jury had deliberated from 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon until 5:30 p. m. Judge Lee B. Wyatt pronounced sentence immediately and attorneys for the defense said they would file a motion today for a new trial. Before pronouncing sentence Judge Wyatt asked the negro if he had anything to say and the defendant replied "nothing in particular."

Before the jury was allowed to enter the courtroom and render its verdict, the court gave a sharp warning against any sort of demonstration and had a corps of sheriff's officers placed about the crowded room to keep order.

The closing arguments in the trial were presented Wednesday. The state, through its solicitors, demanded the death penalty for the negro, who they declared had attempted to organize against recognized government and had circulated insurrectionary literature. Under an act of 1870 the offense is punishable by death, but may be treated just as the jury acted in the Herndon case.

Negro counsel represented the defendant and they declared that the only charge against Herndon was race prejudice and that the state had waved "the bloody flag of racial prejudice when his only crime was to ask for bread. The state's only plea is a prejudiced cry of 'nigger.'"

John Hudson and Walter LeCraw, assistant solicitors, speaking for the state, said that the defendant was a "red" organizer who would "lead a red army into this country and destry our civilization." They said that the principle of communism was on trial as well as Herndon.

The judge, in charging the jury, said that the defendant was charged with attempting to commit a crime and that under the law this was as punishable as if the crime were committed. In sentencing the negro he told him that the offense was one carrying the death penalty but that the jury had fixed his sentence. He told the defendant that he felt this recommendation on the part of the jury was justified.

The verdict marked the close of one of the most spectacular trials in the annals of Fulton superior court. It had been under way for three days.

There are six others indicted under a similar charge and they are to be tried at an early date. The list includes both whites and negroes and several women.

MASS SUPPORT IN HERNDON CASE

Daily Worker 1-30-33

I. L. D. Files Appeal; Opens Office in Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 29.—An Atlanta office of the International Labor Defense is to be opened here, it was announced, as headquarters for the activities of the organization in fighting for the freedom of Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old Negro organizer of the unemployed, last week sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the chain-gang for his activity in organizing Negro and white together to struggle against starvation.

Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and John H. Geer, Negro I. L. D. attorneys who conducted Herndon's defense, have filed notice of an appeal and motion for a new trial. They will also be the legal defense for the famous Atlanta "Six," two Negro and four white workers, whose cases, on the same charge as that named in the indictment against Herndon—"inciting to insurrection"—have been pending nearly three years. Assistant Solicitor, the Rev. John Hudson, has announced he will call the cases as soon as he recovers from a slight illness, though they have not been placed on the court calendar.

Building Mass Defense.

Herndon defense committees are rapidly being organized in this city, with many Negro and white workers and small merchants joining in the activity, backing up the International Labor Defense policy of mass pressure in support of the best legal defense procurable.

Extensive fund-raising activities are going on, as well as membership drives for the defense committees and for the I. L. D.

Between fifty and sixty leading Negro business men of the city, attending a dinner in honor of a local publisher, which was arranged by the Nebro Chamber of Commerce, listened with keen interest while Attorney Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., a guest of the function, outlined the class issues involved in the Herndon and Atlanta "Six" cases. Several other speakers raised the same issue.

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Georgia

TIMES-HERALD
WACO. TEXAS

JAN 22 1933

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SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JAN 26 1933

LAW DESIGNED TO AID NEGRO IS BOOMERANG

Carpetbag Statute Is Invoked by Georgia to Convict Black of Treason.

By JAMES H. STREET

ATLANTA, Jan. 26 (AP).—Georgia has resuscitated a carpetbag law and converted it into a weapon against communism.

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And already one man—a 19-year old negro communist from Cincinnati—has felt the wrath of the 60-year-old statute that was written into the code during reconstruction days when carpetbaggers and negroes ruled Georgia with a rod of iron.

Six other persons—two white women, two white men, and two negroes—face trial under the broad provisions of the same law.

The law obviously was designed to protect the reconstruction Government that seized this state when the confederacy collapsed. The reconstruction regime eventually was overthrown, however, and the law was tucked away in the code and virtually forgotten until groups migrated to Georgia and preached a doctrine of communism.

In 1930, Ann Burlak, Mary Dalton, Joe Carr, M. H. Powers and two negroes were arrested on charges of attempting to incite insurrection. Authorities said they had circulated inflammatory literature. Their defense contended the literature was not inflammatory and argued that the old statute violated the constitution of the United State and Georgia. It is said the six persons had been denied the rights of free speech and freedom of the press.

Bonds eventually were arranged and on agreement a test was made of Joe Carr's case. The supreme court of Georgia was asked to pass on Carr's contention that the 60-year-old law was contrary to the state's constitution.

Interest in the cases simmered until last year when Angelo Herndon, a young negro, came south with a message of communism. He took a major part in a protest meeting of a committee on unemployment and was arrested soon afterwards.

The state charged he had attempted to incite insurrection and Herndon demanded an immediate trial. Literature identified as his advocated self-determination of negroes in the "Black Belt" and the state used that advocacy in its attempt to send the negro to his death.

The state said communism, by advocating self-determination for negroes, sought to overthrow white supremacy in the south, abolish state lines, confiscate property and make the south a negro republic with authority to secede from the union if it so desired.

Herndon's defense said his only crime was his color and argued that some of the literature in his possession was considered classical and found in the "great libraries of Atlanta."

"You can't kill a man because of the books he reads," said Herndon's lawyer—himself a negro.

But a jury convicted the negro in two hours and sentenced him to 18 to 20 years of imprisonment.

And with that case on the records, the state is preparing to go forward with its trial of the six other persons charged with a similar offense. Herndon has filed a motion for a new trial and the international labor defense says it will help him.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Monday, January 30, 1933

Aid Is Asked Here For Negro Herndon

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Fuller said that the national secretary of the International Labor Defense had informed him that the cases against Herndon and the six other Communists in Atlanta would ultimately reach the United States supreme court.

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Saturday, January 21, 1933

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Strange Mercy

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To judge by this oppressive figure, the people of Georgia take their ideas of mercy from the notorious chain gang bosses with which their state is infested rather than from the teachings of Sidney Lanier and Joel Chandler Harris, the gentle souls of whose Georgia origins the people of the state were once proud to boast. Twenty years for a 19-year-old Negro because he had in his possession some Communist literature! Twenty years for inciting to riot because he accepted dues paid to the misguided souls who sponsor the Communist movement! And this in a state in which white mobs have practiced local insurrection by lynching 439 Negroes since 1889!

The zealous prosecutor in charge of the case had urged the jury to stamp out Communism among Negroes with a conviction. The course he recommended is more likely to fan the pernicious use in the jehad against "the Reds." One wonders if Cleveland's eminent liberal, the Newton D. Baker who has just endorsed the Ohio criminal syndicalism measures, will wire his congratulations to Georgia officialdom.—Akron (Ohio.) Beacon-Journal.

Jehad in Georgia

Georgia, still wailing about "unfair" national criticism of its chain gangs, now bids for further public notice by handing a Negro youth 18 to 20 years imprisonment for participating in an unemployment protest meeting. To accomplish this barbaric deed, it was necessary for the state to utilize a long dormant statute enacted during days and only recently dug up for

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HERNDON NEW APPEAL FROM DEATH CELL

"Many Ways to Aid I. L. D. Drive", Says Young Negro

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 6.—From the Fulton County prison where he is confined in the death cell, Angelo Herndon, Negro organizer of the unemployed, yesterday answered Judge D. Thomas' denial of bail to him, with a new appeal to the toiling masses to rally to the campaign lead by the International Labor Defense for his release and for the smashing of the murderous chain gang system.

On Saturday, Judge Thomas arbitrarily rejected the demand of the I. L. D. attorneys that bail be set for Herndon, and threatened with a death sentence with the statement that the appeal against the chain gang verdict of 18 to 20 years might "result in the defendant's being given a capital sentence." Herndon's appeal is directed to the entire working class and especially to the white and Negro toilers of Georgia:

Fight Just Begun.

"Fellow workers. I appeal to you to support the International Labor Defense in its fight to force the bosses of Georgia to release me immediately. The bosses of Georgia and their courts think by railroading me to the chain gang they will be able to crush the struggles of white and Negro workers. But they are mistaken!

"The struggles of white and Negro workers against starvation and oppression have just begun!

"The bosses think by their poison of race hatred and discrimination to split the ranks of the working class and prevent us from organizing together for our common interests. Particularly is this so in Georgia and throughout the South, where the Negro toilers are subjected to the most brutal and inhuman oppression by the white ruling class. The bosses hope to be able, without resistance from the working class to carry on their policy of brutal rule, of terrorism, lynching, persecution and starvation of both Negro and white workers.

Defend All Class War Prisoners.

"I appeal to you, white and Negro toilers, to organize and carry forward our struggles against starvation, for unemployment relief and social insurance. I appeal to you to support the militant class policy of the I.L.D. for the defense of Angelo Herndon and other victims of capitalist justice, for the defense of all class war prisoners, who are being daily framed up as Tom Mooney was framed, as the Scottsboro boys and the Atlanta Six are being framed.

"There are many ways in which you can help the I.L.D., by joining the I.L.D. or actively supporting its mass defense campaigns, by contributing to its defense funds, by helping to raise money, by raising the question of the class war prisoners in your organizations, in your shops, etc., by exposing the frame-up nature of the charges against the class-war prisoners, by showing the masses that Angelo Herndon has been sentenced to the chain gang for the "crime" of organizing white and Negro workers together for joint struggle for bread, against starvation, against the national oppression of the Negro masses, against imperialist war.

Comradely yours,
(Signed) **Angelo Herndon.**
(Death) Cell, 3rd South."

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
Thursday, January 19, 1933

"Overthrowing the Government"

A CINCINNATI Negro, Angelo Herndon, with radical ideas, wandered into Georgia. He had "red literature" in his possession, and he was suspected of "attempting to incite an insurrection."

He was arrested, tried, and, unbelievable though it may seem, was sentenced yesterday for from eighteen to twenty-one years in the Georgia prisons—probably on the chain gangs.

He is only 19 years old, and probably doesn't know what it is all about.

The trial occurred in Atlanta, the New York of the South, which, every one knows, is modern to an almost painful degree. We have searched through the dispatches to see if the Negro youth murdered any one, or committed the usual crime for which lynchings occur, but we find that his offense was mainly loud talk about Communism.

The State contended that this Cincinnati Negro "had willful intent to overthrow the government."

Possibly the arguments of a defense attorney, also a Negro, didn't help the cause of the Negro youth. This attorney said: "I say lynching is also insurrection. The only offense Herndon committed was that he asked for bread for children. His only crime is his color." The jury was all white, and we can just imagine how the Negro lawyer's plea affected the jurors.

Any Negro leaders who have the good of their race at heart must be depressed to see how they are being used as pawns and dupes by the hybrid Communist agitators. Their propaganda has caused serious trouble between the races in the South on several occasions. But for the Southern people to show such fright and apprehension as is evidenced in giving tris Negro youth an eighteen-year sentence can only encourage the Communists and their ignorant dupes. It is just what the agitators want.

The 19-year-old Cincinnati Negro, Angelo Herndon, will step into the shoes of the Negroes of the Scottsboro case, as the latest *cause celebre,* and radicals will use the extreme sentence as propaganda all over the world.

We've an idea that Communism is going out; that it is becoming passe. We are tired of hearing about it. But we can depend on Southern white juries to keep it alive for a while.

Dawson, Ga. News
Thursday, Jan. 19, 1933

NEGRO 'RED' CONVICTED BY AN ATLANTA COURT

RADICAL FOUND GUILTY OF VIOLATING AN OLD GEORGIA INSURRECTION LAW.

Attorneys for Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati negro, are expected to file a motion for new trial following his conviction Wednesday on a charge of attempting to incite to insurrection.

Though the offense provides a possible death penalty under a Georgia law passed before the civil war, the superior court jury recommended mercy and fixed sentence at from 18 to 20 years imprisonment. The law has not been invoked since 1871.

The court room was jammed with both whites and negroes, and Judge Lee B. Wyatt warned before summoning the jury against any demonstration.

Before sentence was passed Herndon was asked if he had anything to say. He replied, "nothing in particular." He previously had warned the court while testifying to "do anything you like with me. There are thousands to take my place."

Communistic Literature.

A considerable quantity of communistic literature had been found in Herndon's possession at the time of his arrest, and the state charged he was attempting to set up a "communistic black state" from Virginia to Mississippi. He had organized a "relief council" which demanded and received $6,000 aid from Fulton county.

Judge Wyatt told Herndon after the verdict that "under the circumstances I think the jury was thoroughly justified in the verdict it returned."

Defense counsel Ben J. Davis, Jr. son of a former negro republican boss in Georgia, in an attempt to refute the state charge of inciting to insurrection declared that no such charges had been placed in connection with the "lynching of 3,265 negroes in the south since 1885."

"That (the lynchings) looks to me like an attempt to overthrow the government of the United States," Davis continued. "Suppose this defendant is a communist, did you ever hear of a communist burning anyone at stake?"

Assistant Solicitor General J. Walter Le Craw, in final argument for the state, denounced the injection of the lynching issue and asserted that literature found in Herndon's possession and his activities here clearly indicated the negro's "intent to incite to insurrection."

NEWARK, O.
Advocate and American Tribune

JAN 30 1933

GEORGIA.

Georgia is putting herself in for a lot of unpleasant publicity these days. Her name is making the front pages and editorial columns of newspapers from coast to coast but that fact does not warm the cockles of her go-getters because it is not the sort of publicity which attracts business and new residents.

A book and a motion picture about her prison chain gangs were so convincing that the world beyond her state lines compares her penal system with the torture chambers of medieval times and public opinion prevailed upon the governors of two states not to send escaped prisoners back to the Georgia chain gang. Georgia peaches and subdivisions have been forgotten for the time being.

Hot upon the heels of this damaging advertising comes the incident of a judge sentencing a 19-year-old negro to prison for 18 years on the charge that he attempted to incite insurrection by carrying a piece of communist literature in his pocket. His crime consisted of wilful intent, the ancient offense of imagining the king's death. Another flareback to medievalism.

One suspects that the judge who imposed this savage penalty made more communists by that single act than the negro and his literature could convert in a lifetime, and for inciting insurrection there is nothing more effective than a martyr or two.

No doubt the judge acted in all sincerity and exercised his best judgment. But like so many others with the best of intentions he does not comprehend that revolutions and insurrections come from within the people, not as the fruits of propaganda and agitation.

Winston Salem, N. C.
JOURNAL

DOUBT ABOUT THIS CASE
(Asheville Times)

No doubt the conviction of the Negro youth Angelo Herndon, under an old Georgia statut against incitement to insurrection, is soun enough under the letter of the law written 6 years ago.

There is vast doubt, however, that this Communist, despite his noise and his literature stirred up in Georgia any movement constituting even a shadow of a threat for the overthrow of any government or any existing institutions.

However, the case is not one upon which those at a distance can speak with authority or with confidence.

Although no evidence appears to have been introduced of any overt act of violence or of leading a revolt, it may be that Herndon as an agitator was a cause of strife and an enemy to community peace.

In that event, he stands in need of discipline, even if his 18-20 year sentence seems heavy when compared with what he accomplished.

All that this editorial would say is this, and it is said with utter conviction; there is so little possibility of any insurrection of any fashion among the Negroes of the South, the idea is in fact so preposterous, that the courts can afford to err on the side of utmost caution before they give credence to any allegation implying the contrary.

MIAMI, FLA.
NEWS

JAN 25 1933

A Georgia negro has narrowly escaped a sentence of death for being possessed of communist literature. A group of New Jersey political corruptionists has been freed by a jury of their peers.

One political corruptionist can cause more communists than a thousand misguided men with communist literature in their pockets. If the Georgia negro deserved 20 years in prison, the New Jersey political corruptionists needed a thousand.

Labor - 1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia

NINETEEN YEARS—FOR WHAT?

We have read, with a deal of interest, some of the facts connected with the conviction of Angelo Herndon, nineteen year old Negro of Atlanta, who was given nineteen years on the Georgia chain gang.

Speaking of this conviction, the Daily Worker, published in the interest of the working classes, characterizes the verdict as "a death sentence." There is a deal of truth in the above statement, death sentence because nineteen years on a Georgia chain gang, under the present chain gang system, is absolutely synonymous with death. Viewing the situation in the light of the information we have of Georgia prisons, it is a reasonable assumption to say that no one could survive nineteen years in a Georgia prison. Taking into consideration that Angelo Herndon was charged with "inciting to insurrection" or rebellion against the exploitation of the Negroes in Georgia, he would be really a prey for the prison bosses. Every word he said, every act he committed would be interpreted as insubordination and his life would hardly be worth that of a rabbit before the huntsman's gun. It would be impossible for him to live out the nineteen year sentence under the cruel lash of the prison bosses of which he would be a victim.

These citations are merely the human side of the story, but there is about the conviction of Angelo Herndon a story more divine than what we have said in the preceding paragraphs. The world will want to know for what was this youth convicted? What grave offense did he commit that the state of Georgia demanded his life? The prosecutor said that the possession of Communist literature constituted "inciting to insurrection." What kind of insurrection? Is the state of Georgia afraid that a little "puff" of wind will overthrow the government of Georgia? Why all this fear? What is the state doing to these people that it is fearful that a protest from just a handful will overthrow its government?

The spiritual significance of the prosecution and conviction of Herndon is the fact that the imprisonment does, in no way, stop the rise of the oppressed people against the oppressors. Herndon defiantly said, "Do with me as you will. There are thousands more to take my place." The prosecutor said that Georgia's civilization was in danger if Herndon was allowed to preach his doctrine in that state. Isn't such an admission a pretty picture of just the sort of civilizatoin that the people in Georgia have? Doesn't it depict beautifully how these guardians of civilization are frantic with fear that the oppressed people will rise with something better for the people? How long will these people continue to grope in darkness? Don't they see? Don't they realize that they are living in a new civilization and that the oppressed people everywhere are rising and demanding a new deal? Don't they see that the world is undergoing great changes?

The cause which Herndon represented is eternal and those who are to deal with it cannot hope to stop its progress by imprisoning a few leaders. The same drama was staged in the days of slavery. The Negro slave spoke of his condition in a low breath. The abolitionist who spoke out against slavery endangered his life. Prisons and death stared those in the face who would dare speak out against slavery. "John Brown's body lies a molding in the clay," but his truths are marching on. The protest of Herndon has resounded the world over. No doubt, it has been heard in every language in the civilized world. The significance of his statement and the righteousness of the cause he represented have been heard by everybody except the people of Georgia, particularly the prosecutor, the judge and that class who is still asleep to the onward march of civilization.

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee"

Not even the infamous Scottsboro cases surpass in hideousness and barbarity the judgment entered by a Georgia court sentencing Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old Negro to twenty years in the living hell of a Georgia chain gang. Herndon's crime was having books and other literature in his possession exposing the iniquitous injustices of the benighted Southland to millions of American citizens. It is better expressed, however, in a sentence taken from the argument of Ben Davis, Jr., one of his lawyers, as follows: "The only offense Herndon committed was that he asked bread for children—his only crime is his color."

So hideous and revolting is this sordid crime committed by the State of Georgia which has representation in the national law-making bodies and is recognized at the seat of the national government as one of the sovereignties which comprise the United States of America, that one chokes when requested to sing, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty."

The martyrdom of this Negro boy stands shoulder-high with that of Ridley and Latimer in England, and his calm defiance of his persecutors rings out ominously. "Do with me as you will, there are thousands more to take my place," bears a striking similarity to those words spoken courageously, during the darkness of the middle ages, though flame and fagot tortured human flesh, "A fire is this day kindled in England which can never be extinguished."

Communism may be all that its enemies say it is. Carl Marx, Veblen and Lenin may represent all that is evil and hurtful in government, economics and social relations. The wildest chaos, however, resulting from the triumph of their theories would be an exceeding weight of glory when compared with law and order as exemplified by unspeakable Georgia and the adjoining savage States which are part and parcel of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES

JAN 21 1933

NEW USE OF AN OLD LAW

The sixty-year-old carpetbagger law, under which a Negro Communist charged with attempting to promote insurrection was sentenced to from eighteen to twenty years imprisonment in Georgia, was passed when it was needed.

If there were actual danger of the success of an effort of Negro Communists to overthrow the Government of Georgia, by anti-capitalistic, or anti-white, appeals, use of the carpetbagger law would be warranted.

But is there any such danger? And does anyone really believe it probable that itinerant Reds, in the form of blacks, would overthrow a government of whites, in Georgia?

The case is likely to become celebrated, because of a penalty which seems to outweigh the offense, and because use of the law constitutes a declaration, which will be classified in Communist circles as the admission, that the government of Georgia is vulnerable to wandering Communists.

Incidentally the conviction bids fair to illuminate rather than immolate, the man who has been convicted.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT!

By Holloway

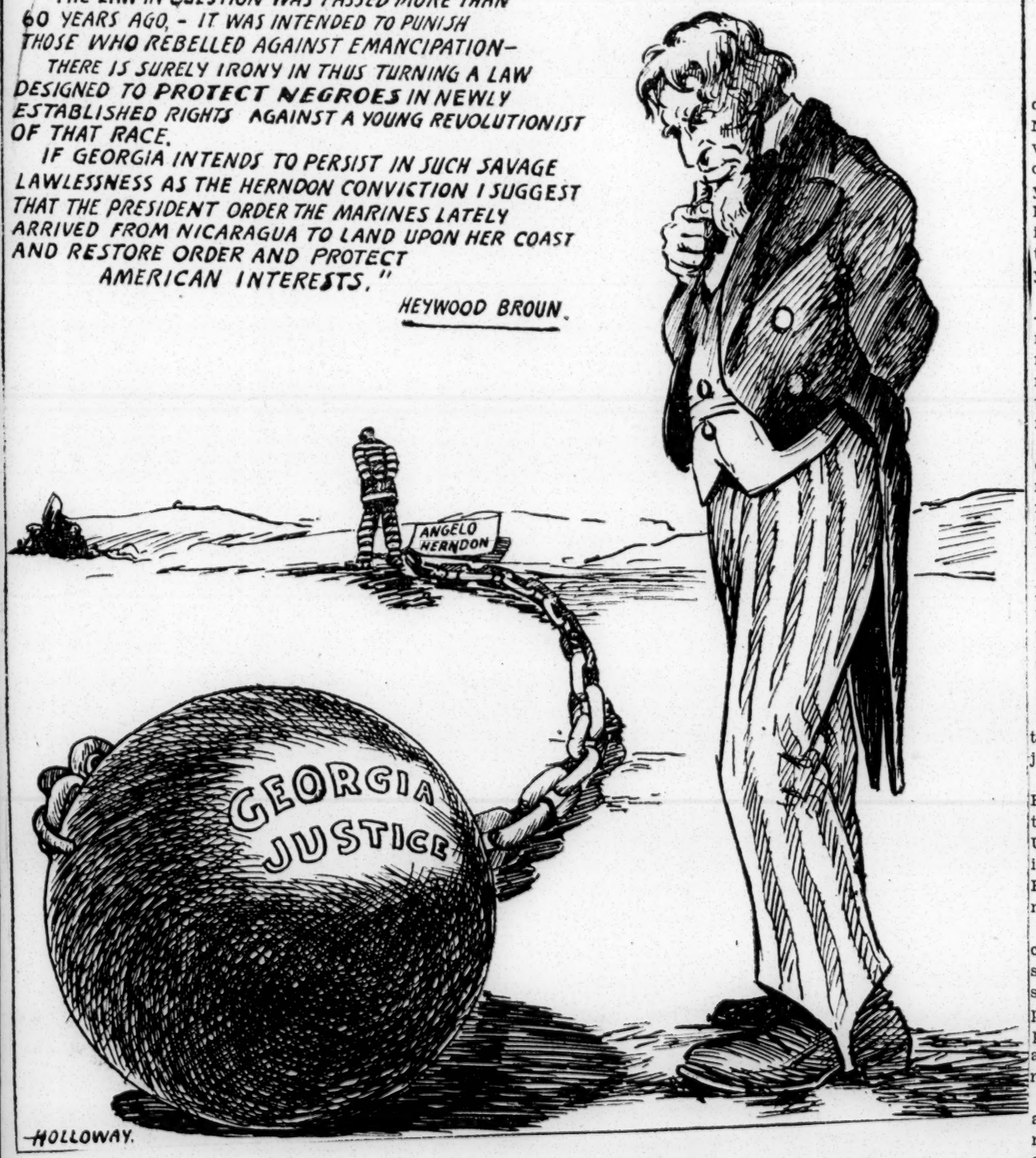
Courier 1-28-33 Pittsburgh, Pa.

"-IT SEEMS TO ME TO STAND AS THE PUNISHING INDICTMENT OF MODERN DAY SOCIETY WHICH I HAVE SEEN IN A YEAR.

THE LAW IN QUESTION WAS PASSED MORE THAN 60 YEARS AGO, - IT WAS INTENDED TO PUNISH THOSE WHO REBELLED AGAINST EMANCIPATION- THERE IS SURELY IRONY IN THUS TURNING A LAW DESIGNED TO **PROTECT NEGROES** IN NEWLY ESTABLISHED RIGHTS AGAINST A YOUNG REVOLUTIONIST OF THAT RACE.

IF GEORGIA INTENDS TO PERSIST IN SUCH SAVAGE LAWLESSNESS AS THE HERNDON CONVICTION I SUGGEST THAT THE PRESIDENT ORDER THE MARINES LATELY ARRIVED FROM NICARAGUA TO LAND UPON HER COAST AND RESTORE ORDER AND PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS."

HEYWOOD BROUN.



HOLLOWAY.

N. Y. HERALD

JAN 19 1933

'Carpetbagger' Law Jails Negro In Georgia 18-20 Years as Red

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA, Jan. 18.—Angelo Herndon, nineteen-year-old Cincinnati Negro who said he had come South with a message of communism, was convicted under a statute passed sixty years ago, when Georgia was in the hands of "carpetbaggers," of attempting to incite insurrection and sentenced today to eighteen to twenty years' imprisonment.

His attorneys—two Atlanta Negroes—said they would file a motion for a new trial tomorrow. Herndon said nothing as Judge Lee Wyatt pronounced sentence. The judge said: "I think the sentence thoroughly justifiable."

The jury found Herndon guilty after deliberating more than two hours, and recommended mercy. The charge carried the death penalty or imprisonment from five to twenty years, and the jury fixed the term.

The jury was all white—a fact which led the defense to contend that the trial was unfair. The defense contended Negroes were excluded from jury service.

Herndon's sentence followed argument which held a crowded courtroom tense with excitement. More than 600 white and Negro spectators jammed the room.

The prosecution based its case on Herndon's possession of literature distributed by the Communist party, U. S. A., and contended he had willful intent to overthrow the government. Herndon was an organizer for the Communist party.

The state contended his actions constituted an attempt to incite insurrection. It said Herndon had sought and accepted members to the party, received dues and had in his possession books and papers which advocated establishment of a communistic government in the United States.

Some of the literature—introduced as evidence—advocated self-determination of Negroes in the "black belt" of the South.

"Stamp this thing out now with a conviction," was the state's closing plea.

Authorities said the original purpose of the sixty-year-old law had been to prevent white advocates of the cause defeated in the Civil War from conspiring to overthrow the "reconstruction" governments—dominated by "carpetbaggers" and Negroes.

Six other persons await trial here on similar charges.

"FREE HERNDON"! SAY VA. WORKERS

300 at First Lenin Meet Denounce War

Daily Worker 1-24-33

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 25. — Over 3,00workers attended the Lenin Memorial meeting, the first ever held in Norfolk, last Monday night at the Oddfellows Hall on Church St. A telegram was sent to theGovernor Russell of Georgia, supported by unanimous acclamation and furious anger, demanding the immediate release of Angelo Hendron and the repeal of the Old Slave law that sent him to a living death on the chain gang.

New York, 1-28-33

A resolution denouncing feverish war preparations, demanding the prevention of war shipments from this point, and all war funds for the unemployed was adopted to be sent to President-elect Roosevelt, who at the time of the meeting was basking in the sunshine of Warm Springs, Ga.

A telegram was also sent to landlord Hardee—owner of2,000 miserable shacks, and cruel dispossesser of starving Negro families. Hardee evicted Julia Jones of St. Pauls St. twice, removed the only door and window of the room she and her daughter lived in, even though she was near the point of death from hunger and spinal injuries incurred by a 3 feet fall from a broken porch callously neglected by Brute Hardee. The telegram demanded immediate return of door and window, full compensation for injuries and declared that a mass tenants strike would be organized against him soon if he did not stop evictions, reduce rents and paint and repair the death traps he demands rent for. All present voted to strike any time they were called upon for these demands and pledged to organize their blocks for the coming struggles.

The presence of 7 husky dicks did not intimidate but only increased the militancy of the workers.

The fundamental teachings of Lenin against capitalism and imperialist war was strikingly and vividly brought home to the workers amidst burning enthusiasm and revolutionary responsiveness.

Labor - 1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Negro People in Herndon Protest

Daily Worker JAN 27 1933

"Twenty-Seven" Club Demands Release

2-3-33

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 31.—Resolutions protesting against the sentencing of Angelo Herndon, young Negro organizer of the unemployed, to from 18 to 20 years on the chain gang, because he organized Negro and white workers together to fight against starvation, were passed by the "Twenty-Seven Club," an organization of Negro professional and business men, at its last meeting.

At the meeting, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., one of the two Negro attorneys retained by the International Labor Defense for the defense of Herndon and of the "Atlanta Six" addressed the members on the significance of the case and the necessity for all Negroes to join in the fight of the white and Negro workers to smash the sentence, and to save the "Atlanta Six" whose cases are still to come up.

Representatives of the International Labor Defense also addressed the Baptist Ministers Union at its regular weekly meeting in Greater Wheat St. Baptist Church.

NEW YORK
[illegible]G WORLD

Telegram

JAN 26 1933

NEGROES SC[illegible] SENTENCE

Atlanta Pastors [illegible]unce Conviction of Cincinnati Communist.

By the United Press.

ATLANTA, Jan. 26.—A group of ministers representing Negro churches here today published a resolution deploring the eighteen to twenty year sentence given Angelo Herndron, Cicinnati Negro Communist, here last week on conviction of charges of attempting to incite insurrection.

The resolution said the sentence was the "type of injustice which indicates we live in a maze of corruption wherever the courts and public sentiment must deal with black people."

AUSTIN, TEX.
STATESMAN

What Happened to a Red

Angelo Herndon of Ohio, a negro, aged 19, invaded Georgia. He made a speech. He declared in the speech "he came south with the message of communism." Well, Georgians did not like the message. It sounded an ugly note. Angelo was arrested; he was indicted by a grand jury; he was sent to trial. A jury of 12 white men convicted the Buckeye colored person of attempting to incite insurrection, and the judge sentenced the invader to 10 to 20 years in prison. Angelo said nothing as Judge Lee Wyatt of Atlanta pronounced sentence. Indeed, Angelo was stunned. This is what the judge said: "I think the sentence thoroughly justifiable." A negro communist who will invade Georgia or any other Old South state should be given a trial for lunacy, or he should be sent to an institution for the feeble minded.

Will Durant, the famous philosopher and economist and general highbrow, has returned from soviet Russia. He was a communist of the parlor variety before he invaded Russia. Will Durant is a distinguished writer and a close observer. He invaded all sections of soviet Russia, including Siberia and all other outlying Asiatic provinces. What he saw and what he heard and what he felt will be found in his contributions to the Saturday Evening Post. He has lost faith in Russia—in soviet Russia and Dictator Stalin and the soviet plan of equalizing as well as dehumanizing the Slav and the Tartar and all other who bow to the iron rod of a Georgian dictator. Stalin and his achievements cured this American philosopher and writer and highbrow uplifter of the malady which possessed him when he invaded this former empire of the Romanovs. It is possible for a highbrow philosopher to recant and apologize when he finds himself mistaken as to a form of government which he had hoped would win but after investigation proved to be "a colossal failure."

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

JAN 19 1933

"Overthrowing the Government"

A CINCINNATI Negro, Angelo Herndon, with radical ideas wandered into Georgia. He had "red literature" in his possession and he was suspected of "attempting to incite an insurrection."

He was arrested, tried, and, unbelievable though it may seem, was sentenced yesterday for from eighteen to twenty-one years in the Georgia prisons—probably on the

to overthrow the government."

Possibly the arguments of a defense attorney, also a Negro, didn't help the cause of the Negro youth. This attorney said: "I say lynching is also insurrection. The only offense Herndon committed was that he asked for bread for children. His only crime is his color.' The jury was all white, and we can just imagine how the Negro lawyer's plea affected the jurors.

Any Negro leaders who have the good of their race at heart must be depressed to see how they are being used as pawns and dupes by the hybrid Communist agitators. Their propaganda has caused serious trouble between the races in the South on several occasions. But for the Southern people to show such fright and apprehension as is evidenced in giving tris Negro youth an eighteen-year sentence can only encourage the Communists and their ignorant dupes. It is just what the agitators want.

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We've an idea that Communism is going out; that it is becoming passe. We are tired of hearing about it. But we can depend on Southern white juries to keep it alive for a while.

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The State contended that this Cincinnati Negro "had willful intent

he has been held since his conviction, under a slave code on the charge of "inciting to insurrection."

In arguing for Herndon's release on bail, Attorney Geer pointed out the trial before Judge Lee Wyatt was filled with errors and that conviction rested purely on his possession of Communist literature which is accepted for mailing by the U. S. Post Office, and is on file in many public libraries. He pointed out that the International Labor Defense already had filed notice of appeal against the sentence, and demanded that bail of $1,000 be accepted for his release.

Judge Thomas refused to fix any bail, and threatened Herndon with a death sentence if the brutal chain gang sentence is appealed, declaring that as an appeal might "result in the defendant's being given a capital sentence," no bail would be set. That this action was agreed on in advance between the court and the prosecution is seen in the failure of the court to even ask the attorneys for the State to present legalistic arguments against the demands of the defense for Herndon's release on bail.

The defense of Herndon is enlisting a constantly increasing number of local organizations and individuals, both Negro and white. Attorney A. W. Morrison, brilliant young southern lawyer, has volunteered his services to the defense and is now associated with Geer and Davis, Negro lawyers whose work in the trial established the basis for an appeal, and exposed the barring of Negroes from jury service during the past 30 years and the character of the trial as an attack on the Negro masses and the Communist Party, which is leading the struggles of white and Negro toilers.

REFUSE BAIL FOR ANGELO HERNDON

Daily Worker

1-6-33

Young Negro Faces Long Chain Gang Term

New York

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 5. — Angelo Herndon, Negro organizer of the unemployed, was refused freedom on bail yesterday by Judge D. Thomas, sitting in the Fulton County Superior Court.

The court's refusal of bail sends Herndon, sentenced to 18 to 20 years on Georgia's chain gangs for organizing white and Negro workers in struggle against starvation, back to the death cell in Fulton Towers, where

EL PASO, TEX.
HERALD

JAN 28 1933

Georgia Justice

GEORGIA thinks it has saved its institutions from revolution by sending to prison black Angelo Herndon, a 19-year-old communist organizer. He was tried and convicted under a statute passed 60 years ago to prevent carpetbaggers from upsetting the reconstruction government. The negro youth might have been sentenced to death under the statute. Clement Judge Lee Wyatt of Atlanta gave him a sentence of from 18 to 20 years.

The communist party is legal in the United States.

Georgia's motto is: Wisdom, Justice, Moderation.

COMMUNIST AGITATION

Kansas City and Topeka Plaindealer

A few weeks ago the state of Georgia convicted Angelo Herndon, an alleged communist agitator. Herndon was convicted under one of the "ancient laws" of Georgia charged with circulating communistic literature and creating public opinion in favor of the movement in the state of Georgia. There is a stautory law in Georgia making any attempt to incite to insurrection a capitol offense punishable by death. But in Herndon's case the jury did not wish to hang him but preferred having him work 18 or 20 years on a Georgia chain gang. 2-3-33

The state of Georgia has convicted Herndon. They have perhaps killed all the possibilities of Herndon ever building up the communist party. But is reported that Herndon told the Georgia court that "even though you have convicted me. You can kill me, hang me or what not there will be a thousand other persons to take my place." The law of Georgia may be right and the court may have given Herndon a fair trial according to the stautory law. But there is one thing which is likely to happen in Georgia and other southern states as a result of the Herndon case.

It is likely that the Herndon case will do just as much in agitating the communist movement in the southland as the communistis literature and perhaps more. The communist followers cling to the idea of revolutions and are most likely at any time to disregard law and order when ever they think that justice has not been done. And too in times like these when the country is passing through somewhat of a chaotic stage it takes a very little agitation to stir people to wrath. Georgia perhaps could have modified the law in keeping up with present day social developments and rendered a dicision which would not have excited such publicity.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Herald

JAN 19 1933

PUBLICITY IS PART OF THE COMMUNISTIC SCHEME

"DO with me as you will, there are thousands more to take my place."

So declared a Negro radical on trial before a Superior Court in Atlanta.

The defendant, it seems, hails from Cincinnati, and is charged with attempting to incite rebellion through means of distributing Communist literature.

His melodramatic utterance would indicate that it was a rehearsed speech, prepared before he came to Georgia, and that his arrest and his attitude before the court were both anticipated long in advance.

Somehow we cannot get excited over a lone Negro's efforts to incite rebellion in Georgia. It simply cannot be done. But we are concerned over the fact that Georgia is making it possible for this radical leader to get a lot of publicity throughout the nation and by so doing gain new converts for the cause of radicalism.

It seems to us that there should have been some way of banishing this radical leader from the state without according him a trial that is characterized by its novel and dramatic aspects. The defendant is represented in court by two Negro attorneys and the whole affair is calculated to do the State of Georgia more harm than fifty radical leaders of the defendant's type could do.

Georgia, somehow, manages to get far more than her share of unfavorable publicity.

A striking fact brought out in this Atlanta trial came from two Emory University professors, both Southern men, who testified that books by Lenin and Carl Marx, Communist leaders, are in the Emory University Library. The defense argued that literature found in the Negro's possession was not as "inflamatory" as those volumes in the library.

The Communists depend for publicity upon such proceedings as this Atlanta trial, for by so doing they can hold up their leaders as martyrs and incite the sympathy, as well as the support, of others who are disposed to have a "red" leaning.

It may be possible for the State of Georgia to send this so-called agitator to the chair, but we cannot, for the life of us, see where the state will be benefitted in any particular.

Let's not make "heroes" of the enemies of our government.

MACON, GA.

TELEGRAPH

JAN 20 1933

Shameful Verdict

If we believed that Angelo Herndon, the Negro Communist from Cincinnati, would have to serve any part of the sentence of 18 to 20 years imposed upon him in Atlanta after his trial there on a statute enacted in 1870, we should deplore his conviction indignantly. We deplore it anyway, but with the reservation that we hope he appeals it and that in the appeal the Georgia courts, and if not they, the United States court, will speak out in vigorous terms on such a statute as that under which he was convicted.

It is no credit to the State of Georgia that a man should be given such a terrible sentence—indeed, even any sentence—upon the charge of "inciting to insurrection" when he possesses literature of the Communist party, which was duly registered in this state in the election of last year. It is absurd for responsible officials of the State of Georgia to pretend that the majesty and dignity of the state are in peril at the hands of a 19-year-old Negro boy.

Undoubtedly there was about it the element of "teaching a Negro a lesson", as the attorneys for Herndon charged. A statute that was 62 years old was raked out of the dusty law books as the basis for a grand jury indictment. The law itself represented the thinking of other days and conditions of other days. It represented a time when it was necessary to repress Negroes by violence. We in this day ought to know that the best way to keep any people, Negroes or whites, in good relation to each other is to deal fairly and live justly toward each other. It is not necessary to resort to repressive measures. It is something of which all of us white people ought to be ashamed: that the dignity of our courts could be used for such a farcical purpose as to "protect us from a Red army that would march in to destroy our civilization."

After all, those who stupidly use our courts for such purposes ought to keep in mind that the ultimate purpose of Communism is to provide enough food and clothes and shelter for oppressed people and that the danger of overthrow, if there is any danger, is not from outside propaganda, but from fathers who look into the faces of pinched and hungry children and mothers who are not able to protect their children against the most intense of all suffering, the suffering from cold.

The Telegraph hopes that the supreme court of this state will substitute common sense for the Bourbonism of the jury that tried Herndon.

DES MOINES, IA

TRIBUNE-CAPITAL

JAN 27 1933

OFFICIAL TERRORISM.

The 18 years in prison which a Georgia jury has awarded to a 19-year-old Negro youth convicted of distributing Communist literature is of a piece with that state's supremacy in lynching and her defense of the chain gang system.

Here is a misguided youth who has not even reached maturity, to say nothing of the "age of reason," for whom the jury recommended "mercy" and whom it then condemned to nearly a score of years in a penitentiary—or worse.

To pretend that such a court has looked upon the evidence without prejudice and then acted in the interest of tempered justice is utterly ridiculous.

The boy was a Negro, which in itself is almost an indictment in Georgia.

He was an avowed Communist, which is unfortunate but not normally incurable in an idealist of 19.

The combination was apparently too much for the Georgia jury.

The state seems determined to make a bad reputation stick, in spite of the contempt which it incurs by such viciousness among a generally self-respecting people.

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia

The Political Significance of the Herndon Case

Daily Worker
2-10-33

By OTTO HALL

THE Herndon case is one of the most important cases in the history of our movement. There never has been a case that has brought forward so clearly, so many important aspects of the struggle of the American working class against capitalist exploitation. We have in this case the struggle of the workers against starvation and misery, and, as was brought out in the trial, the struggle for **equal rights for Negroes and their right of self-determination in the Southern Black Belt.**

This nineteen-year-old Negro boy who shocked the white ruling class out of their smugness and put fear in their hearts by his Bolshevik fortitude and stamina, is typical of the working class leadership in the south that is developing out of the sharpening struggles in that section. The Camp Hill fight, the very recent Tallapoosa struggles, in which the Negro toilers have demonstrated to the entire world their willingness to fight and their revolutionary potentialities, are indications that in many sections of the South they will be the ones who will lead the struggles and set the example to the white workers that the only way out of their misery is through organization and struggle.

* * *

THE renegade Lovestonites and Cannonites, and the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, (Pickens, Du Bois, Schuyler, etc.) have repeatedly spread the canard that the Negroes in the South are ignorant, backward, and so terrorized that they won't fight. The southern bourgeoisie would like to believe this, but they are becoming more and more convinced that this is not true. They also thought that the native southern white worker wouldn't struggle, but the textile workers in North and South Carolina and Tennessee, and the fighting miners in Kentucky and West Virginia have changed this opinion. The vicious attacks of the southern capitalists against the workers, Negro and white, and their attempts to suppress the revolutionary movement that is developing down there, shows that they realize that they are sitting atop an active volcano that is likely to erupt at any moment. Due to the deepening crisis, they are finding it more and more difficult to bolster up among the white workers the ideology of race superiority that has served so long to hamper the united fight of the workers in that section. They can no longer afford to pay the white worker a little higher wages than those paid to the Negro for similar work. Consequently, the white worker is beginning to lose his feeling of race superiority and further is beginning to realize that unless he fights for Negro rights, he cannot better his own economic condition. The way the white workers of Atlanta rallied to the support of Angelo Herndon is an interesting example.

Never before had the workers of Atlanta, Negro and white, and in the whole South for that matter, witnessed such smashing of favorite southern traditions. The two Negro lawyers, B. J. Davis and John H. Geer, native southern Negroes, in their conduct of the defense of Herndon in the courts astounded every one by the way they bearded the bourbon lion in his den. They brought the question of Negro rights forward clearly and boldly during the trial in the splendid fight they made for the right of Negroes to serve on the jury. Never in the memory of any Negro in that court room had any lawyer attempted to stop white policemen and prosecutors from referring to their clients as "niggers" and "darkies." When B. J. Davis objected to these terms, the judge was forced to sustain the objection.

* * *

ALL during the three days of the trial, the court room was crowded with Negro and white workers. The Jim Crow laws were broken for the first time when Negro and white workers occupied the same benches. The court room became a political forum; Negro and white workers alike learned that the basic reason the bosses were able to keep them down below the starvation level was through the southern system of Jim Crow and the national oppression of the Negro toilers in the black belt. The bosses through their prosecutor, Walter Le Craw, made the Communist slogan of self-determination and basic argument against the defendant. Le Craw shouted that, "if you don't send this defendant to the electric chair we will have a Red Army marching through Georgia which will take all of the land away from the white people and give it to the Negroes!"

Every opportunity the judge had to overrule objections made by the defense attorneys was utilized. The prosecutors were allowed to use every trick in the calendar to inject race prejudice in order to inflame the jury. A witness for the defense, Professor Evans, a native southerner, and professor of economics at Emory University, and whom the judge disqualified as an expert on Communism, was asked the following questions by prosecutor Hudson, a former baptist preacher.

Question: "Do you believe in equal rights for Negroes?"

Answer: "Yes under the law."

Question: "Would you want your daughter to marry a Negro?"

Answer: "It's against the law in this state."

This question was allowed in spite of the objections by the defense. These tactics of the prosecution did not get them anywhere with the white workers who crowded the court room. Many openly expressed indignation at the tactics of the bosses.

* * *

THUS the fight for the release of Angelo Herndon becomes one of the most important tasks facing the working class today. As a result of this fight we are getting the support of a large section of the Negroes, including petty bourgeois intellectuals, who are attracted by the raising of the national question in the struggle for Negro rights. Also the white workers are in considerable numbers supporting this fight. The revolutionary movement is going forward with increasing tempo and the opportunity to break through the terror in that section was never better. Even the vicious sentence given Herndon did not dampen the spirit of the workers. Many Negroes said that they were going to join the Communist Party and carry on the fight.

"SAVE HERNDON" SAYS TEACHER

Daily Worker
2-11-33
New York, N.Y.

Writes From Heart of Black Belt

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 10.—Typical of the response of the Negro workers, small merchants, and intellectuals of the South, to the call of the International Labor Defense for Angelo Herndon-Scottsboro defense committees, under the leadership of the I.L.D., is a letter received here from a Negro teacher in Greensboro, Ala., in the heart of the Black Belt. The teacher is Miss L. O. Harper, assistant principal, Hale County Training School, and her letter declares in part:

"The Herndon case has done more to show the attitude of the present ruling class in its unjust discrimination against the workers, and to create a desire to do something to alleviate this situation, than even the terrible injustice that occurred within [illegible] own door (the Cliff James murder).

"Herndon is not just Herndon. He is a symbol that stands for the entire working class. All he has done has been to try to obtain food for workers by leading a mass movement of mixed workers to the commissioner. If this can be done, there can be no freedom for the masses.

"Twenty years on the Georgia gang. Nothing but a lingering death sentence. Herndon must be released. Count on me to help with the organization of the I.L.D."

ATLANTA CLUB IN HERNDON APPEAL

Daily Worker

Negro Professionals Demand Freedom

2-10-33

YORK, N. C., Feb. 9.—Preparations for the public display of the body of 16-year-old Will Sanders as a sinister warning to the Negro masses, increasingly turning to militant struggle against starvation and Jim-Crow capitalism, are under way in this state.

Sixteen-year-old Will Sanders has been condemned to die on March 3, following a farcial trial on framed-up charges, in which he was convicted by an all-white jury after a few minutes' deliberation.

* *

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 9.—Evidence that the mass resentment against the sentencing of Angelo Herndon to the chain gang is penetrating all sections of the Negro people, as well as the entire working class, is contined in the action of the "27 Club," an organization of Negro business and professional men, in adopting a vigorous protest resolution against the murderous chain gang verdict. The resolution, copies of which have been sent to President Hoover, and Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, declares, in part:

"That we, the members of the '27 Club' individually and as an organization protest the sentencing of Angelo Herndon to 18-20 years in the penitentiary of the state of Georgia by a court recently held in Fulton County and presided over by Judge Lee Wyatt.

"We protest the repeated and continual insults visited upon Angelo Herndon and upon the Negro group throughout the trial by witnesses appearing for the state who did continually and wilfully use words not properly describing members of our race to the humiliation and prejudice of the good name and standing of all Negroes.

"We protest the entire series of events, to wit: arrest, incarceration, indictment and trial of Angelo Herndon as being in the words of an attorney for the state, 'Not the case of Angelo Herndon but the case of the state of Georgia against the Communist Party.' We firmly assert that it is not right, just, nor proper to place a man on trial for his life while by all acts and words admitting that neither such man nor the acts of such man are being prosecuted but that thing foreign to both—in this case an economic system—is actually under inspection."

Similar protest resolutions are being adopted throughout the country.

HERNDON OUT FEW MINUTES LAST SATURDAY

Afro-American
2-11-33

Court, However, Declines to Allow Bail in Red Trial.

Baltimore, Md.

PRISONER SENT TO DEATH CELL

Candles, Straw Mattress on Steel Shelf.

By SOUTHERN PRESS

ATLANTA, Ga.—Angelo Herndon

tasted freedom for a moment on Saturday. Handcuffed to another prisoner, he was led into Fulton County's stately court house and allowed to sit on a back bench while John H. Geer, one of the attorneys retained in the case by the International Labor Defense, presented arguments on a writ of habeus corpus.

The freedom was short lived.

Without evidence of consideration of the plea made by the attorney, Judge E. D. Thomas ruled that bail would not be allowed as Herndon had been convicted of an offense that might have been punished by death. Another trial, opined the aged jurist, might result in Herndon's receiving a sentence to the electric chair. Such a sentence is now hanging over the other inmate of the death cell, Third South, in which Herndon is confined.

"The trial of this defendant was full of errors," argued Mr. Geer. "His case will be appealed to the Georgia Supreme Court. If the decision is not reversed there, it will go to the Supreme Court of the United States. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence that did not establish a presumption of any guilt. He has offered good and sufficient bail in the amount of $1,000.

May Stay Year

"More, if this man is sent back to a cell he may be forced to stay there for a year, even for several years, while the slow machinery of the law takes its course. It is working an undue hardship on him to treat him in this way."

Quotations of law—of the law of the great State of Georgia, of the state of chain gangs and lynchings, was read in support of the lawyer's argument. In the court a handful of people hung eagerly on every word.

Then came the ruling of the law. There had been almost no pause since the defense attorney stopped speaking. It was as if the argument, on which hung the liberty of the young man, was mere conversation about the weather. It seemed to require no more careful consideration.

Slow Talking

The judge spoke slowly. Every word adding up the certainty that Fulton County and the State of Georgia seems determined to resurrect a musty slave law and apply it to the case of a young man who actually did possess books and pamphlets which he might have bought in any store, received through the United States mail, or borrowed from a public or college library. But Herndon had done more than this. He had led unemployed of both races to demand food. More, he was a member, admittedly, of a workers' political

manicuring. Others had noticed how nice their hands looked after washing fine things with Lux. So born. That the party is legal in Georgia and in all other states was not considered at the trial.

GALVESTON, TEX.
TRIBUNE

JAN 25 1933

More Georgia Justice

Commenting on the case of Angelo Herndon, the 19-year-old Ohio negro whom a Georgia jury sentenced to 18 to 20 years in prison for preaching communism, the Waco News-Tribune says:

"A negro communist who will invade Georgia or any other old South state should be given a trial for lunacy, or he should be sent to an institution for the feeble minded."

We are reminded of the story of the Georgia coroner's jury which returned a verdict of suicide in the case of the Yankee salesman who whistled "Marching Through Georgia" in an Atlanta hotel lobby.

But that is only an amusing story. The savage sentence imposed on the young negro communist is grim reality. We think the sentence was out of all proportion to the gravity of the offense, despite the observation of the Georgia trial judge that it was "thoroughly justifiable." It wouldn't have been considered justifiable if the defendant had been a white youth, and we very much doubt if a Georgia negro would have been dealt with so harshly. As the Waco editor says, a Northern negro who brings an incendiary message into the deep South displays a rashness bordering on lunacy.

Curiously enough, the law under which Herndon was convicted is an old statute passed during carpetbagger days primarily for protection of the newly enfranchised negroes. It has nothing to do with communism, but is directed against the advocacy of riot and insurrection. The resurrection of this old law to impose excessive punishment on a misguided political radical will not reflect credit on the sovereign state of Georgia.

MACON, GA.
TELEGRAPH

JAN 23 1933

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In a shameful proceeding, masquerading under the forms of law, the State of Georgia has arisen in all its might to crush a beetle. The beetle is one Angelo Herndon, a 19-year-old Negro Communist from Cincinnati, who has been sentenced to prison for an 18-to-20-year term. His offense, believe it or not, was an attempt to incite insurrection against the United States government. A poor, lone Negro boy in the role of an insurrectionist is a picture to make the gods laugh.

The case against Herndon was built on his possession of Communist literature, much of which, as defense counsel pointed out, could be found also in the great libraries of the world, including Atlanta's own public library. And, since it is not yet a crime in Georgia to own or read books, the prosecutor went back to 60 years to find an applicable law. The law he discovered was passed to prevent whites from conspiring to overthrow the Reconstruction government of carpet-baggers and Negroes; nevertheless, it was solemnly made the basis of a case against a Communist Negro in the year 1933.

Of course, the case was tried by a jury of white men and in an atmosphere of intense racial prejudice. To top off the whole tragic farce, the judge, in pronouncing sentence, smugly asserted: "I think the sentence thoroughly justifiable." He thinks justifiable a period of 18 to 20 years in the penitentiary for a young man whose offense was to own books and to attempt to enlist members for the Communist party.

We do not know what success Herndon had as an organizer, but the judge, the jury and the prosecutor in this medieval Georgia court are far more potent organizers of insurrection than the poor Negro they had before them. It is just this sort of stupid tyranny upon which subversive movements thrive.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The Post-Dispatch is in error in saying the antiquated law under which the Negro was convicted "was passed to prevent whites from conspiring to overthrow the Reconstruction government of carpet-baggers and Negroes. . . ." It was just the opposite.

The law was passed in 1870 when the state was beginning to break the dominion of the carpet-baggers and Negroes and was aimed at making that easier by including sedition among the most serious of offenses.)

CONGRATULATIONS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wishes to congratulate The Macon Telegraph on its editorial on the Angelo Herndon case, entitled "A Shameful Verdict". The Telegraph has long been an independent and outspoken journal on topics affecting negroes and it has uncovered in its editorial expressions to be fair. In this editorial it sounds a note which will be hailed by all lovers of fair play and justice when it declares: "We in this day ought to know that the best way to keep any people, Negroes or whites, in good relation to each other is to deal fairly and live justly toward each other. It is not necessary to resort to repressive measures. It is something for which all of us white people ought to be ashamed: that the dignity of our courts could be used for such a farcical purpose."

The Negro asks among other things that he be dealt with justly by the courts, that his cases be heard on their merits and not on the basis of his color. When this shall be the rule, instead of the exception, it will be found that both whites and Negroes will progress to a better social order to their mutual respect and benefit.

New York. ROY WILKINS,
Assistant Secretary.
(National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.)

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
CAPITAL

JAN 30 1933

BARBAROUS GEORGIA

Georgia is putting herself in for a lot of unpleasant publicity these days. Her name is making the front pages and editorial columns of newspapers from coast to coast, but that does not warm the cockles of her governors because it is not the sort of publicity which attracts business and new residents.

A book and a motion picture about her prison chain gangs were so convincing that the world beyond her State lines compares her penal system with the torture chambers of medieval times and public opinion prevailed upon the governors of two states not to send escaped prisoners back to the Georgia chain gang. Georgia peaches and sub-divisions have been forgotten for the time being.

Hot upon the heels of this damaging advertising comes the incident of a judge sentencing a 19-year-old Negro

NEW YORK WORLD-Telegram
JAN 26 1933

GEORGIA JUSTICE.

GEORGIA thinks it has saved its institutions from revolution by sending to prison black Angelo Herndon, a 19-year-old Communist organizer. He was tried and convicted under a statute passed sixty years ago to prevent carpet-baggers from upsetting the reconstruction government.

The Negro youth might have been sentenced to death under the statute. Clement Judge Lee Wyatt, of Atlanta, gave him a sentence of from eighteen to twenty years.

The Communist party is legal in the United States. Georgia's State motto is:—"Wisdom, Justice, Moderation."

Macon Telegraph 2-16-33 Georgia

2-11-33

by

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Another flareback to medievalism. One suspects that the judge who imposed this savage penalty made more Communists by that single act than the Negro and his literature could convert in a lifetime, and for inciting in-

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Labor—1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 27 1933

APPEAL FOR NEGRO IN RED CONVICTION

Herndon, Sentenced for Inciting Insurrection, Takes Case to Georgia High Court.

UNFAIR TRIAL CLAIMED

Negroes Barred From Jury, Defense Says—Old Law Invoked by the State.

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Aug. 24.—An appeal has been filed in the Georgia Supreme Court to the conviction of Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old Cincinnati Negro, under sentence of from 18 to 20 years' imprisonment on a charge of attempting to incite insurrection.

Herndon, who said he came South with a message of communism, was found guilty by a jury which deliberated more than two hours after a trial lasting three days. The charge carried the death penalty or imprisonment for from five to twenty years, and the jury fixed the term. The jury was all-white, a fact that led the defense to contend that the trial was unfair. The defense contended that Negroes were excluded from jury service.

The State based its case on Herndon's possession of literature distributed by the Communist Party, U. S. A., and contended he had willful intent to overthrow the government. Herndon was organizer for the Communist party. The State's plea was that his actions constituted an attempt to incite insurrection. It said Herndon sought and accepted members to the party, received dues and had in his possession books and papers which advocated establishment of a communistic government in the United States.

Defended by Negro.

Some of the literature, introduced as evidence, advocated self-determination of Negroes in the black belt of the South. "The Negro Toiler" was one of the books which played a major part in the trial.

"This book," said Defense Attorney Ben J. Davis Jr., himself a Negro, "should have been written in the blood of Negroes who were burned at the stake by mobs. To say lynching is insurrection. The only offense Herndon committed was that he asked for bread for children—his only crime is his color."

The defense said much of the literature found in Herndon's possession could be found in the "great libraries of the world—including the Carnegie Library in Atlanta."

"Some of the books are considered classics," he told the jury. "You can't kill a man because of the books he reads."

The State said: "Stamp this thing out now with a conviction."

The statute that was invoked was passed more than sixty years ago when Georgia was in the hands of carpetbaggers. Authorities said that the original purpose of the law was to prevent white advocates defeated in the Civil War from conspiring to overthrow the reconstruction governments—dominated by carpetbaggers and Negroes.

In an unsworn statement at his trial, Herndon said that "capitalists use racial prejudice as a means of exploiting workmen," and added: "Do with me what you will; there are thousands of others to take my place." He predicted collapse of the capitalistic system and spoke to a crowded court room for fifteen minutes on principles of the Communist party.

Herndon said he was arrested without cause and treated "inhumanly" in the Fulton County jail. He said he was held eleven days on a charge of suspicion and was imprisoned six months without trial. His imprisonment was a "nightmare," he said, and for a time he was forced to live in a cell with a corpse. He said his party was recognized in Georgia, explaining that the Communist ticket was entered in the State in the last Presidential election.

The court held that two Emory University professors, presented by the defense, could not testify expertly on the nature of literature as they were not qualified by Herndon's lawyers as experts. The professors are instructors in economics and the court overruled the defense's plea that communism is an economic question.

In an effort to disprove the Negro's statement that he was treated "inhumanly" in the county jail the State presented the testimony of county authorities, including the jailer and county physician. These witnesses said all prisoners were treated fairly and received wholesome food. The jailer testified that Herndon complained he did not get a variety of food. "He wanted ham and eggs for breakfast," the witness said. "That's a jailhouse, not a hotel."

The county physician explained that the corpse mentioned by Herndon was the body of a prisoner who died of heart disease. The body was removed from the jail as quickly as possible, he said.

Six other persons await trial here on similar charges. Two are white women, two are white men and two are Negro men. They were indicted in 1930.

WOMAN HELD IN ATLANTA RAID ON I. L. D. OFFICES

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
September 7, 1933

Secretary Charged With Distributing Seditious Literature, Which Is Capital Offense.

Atlanta, Sept. 7.—(A. P.)—The local headquarters of the International Labor Defense were raided by officers last night and Miss Ruth Mulkey, who said she is secretary of the Atlanta organization, was placed under technical arrest on charges of distributing seditious literature—a capital offense in Georgia.

A man who gave the name of Martin Walker, alias Walker Martin; also was arrested in the raid. He said his home was in Lenn, Ala.

The raid was led by John Hudson, assistant solicitor-general of this county. Hudson said today that "Communistic" literature was found at the I. L. D. office. He said the raid was made late at night and that the principals were not taken to jail because their attorney—Ben J. Davis, a Negro—had agreed to produce them today and furnish bond.

Hudson said warrants have been issued, however, and that they would face indictment on charges of tending to incite insurrection. He said the couple told him the International Labor Defense was not Communistic.

Literature Hudson said he seized at the office was examined after the raid. Hudson said the literature dealt with recent sensational Negro cases in the South, including the Scottsboro (Ala.) case.

Pamphlets concerning the Angelo Herndon case also were in the lot, Hudson said. Herndon is a Cincinnati Negro who was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment on a charge of distributing seditious literature.

Literature on the recent death of Glover Davis, a blind Negro, who was shot to death by a policeman, also was found, Hudson said. Davis was killed last week. The officer who shot him said the Negro was armed with an ice pick.

Negroes Strike At Brick Plant

Macon Telegraph
10-6-33

Impatient Over Code Situation, Ten Employes Walk Out

Macon, Ga.

Impatient because of the delay in adoption of a code for the brick and tile industry under which they would receive higher wages, 10 Negro employes of the Cherokee Brick company here have gone on strike, temporarily halting work in some departments of the company's plant on Waterville road.

S. T. Coleman, president of the company, said yesterday that new workers are being hired and that 90 others on the payroll are remaining on their jobs. Higher wages will not be possible, he said, until a code is adopted by the National Recovery Administration, under which higher prices for brick and tile can be obtained.

The strike was reported to newspapers in an anonymous telephone call. The first report was that 50 employes had walked out.

Alleged Woman 'Red' Is Jailed After Speech

Constitution
10-9-33

Effie Cox, 43, who said she was from Birmingham and Detroit, was arrested Sunday afternoon after she was alleged to have made communistic speeches to crowds gathered at the Highland Avenue circus grounds to witness the coming of the Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey show, according to Fulton county officers.

The woman was being held Sunday night at Fulton tower on a vagrancy charge.

Atlanta, Ga.

Deputy Sheriff W. R. (Cap) Joiner took the woman into custody when she attempted to make a soap-box "red" oration, he said.

Miss Cox told officers she was simply trying to educate southern people on how to treat negroes. She made several speeches at various points on the circus grounds where the crowds had congregated to watch the unloading of the animals and the pitching of huge tents.

A DETROIT woman who told the Atlanta police authorities that she was merely seeking to educate the Southern people in the manner in which they should treat the Negroes" has been locked in jail there for "making radical speeches," and that might furnish the basis for a dandy guessing contest: Which is the sillier, the Atlanta police authorities or the Detroit woman?

J. D., S.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
October 6, 1933

ALLEGED "RED" JAILED.

There will be general approval of the prompt action of attaches of the sheriff's office in arresting Sunday afternoon an alleged woman communist who was attempting to harangue the crowds gathered to see the unloading of the Ringling circus.

Constitution
10-11-33

Atlanta, Ga.

Agitators from the red-ridden centers of congested population have been given fair warning that Atlanta is not a safe place for them to attempt to stir up trouble. Only a few months ago a long-term sentence was given to a member of a band of communists who defiantly endeavored to hold meetings in Atlanta after having been warned not to do so. Other members of the group have escaped trial by making bond and leaving the state.

The dangerous and misguided nature of the "mission" of these agitators is shown by the statement of the woman arrested Sunday that she was "simply trying to educate southern white people on how to treat negroes." If any one thing has been established as a result of the exodus of negroes from the south during the decade from 1920 to 1930, it is that they are, as a whole, better treated and happier here than when living with people not accustomed to their racial characteristics, nor as sympathetic to them as are the people of the south.

Proof of the negro's realization that his best friends are the people with whom he has been raised is the fact that a large per cent of those who left the south on the lure of "better treatment" and higher wages have returned to their former homes wisely convinced that in this section lies their greatest opportunity for contentment and progress.

Communistic agitators, whose expenses are paid, it is openly charged by American headquarters supported by soviet money, can do only harm in Atlanta, and the prompt jailing of the woman who attempted to harangue the Sunday afternoon crowd seeking the innocent amusement of seeing a big circus unload, is to the credit of the local peace officers.

Disturbers of the peace of this kind know what to expect if they engage in their pernicious activities in Atlanta, and if they persist in trying to do so, they have nobody but themselves to blame if they receive prompt and firm treatment.

Negroes Strike At Brick Plant

Impatient Over Code Situation, Ten Employes Walk Out

Impatient because of the delay in adoption of a code for the brick and tile industry under which they would receive higher wages, 10 Negro employes of the Cherokee Brick company here have gone on strike, temporarily halting work in some departments of the company's plant on Waterville road.

S. T. Coleman, president of the company, said yesterday that new workers are being hired and that 90 others on the payroll are remaining on their jobs. Higher wages will not be possible, he said, until a code is adopted by the National Recovery Administration, under which higher prices for brick and tile can be obtained.

The strike was reported to newspapers in an anonymous telephone call. The first report was that 50 employes had walked out.

Angelo Herndon Shows How to Save 'Daily'

FROM Fulton Tower, Atlanta Georgia, where he is serving a 20 year sentence given him by the southern bosses for his leadership of unemployed Negro and white workers, Angelo Herndon sent $1 to help save the Daily Worker.

This dollar had been given him to help him buy glasses without which he cannot read.

He writes:

"Because I realize the danger of the Daily Worker, the only paper that fights for the interests of the working class, I am going to do without glasses a little while longer in order to help save the life of the Daily Worker. I want to point out that if the 'Daily' is not kept alive with the workers' dollars it will be a great set-back to the developing struggles of the working class and a tremendous victory to the capitalists and their agents, such as the Fishes, Easleys and Wolls."

ANGELO HERNDON

THE Daily Worker cannot live without your support. The danger is great because the $40,000 Drive is criminally slow.

ANGELO HERNDON SHOWS HOW WE CAN SAVE THE DAILY WORKER. IF EVERY READER OF THE DAILY WORKER EQUALS HIS CONTRIBUTION, OUR $40,000 DRIVE WILL GO OVER THE TOP!

A DOLLAR TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER! ANGELO HERNDON GAVE IT. WILL YOU? The answer must be "Yes," if you want the Daily Worker to remain in existence. DELAY MEANS MORE DANGER! Write your name and address on a slip of paper. Clip out this appeal with Angelo Herndon's letter. Wrap them around your dollar bill and RUSH IT to 50 E. 13th St., New York City. TO SAVE YOUR FIGHTING PAPER! DO THIS TODAY!

* * *

Tuesday's receipts	$ 397.37
Previous total	23,956.34
Total to date	$24,353.71

ATHENS, GA.
BANNER HERALD

SEP 19 1933

COMMUNIST WORKING IN ATLANTA

Chief Sturdivant, of the Atlanta police department, is making an unrelenting fight against the distribution of communistic literature and other activities of the communist organization in that city. Quite recently, the communist have caused a great deal of trouble not only in Atlanta, but in other sections of the country, especially in Alabama among the negroes and certain classes of the white people. The activities of the communists are growing bolder and unless drastic measures are resorted to, there is no telling to what extent these unscrupulous people will carry their nefarious teachings and practices. In commenting on the recent trouble met with in Atlanta, Chief Sturdivant instructed the members of the police department to wage an active campaign against the activities of the communists, saying in part:

"The distribution of Communist literature has got to stop. Circulars are being broadcast among the ignorant classes and the unemployed, and unless something is done to control this influence, trouble will result.

"Communism has no place in the life of a city like Atlanta, and every man on the beats and on patrol duty must report every instance and every Communist meeting. I will take steps to break them up."

It is believed that the uprising and the overthrow of one government after another in Cuba, is due, in a great measure, to the leaders of the Communist party. These representatives, so it is alleged, have been working secretly in Cuba for some time, and due to that influence, is the cause for the uprising.

There may be representatives of the Communist party working here. This organization works in a secret and mysterious way, preying especially on the minds of the young, but more in particular, their activities in the South have been directed in the organization of negroes, banding them together and instilling in their minds a hatred and prejudice against the white people. The officers of the city and county should be alert, at all times, in an effort to detect such activities on the part of these representatives of the Communist organization.

Labor—1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.
Eve. Recorder & Daily Democrat

JAN 24 1933

Selling Communism.

Unnecessarily harsh, it seems to us, is the sentence passed by Judge Lee Wyatt, of Atlanta, upon Angelo Herndon, a Negro accused of possessing Communist literature and convicted of intent to overthrow the government under a law passed in carpetbagging days—a dusty, sixty-year-old law designed to punish unregenerate secessionists for conspiring against the "reconstruction" government. The jury recommended mercy for the Negro, but Judge Wyatt sentenced him to spend from eighteen to twenty years in prison.

Eighteen to twenty years for signing up members, receiving dues and distributing the literature of a party which, in spite of unemployment and depression, has cut a marvelously insignificant figure in the United States is severe, not to say cruel. Worse than that, it is extremely stupid for such a sentence is a generous contribution to the very cause which Angelo Herndon is being punished for promoting. The Communists, finding white labor, no matter how jobless and disgruntled, very lukewarm toward the pedantic ideology of Marx and Lenin, have for years been conducting a campaign to convert American Negroes, using the injustices of which Negroes are victims as ammunition. The greater and more frequent the injustices done to the Negroes the better are the chances of that campaign's success. One of the best assets of Communism is martyrdom. If our law courts behaved sensibly the Communist cause in this country would starve to death for lack of martyrs. Georgia, by locking up Angelo Herndon for eighteen years, will provide the Communists with another first-class martyr and enough sales talk to last them indefinitely.—New York Herald Tribune.

MERIDIAN, MISS.
STAR

JAN 24 1933

"HALT!

Angelo Herndon, 19 year old Cincinnati negro, comes down to Dixie on a "crusade."

It seems that the sole purpose of his jaunt below the Mason and Dixon line is to promulgate the many "blessings" and "advantages" of communism.

But Georgia's Judge Lee Wyatt, after a jury had found the negro guilty under an old law passed during the troublesome days of reconstruction that followed the war between the states, passes a sentence of 18 to 20 years against the youthful negro and he will now have plenty of time to ruminate upon the blessings of freedom—if he had it.

The South needs none of his kind—

The better class of the negro race knows that communism has nothing to offer save chaos and destruction.

We white people of the South, having lived in close touch with the negro race for years and years, are well aware of the fact that communism is a deadly "intoxicant" that leads to trouble—not only for negroes who listen to its tempting lies—but for law and order as well.

Under the old Georgia law by which Herndon was tried and convicted, the death penalty is possible, but the jury, as well as the judge, feels that a command to "halt!"—brought by an 18-20 year prison sentence—will effectively curb the culprit's "teachings."

AKRON, O.
BEACON JOURNAL

JAN 25 1933

Jehad In Georgia

Georgia, still wailing about "unfair" national criticism of its chain gangs, now bids for further public notice by handing a Negro youth 18 to 20 years imprisonment for participating in an unemployment protest meeting. To accomplish this barbaric deed, it was necessary for the state to utilize a long dormant statute enacted during carpet-bag days and only recently dug up for use in the jehad against "the Reds." One wonders if Cleveland's eminent liberal, the Newton D. Baker who has just endorsed the Ohio criminal syndicalism measures, will wire his congratulations to Georgia officialdom.

HERNDON DENIED BOND AT HEARING ON WRIT

Angelo Herndon, negro convicted of attempting to incite to insurrection and under sentence of 18 to 20 years, was denied bail Saturday upon hearing on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge E. D. Thomas in superior court.

The negro was seeking his release under a $1,000 bond pending action of his motion for a new trial. In denying the bond, Judge Thomas ruled that the offense is one punishable by death and that death penalty crimes are not bailable. He pointed out that even if Herndon wins a new trial he will be faced with a trial on a capital offense.

THE RECENT CONVICTION of Angelo Herndon in Georgia appears at first glance to have been as fantastic as it was cruel and partisan. Herndon was sentenced to spend from eighteen to twenty years in prison. The charge against him was incitement to rebellion and the statute on which the indictment was based was written before the Civil War—to provide against uprisings of slaves—and was revived after the war in the struggles that marked the reconstruction era. It has not been invoked from that troubled time until this; but as the result of its recent resurrection a Negro boy of nineteen faces half a life in a Georgia chain gang, and six others—men and women, black and white—are awaiting trial on similar charges. Herndon, a Negro and a Communist, was defended by Negro counsel before a white judge and jury. Those facts taken together were sufficient to insure the verdict. But it is idle to argue now whether or not his chances would have been better if his counsel had been white. Perhaps they would; but under any circumstances the trial would equally have been a dramatic example of class and race justice. Perhaps the old statute served as well as would any newfangled criminal-syndicalist law to express the facts of the situation. The judge and jury were not interested in the contentions of the defense: that Herndon had been arrested on the basis of radical literature which had been seized in his room without a warrant; that the barring of Negroes from the jury rendered a fair trial impossible; that the Communist Party is a legal political organization in Georgia. Putting constitutional rights aside, they concentrated on what after all was the real issue: a Negro Communist had come into the State of Georgia and had helped to organize and arouse the unemployed workers of both races. Herndon was on trial as a menace to the dominant class and race. And this, in a modest degree, he was. The law was on his side. But what is law in the face of class and race fear?

IT IS PROBABLE that whatever action New York State takes in balancing its budget will be closely followed and perhaps imitated in many other States. It is therefore doubly unfortunate that Governor Lehman included a proposal for a tax of ¾ of 1 per cent on retail sales in his first annual budget message. Such a tax has all the objectionable features that a federal sales tax would have, and raises special administrative difficulties. Nor are the Governor's income-tax recommendations free from objections. It is logical that he should follow the new federal law in lowering the exemptions for a single person from $2,500 to $1,000 and for a married person from $4,000 to $2,500. But he proposes further that all persons with taxable incomes should pay in addition to their regular tax a flat rate of 1 per cent on their entire income with no personal exemptions allowed. This last provision is quite unjustifiable. If, instead, a rate of 2 or 3 per cent were levied on incomes in the higher brackets (in addition to the present graduated tax rising to 6 per cent) it would be unnecessary to disallow personal exemptions. The increase in the gasoline tax to 4 cents, while regrettable, is sound; and the Governor is to

be especially commended for his proposal that no deductions shall be permitted for capital losses. If the same rule had been followed in fixing the new federal income tax, the revenues from that tax would increase enormously.

IT IS TIME WE STOPPED expecting a recovery in business for the wrong reasons, particularly when the reasons are precisely those that have so signally failed to prove effective in the last three years. Mr. Loree, president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, made the front pages by predicting a recovery in business this year on the ground that the railroads "have put off renewals for plant and equipment for at least two years" and "that by the middle of next summer extensive renewal of equipment will have to be made—and I think that holds true of industry generally as it does of the railroads." Mr. Loree, in other words, tells us that the railroads need equipment, which nobody doubts, but does not tell us where the purchasing power is to come from. In the first year or so of the depression it was constantly argued that the up-turn would begin when people could no longer put off buying new overcoats, new automobiles, and so forth; but the event has proved that the millions on shrunken incomes or totally without employment do put off these purchases. The renewal of capital equipment no less than the purchase of new consumers' goods comes from those who have the purchasing power and not from those who have merely the need. How long will it take us to learn this first principle—to stop looking for "automatic" recovery by "natural" processes while neglecting the fundamental maladjustments that only political action can correct?

GEORGIA'S MISTAKE

Georgia's method of dealing with the disturbing Communists as shown in the recent trial of a young Cincinnati Negro who was convicted in the Fulton County Courts and sentenced to eighteen years on the chain gang reacts in a most unfavorable manner as concerns the outside world. There is little question but that such tactics of the court officials were designed to offer a vivid example to other Negroes as to just what will happen to them should they elect to encourage Communism within the bounds of the state.

It is plain to the careful observer, however, that such a procedure is not productive of the desired results in this day of socalled peak of civilization. The situation serves to heap criticism upon such crude methods of remedying what is generally conceded a condition that should be handled in a firm and prompt manner, yet on a plane of administering justice fairly.

Without a doubt, the result of the trial of Herndon, the Negro youth who invaded the state of Georgia as he left his Cincinnati environs, was just what the radical Communists expected and wanted. If the decision of the jury had been different, they would have been disappointed, for the widespread publicity which was given their cause would not have come about following an acquittal of the defendant. It has been referred to time and time again that Communism lives on publicity and its most thriving periods grew out of the widespread publicity that is directed at their insincere and destructive tactics, not only in the South, but in every other section of the country. But for the publicity connected with the unfortunate Scottsboro affair, involving nine Negro youths, the Communists would have manifested no interest in their behalf.

Editor W. P. Dabney, writing in his Cincinnati Union, properly sums up the Atlanta situation as he opines:

> **"Georgians would have exhibited far better judgment by taking the unknown young Negro youth by the seat of his pants and kicked him across the state line with a warning to return to his Ohio city. . . . . "**

And such is exactly right. The pursuance of such a course would have allayed much of the racial animosity, saved the taxpayers of Georgia much money for conducting the trial and further, Georgia would have been spared the condemnation and undesirable publicity that has been directed at her by fair-minded people in all parts of the nation because of the extreme to which she has gone in an effort to make an example of Herndon in suppressing Communism.

Then, there is another side to the question. It does seem that there are enough intelligent, experienced and influential Negroes in the state of Georgia and the city of Atlanta to handle what problems may confront them, without tolerating the activities of Communists or any other foreign organization in their midst, especially when they are represented by such an irresponsible individual as the Cincinnati youth. It should not become necessary for the law enforcement officials to take action against these insincere irresponsibles, whose apparent motive is nothing more than to gain the spotlight of publicity and then wax fat from such funds as may roll into their coffers as they sound the cry of martyrdom. Such men as President John Hope and countless other Negro leaders, without a doubt, wield sufficient influence among the mass group of Negroes that will cause them to understand that no encouragement must be given this element of disturbers and destroyers of the peace and goodwill between the races of their community.

When the situation in any community, becomes so serious that the sane and thoughtful leadership of the two races who live side by side, cannot bring about a proper and satisfactory solution, it is nothing less than right and proper that one or the other groups should vacate. Certainly it should not become necessary for either group to send to New York, Pennsylvania, Washington or Russia with a view of importing foreign leadership to correct any condition complained of. Many of the problems that confront the two races in the South must be solved by Negroes themselves and the excuse that one is too busy to assist in bringing about an amicable adjustment of affairs, or the exhibition of fear or indifference will not suffice in the slightest.

Labor – 1933

Georgia

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Herndon Hearing Set for June 24

I.L.D. Demands a New Trial for Negro

Daily Worker

ATLANTA, Ga., June 21.—Hearings on the amended motion for a new trial for Angelo Herndon, militant worker sentenced to 18-20 years on a Southern chain gang because of his activities in the workers' cause have been set tentatively for June 24 in the court here.

More than 25 grounds will be cited by Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Negro attorney for the I. L. D., to show up the frame-up against Herndon, whose conviction was brought about through the digging up of an old law when the ruling class found him active in urging unity of Negro and white workers in their struggle against oppression and starvation.

With this legal step scheduled this week, the International Labor Defense which is handling Herndon's defense has appealed for funds to carry on the fight to liberate Herndon.

Mass protest demanding Herndon's immediate unconditional release has been called for by the national office of the ILD in New York.

A week ago, Davis addressed an enthusiastic meeting of Negro and white workers in Birmingham at which he pointed out the International Labor Defense had aroused world-wide mass sentiment on behalf of Herndon, the Scottsboro boys, Euel Lee, the Tallapoosa share croppers and other victims of the growing boss terror.

SOCIALIST LOCAL STRIKES A BLOW AT THOMAS & CO.

Daily Worker

1-18-33

New York, N.Y.

Atlanta, Ga. Members Endorse March and Jobless Councils

SUPPORT HERNDON CASE

Call Socialist Workers of U. S. to Follow Example

BULLETIN

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 17.—The State of Georgia again postponed the trial of Angelo Herndon, Negro organizer, over the protests of the International Labor Defense attorneys. The trial is now set for Jan. 23.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 17.—In spite of the anti-working class attempts of Norman Thomas and the socialist party leadership to break the growing unity of the toiling masses in the struggle against the hunger, terror and war program of the capitalist class, the socialist local in Atlanta has gone on record in approval and support of the Hunger March, and in defense of Angelo Herndon, Negro worker held on a frame-up charge of violation of the Georgia "insurrection" law.

Endorse Hunger March.

In a statement issued after hearing the report of Edward Hill, delegate to the National Hunger March from the unemployed councils of Atlanta, and for years a member of the Socialist Party, Edith M. Washburn, the secretary of the socialist local, in behalf of the membership declared "we hereby endorse the National Hunger March to Washington

SOCIALIST LOCAL BLOW AT THOMAS

Daily Worker

1-18-33

Calls for Support of Jobless Council

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

led by the Unemployed Councils of the U. S. A."

Daily Worker

Continuing the statement she said: "We realize that this fight of the unemployed for winter relief and unemployment insurance at the expense of the capitalists is of historic importance to the starving workers and farmers of America.

1-18-33

"We realize the importance of unemployment insurance at the expense of the capitalists to be one of life and death to over 16,000,000 workers now unemployed. We also realize that the only way for the workers to force the capitalist class to pass the Unemployed Insurance Bill carried to congress by the National Hunger March is unity of purpose and action behind this demand regardless of color, nationality, religious or political belief.

A Call for United Action.

"Therefore we call for all those honest and sincere in the fight for the working class to stand on the unity of the common interests of all unemployed and employed workers regardless of other differences, for Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the capitalist class. Therefore we resolve to support to the limit the last National Hunger March and the Unemployed Councils of the U. S. A. in the fight against starvation, and call on other locals of the Socialist Party nationally also to support them in the fight for Unemployed Insurance. We appeal for unity for our common interests: Unemployment Insurance at the Expense of the Capitalist Class."

The resolution which demands "the safe release of Herndon and the repeal of the "insurrection" law of Georgia declares in part:

"We know that the real reason for arresting Herndon was because of his action in helping to organize both white and Negro workers in a protest against the attempt of the county commissioners to cut 23,000 starving Atlanta workers off the already miserable charity relief. For winning this victory, they now attempt to stop the fight against hunger by trying to send Angelo Herndon to the electric chair."

MRS. MILLIS RESIGNS HERNDON COMMITTEE

Communist

5-4-33

Chairman Protests Resolution 'Indorsing Communistic Principles.'

Atlanta, Ga.

Resignation of Mrs. Mary Raoul Millis, chairman of the committee which sponsored a mass meeting to discuss the case of Angelo Herndon, featured a stormy session Sunday afternoon at Taft hall. Mrs. Millis resigned because she said a resolution protesting the conviction of Herndon indorsed the principles and practices of the communist party.

Debate and discussion followed her action and leaders at the meeting asserted that no party or political belief was favored. The resolution with which she said she was not in accord was adopted only after the names of the four leading political parties were included.

Protesting that the conviction of Herndon for attempting to incite to insurrection and his sentence of 18 to 20 years in prison was unfair, the resolution asked that the antiquated law under which he was indicted be repealed. Copies were to be mailed to Governor Eugene Talmadge, the mayor and other governmental officers.

Bitter attacks against the practice of barring negroes from juries in the south and against Jim Crow cars were made by many speakers in connection with Herndon's case. Among those making addresses were Professor Van Woodward, of Georgia Tech; Benjamin Davis Jr., Herndon's attorney; Rev. A. J. Martin, editor of Sunday school periodicals of the C. M. E. church; William G. Pinkley, representing the International Labor Defense; Rev. J. R. Henderson, and Allan Taub, defense attorney in the Scottsboro case.

Martin was appointed as vice chairman to succeed Mrs. Millis. The latter stated that basic conditions under which she accepted the leadership of the committee had been violated and that she would have no more connection with the committee.

Herndon's Appeal For Retrial Denied

Daily Worker 6-3-33

ATLANTA, Ga., July 6.—(AP)—An order denying a motion for a new trial for Angelo Herndon, convicted Cincinnati Negro communist, was received by the clerk of Fulton superior court today from Judge Lee B. Wyatt of LaGrange, who presided over the trial here.

Motion denied 7-7-33

COLORED BARBERS ORGANIZE

Daily Worker 8-31-33

The colored barbers who serve white trade, met at Parker's hall August 16th and organized what is known as the Barbers Protective Association. This organization is for the purpose of protection of Negro barbers, especially when one is sick or in case of death. It is a medium in which the members can get together and discuss methods for the benefit of the trade. The officers elected are as follows: P. E. Perry, president; A. P. Grant, vice president; Curtis Bell, treasurer; Henry McCullough, secretary; B. G. Gowens, master of arms; Rev. Brown, chaplain.

Herndon Denied Bail

Judge Wyatt Delays Ruling on New Trial

ATLANTA, Ga., July 7. — Judge Lee B. Wyatt in Fulton county court refused to set bail for Angelo Herndon, young organizer of the unemployed, and reserved decision on the International Labor Defense demand for a new trial in a hearing last week.

Judge Wyatt, who presided at Herndon's original trial, refused the bail on the ground that the evidence against Herndon, who is under sentence of from 18 to 20 years on the chain gang on a charge of "inciting to insurrection" "warranted death."

Organized Workers

Herndon was arrested because he organized Negro and white workers together in a demonstration which forced county authorities to increase relief, and the evidence against him was that he was in possession of working class literature.

In a three-hour argument before Judge Wyatt Saturday, John H. Geer and Benjamin J. Davis Jr., I. L. D., attorneys, showed that Herndon was illegally convicted by a Fulton county jury illegally selected from whites only, and that this barring of Race men from the jury contrary to constitutional guarantees was systematic in Georgia.

The frameup character of the case was exposed by the attorneys, who showed that the real reason for his arrest and trail as well as his conviction was the growing unity of black and white workers, a movement in which he was a leader.

ALLEGED COMMUNISTS HUNTED BY OFFICERS

Arrested in Raid Here, Two Fail To Appear To Make Bonds.

County and city officers Thursday were searching for Miss Ruth Mulkey, of 321 Crumley street, secretary of the Atlanta branch of the International Labor Defense, and Martin Walker, alias Walker Martin, of Alabama, for whom warrants charging distribution of seditious literature were issued Thursday.

Miss Mulkey and Walker, who refused to give a local address, were arrested Wednesday night in a raid led by Assistant Solicitor John Hudson at 141 1-2 Auburn avenue, where officers said they found a quantity of "communistic" literature.

The man and woman were placed under technical arrest and were to make $2,000 bonds each Thursday morning but did not appear. Ben Davis, Atlanta negro lawyer, vouched for their appearance to Hudson.

Records and reports and literature pertaining to the Scotsboro case and to the Angelo Herndon case were found at the Auburn avenue address, which officers said was "communist" headquarters in Atlanta. Herndon, a negro organizer, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for distributing seditious literature, which, in Georgia, is a capital offense.

Hudson said he did not send Miss Mulkey and Walker to jail Wednesday night because of "the lateness of the hour." Another man was in the building at the time of the raid but was not arrested when he told the officers he was just a visitor. Walker said his home was at Lenn, Ala., but the postal guide does not list the town.

Deputy sheriffs and city officers were seeking the woman and Walker Thursday night to serve the warrants.

A similar warrant was issued for a man who gave the name of Martin Walker, alias Walker Martin, of Alabama. He could not be found for service either, authorities said.

The couple was placed under technical arrest last night when officers raided the local headquarters of the I. L. D. Miss Mulkey said she was secretary of the Atlanta organization. Pamphlets and literature at the office were seized, but the couple was not taken to jail.

John Hudson, assistant solicitor general of this county, said Ben Davis, a negro lawyer, vouched for the appearance of the couple today and assured him they would make bond. Hudson said he did not order the couple taken to jail "because of the lateness of the hour."

The charge against them is a capital offense in Georgia. Walker said his home was at Lenn, Ala., but no such place is listed by the postal guide.

Hudson said Miss Mulkey told him her organization is not communistic. He said, however, he found much "communistic" literature in her office. The literature, he said, dealt with the Scottsboro case and the Herndon case.

The Herndon case arose in Atlanta and Angelo Herndon, a negro and organizer for the communist party, was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment on a charge of distributing seditious literature.

Police Hunting I.L.D. Suspects In Capital Case

ATLANTA, Sept. 7.—(AP)—A warrant charging distribution of seditious literature was issued today for Miss Ruth Mulkey, who said she was an official of the International Labor Defense, but authorities said later she could not be located for service of the paper.

Angelo Herndon Put In Solitary Confinement

In Letter to I. L. D., Negro Organizer Makes Appeal to Workers to Save Him

NEW YORK.—Angelo Herndon, 20-year old Negro organizer, now facing 18-20 years on the Georgia chain gang, was on Sunday placed in solitary confinement with a number of other prisoners, according to a letter just received by the International Labor Defense from Herndon direct in Fulton Towers Prison, Atlanta, Ga.

Herndon's cell-mates, according to information received, were speaking out of the window to relatives outside when caught by a guard and punished by being locked up in their cells when they were supposed to have exercise. Other prisoners opened up the door. When an investigation was made, the prisoners all refused to tell who had opened the door, and they were all locked up in solitary confinement.

In his letter which follows Herndon appeals to the workers to prevent the plot to kill him by this torture.

"As part of the bosses' drive to murder me, they put me in solitary confinement on Sunday, for no reason whatever. The whole thing started when one of my cell-mates, a Negro, was talking with some of his people from the windows. Jones, one of the morning guards, tried to force him to stop, but this he refused to do, for white prisoners are never bothered when talking through the same windows. The guard became so infuriated over the way the Negro prisoners 'talked back' to him that he came to our cell and placed him in solitary confinement.

"Later in the day, when the evening guard came on duty, he locked all of us in solitary. When I demanded to know why I was being locked up, he replied that it was his 'own business.' I then began to bang on the door, he came back to the cell and welded rings on the door, at the same time threatening to pull all windows down, so that it would be impossible to get any air, although even with the windows up we were roasting.

"I have no water, plumbing or anything else in this tight and stuffy place. I don't know when they will let me out. The brutal and inhuman tortures of these guards are sometime enough to drive me crazy. Already I've seen five prisoners die from eating the rotten prison food, to say nothing of criminal and savage torture, ect.

"White workers! Negro workers! I appeal to you to stop this murderous plot to kill me in prison. The bosses of the South are determined to murder me at all costs, legally or illegally. It is only the militant action of you workers that will smash their plan.

Comradely,
ANGELO HERNDON."

Labor - 1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia Race Leaders Enter Strong Protest

East Tennessee

ATLANTA, Ga.—(CNS)—Georgia's resuscitation of an old moss covered law to facilitate the railroading to prison of the young Cincinnati Negro. Angelo Herndon on a charge of "inciting to insurrection," again places the state of notorious chain gangs, in an unenviable light before the civilized world. 2-2-33

The old carpet bag law converted into a weapon against Communism, provides that a person guilty of attempting to incite insurrection shall be punished by death or long imprisonment.

Declaring the conviction of the young Negro here last week on the charge of "inciting to insurrection" as "the type of injustice which indicates we live in a maze of corruption wherever the courts and public sentiment must deal with black people," a group of ministers representing several local colored churches have made public a resolution deploring the long sentence of from 18 to : years given the defendant.

The resolution points out that 'some of the slayers of Dennis Hubert were given shorter sentences for brutal murder, . . . to say nothing of the thousands of lynchers who roam at will thruout the nation."

The resolution opens with, "We as ministers and American citizens desire to trust our courts for absolute justice."

Among the ministers signing the resolution were the Revs. A. F. Bailey, pastor of the Butler Street C. M. E. Church; J. A. Martin, editor of Sunday School periodicals, C. M. E. Church; C. L. Johnson, district superintendent of the M. E. Church; J. N. Peacock, former pastor of the Rush Congregational Church; J. H. Wiggins, presiding elder of the Atlanta District, C. M. E. Church; W. J. Tharpe, M. E. Church; W. B. Wood, pastor of the Fort Street M. E. Church; J. N. Newton Griffin

ANGELO HERNDON

District C. M. E.; N. T. Bridges, of the Rome District, M. E.; I. C Nicholson, West Mitchell C M. E. J. A. Baxter, Central M. E. Church

The state charged that Hern- had attempted to incite in- ction and he demanded ar mediate trial. Literature identified as his is said to have advocated self-determination of Negroes in the "black belt" and the state based its main demand for conviction on that point.

The charge was made that the Communists, by advocating self-determination for Negroes sought to overthrow white supremacy in the south, abolish state lines, confiscate property and make the south a Negro republic with authority to secede from the Union if it so desired.

Herndon's defense said his only crime was his color and argued that some of the literature in his possession was considered classical and found in the "great libraries of Atlanta."

When the case came to trial, however, it took only two hours for a jury to convict Herndon, and with his case disposed of, the state is preparing to go forward with trials of the six other persons charged with a similar offense. Herndon has filed a motion for a new trial and the International Labor Defense is aiding him.

NEGRO PASTORS BACK DEFENSE OF HERNDON

Baptist Ministers' Union of Atlanta voted Tuesday night to support the International Labor Defense in its efforts to raise funds for the further defense of Angelo Herndon, negro, who recently was sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the chain gang for seeking to incite to insurrection, according to Bessie Schwab, Atlanta representative of the I. L. D. The ministers' union met at the Greater Wheat Street Baptist church, at Yonge street and Auburn avenue, and Rev. S. M. Lee, president, presided.

Angelo Herndon Sends A Message To Fight On

Daily Worker

New York.—From his cell in Fulton Towers in Atlanta, Ga., Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old Negro organizer of the workers, who on January 18 was sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the chain gang on a charge of "insurrection," has appealed to the workers, Negro and white, to come to his defense.

Herndon has been denied bail, although many people in the South, aroused at the vicious sentence, have come forward with offers to raise any amount of bail required.

Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and John Geer, Negro attorneys employed by the International Labor Defense and who defended Herndon during his trial, have filed motion for an appeal.

Following is Herndon's statement, made in prison shortly after he had been returned there after the trial:

"Fulton Towers, Atlanta, Ga.

"Fellow Workers and Comrades:

"I appeal to you to carry on a relentless struggle to force the legal lynchers and bosses of Georgia to release me immediately. My fight is your fight. The bosses of Georgia think that by giving me from 18 to 20 years on an old frame-up law of insurrection, they will be able to stop all the struggles of Negro and white workers for bread.

"But they are sorely mistaken. They think that when they have made up their minds that Angelo Herndon is gone, they will be able to carry on their old policy of robbery, exploitation and their bloody rule of terror against the workers.

"But there will be hundreds and thousands of Angelo Herndons to take my place and carry on the same fight for which I now lie behind the bars.

"Fellow workers, the capitalist system no longer provides the means that are necessary for the workers to live on, and they feel their system crumbling. Now is the time for all workers of Georgia and the United States, Negro and white, to organize themselves into a united and solid bond and to be prepared to give the bloody damnable system of capitalism the final blow and to take over the power that the capitalists now possess and turn it into the power of the proletariat, the class that produces everything and keeps the machinery of life turning.

"I appeal to you as my only refuge, for I will never cease organizing and struggling against the system of oppression, hunger, unemployment and the bloody rule of capitalism until it breathes its last breath, and the workers of all races are free to live under a government controlled by the workers.

"Demand the abolition of the old slave insurrection law of Georgia. On to a workers and farmers government in the United States.

"ANGELO HERNDON."

Atlanta, Ga.—With hearing of a motion for a new trial for Angelo Herndon, 19-year-old organizer of the unemployed who has been sentenced to from 18 to 20 years on the chain gang for his activities, set for March 11 at 10 A. M., Judge Wyatt has refused to set bail for Herndon on the ground that it is "not his custom to give bail where the death penalty could have been inflicted."

Georgia's Savage Sentence

The trial and sentence of Angelo Herndon, 19, in Atlanta, Georgia, last week, on the charge of inciting insurrection, again turns the spotlight of reproach upon the state of Georgia.

The state has been in the spotlight for months because of its inhuman and infamous chain gang system.

Last week the Atlanta case flared up in the face of the Constitution which guarantees free speech. The sentence of from 18 to 20 years is as savage and inhumane as a Georgia court could hand out.

The law under which young Herndon was tried for telling Negroes of Atlanta of the unjust treatment they were receiving and imploring them to join together for mutual welfare, was passed more than sixty years ago. It was intended to punish those who rebelled against emancipation. It was meant to protect the newly freed Negroes. And now a Negro youth is sentenced to a long prison term under it.

Every vestige of human rights has been discarded and race prejudice has flouted the Constitutional rights of this youth. He is only a youth. He is an American citizen and should be protected by the Constitution of these United States.

Georgia has no right to abridge the Constitution. Why should Georgia be so different from the rest of the union?

There is little doubt that if this case is carried to the U. S. Supreme Court, this sixty-year-old law will be declared unconstitutional.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
NEWS

JAN 30 1933

Georgia Justice

GEORGIA thinks it has saved its institutions from revolution by sending to prison black Angelo Herndon, a 19-year-old Communist organizer. He was tried and convicted under a statute passed 60 years ago to prevent carpet-baggers from upsetting the reconstruction government. The Negro youth might have been sentenced to death under the statute. Clement Judge Lee Wyatt of Atlanta gave him a sentence of from 18 to 20 years.

The Communist party is legal in the United States.

Georgia's state motto is: "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation."

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.
TELEGRAM

JAN 20 1933

Dealing With Communism

A Negro Communist, who made speeches in Georgia, was sentenced to serve from eighteen to twenty years in a Georgia penitentiary for his utterances, and the trial judge who passed the sentence declared that he felt it richly deserved. The Negro was convicted under a statute passed during the reconstruction period after the Civil War and had the jury been of a mind to demand full penalty, the Negro could have been hanged. But the jury was lenient and recommended that his life be spared. The judge complied.

Admitting that an agitator can do much damage, particularly in a section where unemployment is large and where tenant farmers on cotton plantations receive wages approaching nothing for their labors, it remains to be proved that the offense of talking against a system is a serious one. Soap box orators, in all parts of the nation, are airing views and advancing dogmas for curing the aches and pains of a world very much in the throes of economic stringency. In Charlotte an alleged Communist sympthizer and his wife were haled into court for their radical utterances and for inciting riots. They were convicted and sentenced to a short term in prison. Communists fared harder in Gastonia a couple of years ago, but they had the killing of a policeman added to their crimes against the State.

From the accounts of the Negro's trial in Georgia as reported through the Associated Press, it is not unreasonable that stories of chaingang brutality find believers in all parts of the nation. The Negro testified that he was kept in a cell with a corpse for a time, that he was manhandled. Explanations were offered by the officers in whose care he was placed.

If we admit that he made speeches advocating revolution, that he proved an intractable prisoner who refused to bow to the rules and regulations imposed upon convicts, the fact remains that talking, no matter how unconventional, is not such a serious offense, otherwise most Americans would be subjects for arrest and conviction in courts. America is engaging in talking with greater gusto than usual. It is a product of the times.

We were in sympathy with Governor Moore of New Jersey when he refused to return an escaped convict to a Georgia prison camp to complete a sentence imposed by a Georgia court. We are more than ever in sympathy with that decision, particularly since laws written nearly seventy-five years ago are brought into use for the trial of an agitator.

THE HERNDON CASE

THE Commonwealth of Georgia again stands convicted as a State more savage than any extant. Under a statute passed during the reconstruction period to safeguard the liberty of freedmen, Georgia has sent a fine, upstanding Negro youth to the living hell of a chain gang for the next twenty years.

All American citizens who love liberty and believe in the constitutional guarantees of free speech, free press, free assembly, will rally their support, spiritual and financial, to wrest this black boy from the clutches of the cowards who have ceased to be men. We believe that Negroes will help to fight Herndon's case to the highest tribunal of the land and not sit complacently while he rots in the rat traps of ruthlessness.

There is no better time than this, however, to say a word about the tactics of the Communist party. The ultimate object of all tactics is victory. If victory follows certain plans and policies, those tactics are right; when the result of a policy is no appreciable gain and heavy casualties, then the tactics are wrong. Communist tactics are wrong in the South, at least, because there has been not the slightest gain in Communist sentiment among either whites or blacks. On the other hand, misguided enthusiasts who have gone to the deep South to agitate for Communism have only succeeded in getting beaten up, jailed, deported or killed. Mostly they have been youngsters, white and black, who have misjudged the virility and savagery of the planter-manufacturer dictatorship so firmly intrenched in that land of ignorance, bigotry and Negrophobia. It is noteworthy that the more intelligent and experienced Communist agitators, white and black, warily stay above the Potomac and Ohio rivers.

If Herndon dies, the responsibility for his death will rest not only upon the planter-manufacturer dictatorship of Georgia, but upon the Communist party, which persists in callously sending these youngsters down to certain imprisonment and death. His imprisonment and the jailing of others in Georgia and adjoining States is not only a disgrace to American civilization, but a severe indictment of the Communist party policy, which persistently ignores realities while chasing Marxist will-o'-the-wisps.

Every informed person knows that the worst imaginable persecution and exploitation of the workers, almost equal to that existing in Russia today, is the rule in Georgia. Everybody knows that these conditions should be ended, but how? Certainly not by offering martyrs on the altar of militant Mammon! Does any informed person believe that sending a few brave young white and black agitators into Georgia will end the cotton planters' terror by arousing to revolutionary fervor the docile blacks and the beaten whites? If the Commmunist party persists in sending these young men and women of both races to chain gang horrors and ultimate death in defiance of reason and common sense, what right has it to constantly call upon black people for financial contributions to pay the price of its folly?

In the end the Communist party finds it necessary to fight through the courts for justice and fair play, just like the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Interracial Commission, organizations which it constantly and unfairly criticizes and reviles. So far, aside from collecting funds to defend the victims of its folly, its accomplishments have been absolutely nil. It has not bettered the condition of a single Negro farmer or worker. On the contrary, it has made intelligent and sane organization of these workers more difficult and in some places impossible. Its major achievement so far among colored people has been to draw into its folds a few scatter-brained "intellectuals," sincere and otherwise, who, surrounded by worshipful whites, can preen themselves as "champions of the proletariat" in the comfort and safety of Northern urban centers.

Columbus, Ga. Ledger
Friday, February 3, 1933

STRANGE MERCY

The Atlanta jury which sat on the case of the 19-year-old negro accused of inciting to insurrection because he worked in the interest of the Communist party, found the boy guilty and recommended mercy. It then proceeded to fix the penalty of the hapless youth at from eighteen to twenty years in prison.

To judge by this oppressive figure, the people of Georgia take their ideas of mercy from the notorious chain gang bosses with which their state is infested rather than from the teachings of Sidney Lanier and Joel Chandler Harris, the gentle souls of whose Georgia origins the people of the state were once proud to boast. Twenty years for a 19-year-old negro because he had in his possession some Communist literature! Twenty years for inciting to riot because he accepted dues paid to the misguided souls who sponsor the Communist movement! And this in a state in which white mobs have practiced local insurrection by lynching 439 negroes since 1889!

The zealous prosecutor in charge of the case had urged the jury to stamp out Communism among negroes with a conviction. The course he recommended is more likely to fan the pernicious doctrine into flame. Georgia would do much better to promote the welfare of the race to which the Communist appeals were being directed than to resort to oppressive tactics calculated to foster discontent and intensify racial antagonisms. The doctrines and example of the Committee on Interracial Cooperation, which has its headquarters in Atlanta, are a much better basis for action in such cases as this than the residuary teachings of Kluxery.—Baltimore Sun.

JEHAD IN GEORGIA

Georgia, still wailing about "unfair" national criticism of its chain gangs, now bids for further public notice by handing a negro youth 18 to 20 years imprisonment for participating in an unemployment protest meeting. To accomplish this barbaric deed, it was necessary for the state to utilize a long dormant statute enacted during carpet-bag days and only recently dug up for use in the jehad against 'the Reds.' One wonders if Cleveland's eminent liberal, the Newton D. Baker who has just endorsed the Ohio criminal syndicalism measures, will wire his congratulations to Georgia officialdom.—Akron (Ohio) Beacon-Journal.

CHARLSTON, W. VA.
MAIL

JAN 25 1933

The mere fact that Georgia has to resurrect a 60-year-old law that had been all but forgotten to punish a Negro accused of distributing Communist literature throws a shadow on the proceedings that will be taken full advantage of by radicals in denouncing Georgia justice. A sentence of from 18 to 20 years was given the Negro after the jury had recommended mercy. Conditions are much changed now from what they were in carpet-bagging days, when the statute under which conviction was obtained was enacted. The case will provide additional ammunition for Communists.

Illinois.

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

White Workers Strike When Negro Union Man Is Fired

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — As a protest against the discharge of Riley Freeman, Negro union worker, 3,000 sausage workers, 99 per cent white, walked out last week, picketed the plant of the Davies-Columbia company, and precipitated a battle in which heads were cracked and unionists and scabs were taken to jail.

The trouble began after Freeman had been chosen spokesman for Local No. 434, which is composed mainly of white union workers, and is affiliated with the International Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen union.

Shortly after Freeman had been chosen spokesman, a white forman, said to be of southern extraction, is reported to have begun to "ride" him and eventually discharged him. When Freeman was discharged, the members of his local walked out, and others followed in sympathy.

Union pickets were placed around the Davies-Columbia plant and when scabs sought to go to work, a fight ensued in which seven squads of policemen took part. Among those arrested were two American Federation of Labor organizers, Carl Schultz and Will "Bill" Tate, former heavyweight prizefighter.

Tate was taken before Judge Frederick Elliott and discharged.

Labor

Unions, Strikes, etc.

STRIKE GETS 1500 WOMEN APRON MAKERS RAISE, SHORTER HOURS, AND BETTER WORK CONDITIONS

Black Dispatch 7-13-33

SOPKINS APRON FACTORY COMPROMISES WITH 17½% WAGE INCREASE AND OPENINGS FOR NEGRO APPLICANTS IN CLERICAL POSITIONS

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Twelve Hundred Negro Women Among Strikers

CHICAGO, July 13.—(ANP)—One thousand five hundred girls and women who went on strike two weeks ago at B. Sopkins and Sons Apron Factory, returned to work this week. At a conference Saturday between the workers, civic leaders and officials of the factory an agreeable settlement was reached.

It is alleged that Communistic agitation among the girls caused the strike which paralyzed the five Sopkin factories. For two weeks hundreds milled about the plants as girl pickets patrolled the area. The girls accused the Sopkins' officials of not paying them a decent living wage. They produced time cards to show that they were receiving less than five dollars a week. The Sopkins people denied the charges and said the girls limited their own salaries. They manufacture aprons by piece work.

When the strike was at fever heat, Congressman Oscar DePriest, Alderman Robert Jackson, William Dawson, and the Rev. J. C. Austin sought to effect a reconciliation between the strikers and the company officials to no avail.

The crippling of the industry, the long period of unemployment for the girls, and the intervention of civic leaders taxed the patience of the dissatisfied groups.

At the parley held this week, B. Sopkins agreed to raise the pay of the girls 17½ per cent. They are to work eight and a half hours a day with a half hour for lunch, totalling 47 hours work for the week. This scale is to remain in force until the recent legislation by the U. S. Government regulating the scale of pay and hours of work for women is in effect.

The strikers will not be discharged and tere will be no discharged and there will be no discrimination in the office. Competent colored girls are to be given positions as stenographers and bookkeepers whenever vacancies occur. Sopkins and company, however, reserved the right not to employ anyone member of a union or organized body.

Better working conditions for the girls were also effected. They will have a trained nurse and a civic worker appointed to care for the health of the employes. Sopkins will also provide rest rooms for the convenience of the women.

A girl from each factory, together with a social worker, will settle any dispute or grievance of the workers. Upon the failure of this group to effect harmonious relations, a disinterested party will be called in from the Citizens Committee, headed by Dr. Joseph M. Evans.

The civic leaders who attended the confab were: Mrs. Maudelle B. Bousfield, Perry Thompson, Geraldine Glover, Congressman DePriest, Alderman William Dawson, Mrs. Sunshine Edwards, Mrs. Nettye George Speedy, Mrs. Maude Roberts George, Mrs. Belle Fountain, Mrs. Cordelia Pickett, Mrs. Lovelyn Evans, Mrs. Emily R. Conner, William Cosey, Rev. T. E. Brown, Rev. Jos. M. Evans, Mrs. Jessie L. Bond, Mrs. Mattie B. Jenkins, Capt. Oscar Randall, Rev. R. C. Kelly, Major William H. Lewis, Alderman Jackson, George B. Scott, Rev. J. A. Winter, Rev. A. Wayman Ward, and Dr. Floyd J. Willis.

Sopkin Paid $5 a Hole for Golf, $3 a Week to Workers

Daily Worker New York 1-15-33.

CHICAGO, Ill., N. Y. It isn't the money, with Benjamin Sopkin, it's the principle of the thing. Sopkin, faced by a strike of 1,600 Negro and white workers in his sweat shop dress factory, fought back with every weapon he could use to prevent the workers getting a few more nickels a day wages and some amelioration of the intolerable conditions in his shop. He was forced to pay more, and he's paying more.

If he could have beaten the workers out of their pay increase altogether, he'd have done it. He tried hard enough — with cops' clubs, strikebreaking thugs, the organized strength of all the employers in Chicago, the newspapers, and the ready assistance of Oscar DePriest wealthy Negro reformist Congressman, who stabbed the strikers in the back.

But Sopkin doesn't mind separating himself from money—but not to workers. He's a free spender, an easy giver-up, a good fellow—when he's not fighting tooth and nail to keep his payroll a few notches below starvation level.

A $5 bill is Sopkin's smallest change. He uses it for tips. He plays golf at $5 a hole. He boasts that he never paid less than $5 for anything he bought. And never took change. Except from his employees.

Before the strike, hundreds of girls were working 54 hours for Sopkin for $2 and $3 a week.

Sopkin, short, dark, with a pleasant manner, drives around in a custom-built Lincoln that cost him $7,000. He likes plenty of room, so when he goes away for the summer he takes a suite that is intended for four persons, and pays double rates for himself and his wife, say about $100 a week. It's a jovial crowd at the Barron Hotel, South with his patronage. Golf, poker—at Haven, Mich, which Sopkin favors $10 a card—and they say Sopkin is a good loser.

Sopkin knows what's what in food. Here is a sample Sunday dinner at the Sopkinses:

Pate de foie gras, chicken broth, artichokes, roast chicken with truffle dressing, potato souffle, endive salad and ice cream.

Add up the dinner check, for Benjamin Sopkin and his wife, his son and two grandchildren, and include the special dining room for the children, the special waitress and goverress to see that the young Sopkins learn their table manners, and the tips to the orchestra, and the total would meet the pay checks of perhaps 50 of Sopkin's exploited workers for a week.

Girls Return to Work After Being Idle for Two Weeks

Chicago Defender 7-15-33.

Chicago, Illinois.

Settlement of the strike at B. Sopkin & Sons apron manufacturing company was effected this week and 1,500 young women involved in the walkout two weeks ago returned to work. Considerable difficulty attended the strike and on several occasions police and workers clashed.

The employees declared they were required to work long hours and received starvation wages. They also complained of inadequate comfort facilities. The agreement under which the girls returned to work is as follows:

Agreement

1. B. Sopkin & Sons agree to employ their workers 47 hours a week and also agree to give them one-half hour for lunch each day, excluding Saturday, making 47 hours per week actual work; that is, on week days, the hours for said work will be 8 a. m. to 12 a. m., lunch from 12 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. and from 12:30 p. m. to 5 p. m.; on Saturdays from 8 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

2. The wage of the workers will be increased to 17½ per cent more than the total amount of earnings of said workers, according to the scale of wages in force prior to June 14, 1933.

3. B. Sopkin & Sons agree that on any complicated operations of said workers, the committee of said workers, as hereinafter elected, will represent the workers on the question of adjustment of prices with the employer.

4. B. Sopkin & Sons will employ a trained nurse and a social worker, to be appointed by the Chicago Citizens committee, to help take care of the health of their employees.

5. B. Sopkin & Sons will make proper private rest rooms, containing cots for the health of their employees.

6. B. Sopkin & Sons will furnish ice water during the hot weather.

7. The above scale of wages and hours will be in force and effect until the United States government will set a code of wages and hours of employment under the new industrial act.

No Discrimination

8. B. Sopkins & Sons will re-employ all strikers and will not discriminate against any of them, Colored or white.

9. B. Sopkin & Sons will not discharge any employee solely on the ground of taking part in this strike.

10. B. Sopkin & Sons hereby give the workers the right to belong to

any union of their own choosing and will not discriminate against said worker, and B. Sopkin & Sons shall have the right to employ any worker not affiliated with any union or organized body.

11. All orders on hand shall be divided equally, as far as possible, without discrimination, among all of the workers.

12. B. Sopkin & Sons will not require the workers to pay for damaged goods.

13. B. Sopkin & Sons will assume the 5 cent charge to the Brinks Express company for the cashing of the workers' checks.

14. It is understood that in this memorandum, "workers," as set up, is specifically meant operators, pressers and examiners and such Colored shipping clerks and sweepers as have been in the past employed by B. Sopkin & Sons and no other employees.

15. B. Sopkin & Sons agree that there will be equal pay for the same kind of work for Colored and white workers.

Dr. Evans to Arbitrate

16. The committee hereinabove mentioned is to be composed of one girl from each factory, to be selected by the "workers" of each factory, and said committee, together with the social worker, will meet for the purpose of taking up all grievances and disputes with the employer. Upon their failure to settle any dispute or grievance with the employer, then said committee and said social worker may call for a disinterested person from the Citizens committee, headed by Dr. Joseph M. Evans, to investigate said dispute or grievance.

17. This memorandum will be posted in all of the factories of B. Sopkin & Sons.

(Signed) B. Sopkin & Sons, Inc.
By Ben Sopkin.

The following persons attended the meeting and approved the agreement signed by B. Sopkin & Sons: Mrs. Maudelle Bousfield, Perry Thompson, Mrs. Geraldine Glover, Alderman W. L. Dawson, Congressman Oscar DePriest, Mrs. Sunshine Edwards, Mrs. Nettye G. Speedy, Mrs. Maude Roberts George, Mrs. Belle Fountain, Mrs. Cordelia Pickett, Mrs. Lovelyn J. Evans, Mrs. Emily R. Conner, William Cosey, Rev. T. E. Brown, Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Mrs. Jessie L. Bond, Mrs. Mattie B. Jenkins, Capt. Oscar Randall, Rev. R. C. Keller (proxy to Dr. J. C. Austin), Maj. William H. Lewis, Alderman R. R. Jackson, George B. Scott, manager, Union Welfare of Illinois; Rev. J. A. Winters, Rev. W. R. Thomas, Rev. S. Russell, Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay Davis, James M. Brooks, Rev. Henry W. Porter, Rev. A. Wayman Ward, W. H. Williams, Dr. Floyd W. Willis and Rev. J. T. W. Smith.

150 Negro Dockers in Cairo Strike As Boss Ends Contract

CAIRO. Mo. Nov. 12. — One hundred and twenty five Negro longshoremen, members of the Marine Workers Industrial Union went on strike here again to enforce the contract won by their recent [illegible] breaking the agreement, Mr. Moore, superintendent, Federal Barge Line, did not re-employ all striking workers first, fired a shop committeeman for his militancy, and refused to discuss this with the shop committee.

11-13-33

The workers walked off the job Nov. 1. Twelve leaders were arrested while picketing, fined over $200, and held on further charges. These frame-ups, and the use of hoodlum white deputies and scabs, are steps to break the union, and to get ready for a wage cut through breaking the strike and setting aside the agreement.

The barge line men are forcing a return to the contract through better picketing, Negro and white solidarity, through demanding an investigation, and through the fight to release the arrested men.

Illinois

Labor - 1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

DePRIEST TAKES HAND IN STRIKE SITUATION

Scene in front of the Bernard Sopkin apron factory at 39th St. and Michigan Ave., where hundreds of girls are on strike, demanding better working conditions and a living wage. In the group (wearing straw hat) is Congressman Oscar DePriest, who volunteered his services on behalf of the girls. At the right and left of Mr. DePriest are Alderman Robert R. Jackson, Third ward, and Alderman William L. Dawson, Second ward, both of whom are investigating reports that police brutally beat several of the girls last week. Rev. J. C. Austin of Pilgrim Baptist church is also shown in the front row of this picture, at the right of Alderman Jackson

N. Y. HERALD

JUN 27 1933

Lovett Arrested In Chicago for Aiding Strikers

Educator and Author Pleads With Police for Garment Workers' Picketing Rights

Put in Cell, Gives Bail

Factories Afterward Offer Pay Increase to Employees

By The Associated Press

CHICAGO, June 26.—Professor Robert Morss Lovett, of the University of Chicago, author and lecturer, passed an hour in a jail cell today because he espoused the cause of 1,500 garment factory workers striking for higher pay and a shorter working week.

The elderly professor, a member of the university faculty since 1893, was released under $25 bond on a disorderly conduct charge. Soon afterward it was announced that the employers had offered to meet the workers' demands, at least in part.

The employees went on strike against wages that Professor Lovett said was as low as $3 a week for fifty-two hours' work. Most of the workers were women, many of them Negroes.

Professor Lovett said he went to the scene of the strike, the B. Sopkin & Sons Apron Factory, on reports that "police were brutal to strikers who were exercising their constitutional rights by picketing the plant."

"On arriving at the factory," he recounted, "I found there were about twenty-five pickets and a fair-sized crowd of sympathizers. Suddenly the police began to push the crowds and order them to move on.

"I reminded the officers that the strikers had the Mayor's permission to picket. I persisted in demanding their rights, and finally a police sergeant informed me I was under arrest."

Sergeant Rudolph Freemont said Professor Lovett had shouted to the crowd "don't pay any attention to the police; you have a right to picket." Lovett denied it.

"It was my first ride in a patrol wagon," Professor Lovett said, "and the cell in which they confined me was cool and comfortable."

Arrested with him was Thomas McKenna, secretary of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee. Professor Lovett is a member of the Civil Liberties Committee and also an editor of the magazine, "New Republic."

The employers' offer, made by Benjamin Sopkin, president of the plant, and submitted to the workers through Representative Oscar De Priest, Aldermen W. L. Dawson and Robert Jackson, and Ida Carter, representative of the workers, provided:

A nine-hour day instead of ten, a five-hour Saturday, an increase of 15 per cent in wages of $6 a week and over, and an increase of 10 per cent in wages of less than $6 a week.

CHICAGO DRESS STRIKERS REJECT PAY COMPROMISE

Daily Worker

Refuse Sopkin Offer Strikers Battle Scabs

New York

CHICAGO, Ill., June 29.—Meeting in conference with the Negotiations Committee of the Chicago dress strikers, who are conducting a militant struggle against sweatshop conditions, Sopkin, the employer, offered certain concessions to the strikers but refused to grant the full wage increases demanded. He agreed to recognize the shop committee, grant some improvements in sanitary conditions, provide drinking water and a nurse to care for injured workers, but he was insistent on shaving down the workers' demands for increases to a 15 per cent raise.

6-30-33

At a strike meeting at which the negotiations committee reported, the strikers indignantly rejected the compromise offer on wages and instructed the committee to return and fight for the $6 minimum weekly rate which will double the present wage of many workers and more substantial increases on the basis of demands formulated by the strike committee. Wages of 25 cents an hour for operators and 35 cents an hour for pressers, an 8-hour day and a 44-hour week, and equal pay for Negro and white workers are among the main points in the strikers' program.

Congressman De Priest, who has already shown his support of Sopkin, was present at the negotiations and agreed to Sopkin's offer of a small increase which would scarcely raise the present starvation level of pay.

300 Join Union

Nine hundred strikers have already signed up in the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, and the strikers are determined to go back to the shop organized and prepared to guarantee the concessions won by strong shop and union organization.

Sharp Fight Against Scabs.

At the same time as negotiations are being carried on, picketing continues in front of the shops with sharp clashes occurring almost daily with police to prevent scabs from being brought into shops. Taxis containing strikebreakers have been stopped by pickets and are being disarmed when found with guns, lead pipes and other weapons supplied by the boss. A street car containing scabs was derailed and the windows smashed near the 39th St. shop.

Although the police are viciously attacking the strikers and making arrests daily the strikers are showing courage and determination and intend to picket until Sopkin meets all their demands. Cases of arrested picketers and sympathizers will be heard on August 3rd.

NEGRO STRIKERS RETURN TO JOBS AS SOLONS HELP

Gary Argus-Leader

11-10-33

Gary Indiana

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(ANP)—Negro workers who went on a strike for 35c an hour and a nine hour day on the Federal Barge lines and Oil Mills at Cairo, are back at work, the strike having been settled according to advice received from William Ashby, executive secretary of the Urban League here.

Mr. Ashby was brought into the situation when the relief station at Cairo was closed with a statement that it would remain closed "as long as people in our community are unwilling to work."

Upon receipt of the information, Ashby immediately wrote to Governor Horner protesting the closing of the relief station as a coercive stroke intended to deprive working people of their rights of collective bargaining. He also conferred with the Negro representatives of the Illinois legislature, William E. King, Charles E. Jenkins, William Warfield and Harris B. Gaines. Mr. King made a speech on the floor of the legislature about this action in closing the relief station and on October 19, Alexander Wilson, administrative assitant to the Governor, informed the Urban League that the strike had been settled and the laborers were back at work.

Militancy of Chicago Dress Strikers Sets Inspiring Example to All Sweatshop Workers

Negro and White Battle Together for Pay Rise and Union

Daily Worker

CHICAGO, Ill., June 29.—Miserably exploited sweatshop workers of the Sopkin Dress Manufacturing Company in Chicago, numbering 1,600 Negro and white women and girls revolted against a working week of 52 hours and pay envelopes as low as $2-3. The majority of the workers in the shop averaged under $6 for 52 hours of work. Under the militant leadership of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, the workers struck in four plants of the company and completely tied up production. The strike is now in its second week.

New York

The workers have responded with the greatest display of militancy and courageous devotion to the purposes for which the strike is being waged. Picket lines at all four shops have been holding tight in the face of fierce attacks by Chicago police. Negro reformists have entered the situation to break the strike and return the workers to the same sweatshop conditions. Oscar De Priest, Negro Congressman, has arranged conferences with Sopkin for the purpose of splitting the workers' ranks and forcing upon them an agreement suited to the interests of Sopkin.

6-30-33

Strike Committee Defeats De Pries

But the strike committee mobilized 600 of the most active strikers and took complete possession of a conference called by the reformists, demanding the election of a chairman from their ranks. Although DePriest and Sopkin had characterized the union representatives as "reds" and declared they would have no dealing with the union, they were compelled by the militancy of the strikers to permit the union representatives to speak at the meeting.

Tremendous applause arose when Ford, of Trade Union Unity League, Gersch of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union appeared at the conference. De Priest and Sopkin had to retreat. Repeated requests by De Priest that he be accepted as mediator has met with complete silence.

De Priest Supports Sopkin

The strikers see that De Priest is for starvation wages and for the breaking up of their picket lines, although he pretends to be against both. The strikers are solidly back of their strike ocmmittee and the union representatives and are holding out their demands of 25 cents per hou

for operators. 35 cents per hour f
pressers, a 44-hour week and an
hour day, equal pay for equal wo
equal division of work, no discrimi
tion or victimization, recognitior
the shop committee and the unio

Daily Worker
New York
6-30-33

Daily Worker
New York
6-30-33

(All Photographed by Workers' Film and Photo League.

Upper Picture: Part of the picket line in front of one of the Sopkins shops, Chicago. The police, as always, are there to do what they can to break the strike and see that the workers get low wages and rotten working conditions.

Daily Worker, New York

Below is the picket line, Negro and white strikers together, before the Sopkin dress shop at 39th St. and Michigan Blvd. There are similar picket lines before the three other Sopkin shops.

6-30-33

Below, also, is Ida Carter, Chairlady of the General Strike Committee of the Sopkin Dress Strikers. She was elected by the 1,600 strikers and is leading them together with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union in their fight against sweatshop conditions, starvation wages and against the discrimination practiced by Sopkins against Negroes.

Illinois.

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

NEGRO, WHITE WORKERS STRIKE IN STOCKYARDS

Daily Worker

Jobless Councils Fight Scabs Recruiting by the Relief

6-17-33

CHICAGO, Ill., June 15.—Fifty workers of the Oppenheim Casing Company, an independent packing house in the Chicago Stockyards, went out on strike yesterday.

This is the first sign of revolt since the few sporadic strikes in the stockyards in 1924. Nearly half the workers are Negroes. The strikers formulated their demands to be presented to the management as follows: Fifty cents per hour, the guarantee of a minimum 40-hour week, recognition of a shop committee and no discrimination against the strikers.

There are real possibilities of spreading the strike to the two other plants owned by the company at 36th and Morgan.

On the second day of the strike, the stockyards' workers faced police terror on the picket line, but their ranks are unbroken. Six picketers were arrested.

The Emergency Relief Bureau is recruiting strikebreakers from among the unemployed, threatening a cut in relief if the workers do not take the strikers' jobs.

The Unemployed Councils are mobilizing support of the strike to prevent the recruiting of scabs from among the unemployed.

Chicago Apron Makers Strike

Black-Dispatch

CHICAGO, Ill., July 6.—(ANP)—More than a thousand of the 1,200 workers employed by the B. Sopkins Apron factory walked out Monday morning in protest against the low wages paid them.

7-8-33.

The wages are said to average from two to four dollars for 52 hours of work each week, with a five-cent deduction for cashing of their checks.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Eighty per cent of the employes are colored women.

The strike, incited by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, was participated in by white and colored. Among the demands made by the union were a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour, a 44-hour week, and equal pay for equal work for white and colored employes.

James Ford, former vice-presidential candidate, appeared for the women; also Congressman Oscar DePriest, who went into a scathing denunciation of Police Captain Ira McDowell, who sat in the conference, and likewise criticized the employers in attendance. Looking over the payroll, Mr. DePriest said, "Why you are only paying these women $6 a week. You are trying to make prostitutes out of them." The meeting was adjourned to give the workers an opportunity to consider a 15 per cent raise offered by the Eopkin firm.

Indiana

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

To Organize Local Colored Barbers

Local colored barbers who desire to be enlightened on the provisions of the new barbers' license law passed at the recent session of the state legislature are offered an opportunity to hear Leon Worthall, legislative representative of the International Journeymen Barbers' Union, on the subject at the Hodcarriers' Hall, 442 North Senate Avenue, next Tuesday evening at 8:30.

Mr. Worthall will explain the many points in the law, its requirements, and how they can best be met with the least inconvenience.

Tentative plans for the formation of a local colored barbers' union will be presented by Frank McKamey, secretary of the Barbers' Local Union.

Labor – 1933

International Labor Defense

Unions, Strikes, etc.

SOUTHERN WHITE GIRL TELLS HOW NEGROES DEFENDED HER FROM COPS

Jane Speed Describes Slugging by Birmingham Police and Abuse in Jail Following Attempt to Smash May 1 Meet

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"I am a native Alabamian. I was reared in Montgomery where my brother and grandfather were born and my father is a Kentuckian. So I believe I have the right to call myself a truly Southern girl. I am eligible for membership in the U.D.C. and the D.A.R.

"The treatment I received May 1 when I tried to exircise my right of free speech in Birmingham showed me clearly for the first time that the constitutional rights guaranteed us are a mere fiction."

This was the statement made by Jane Speed, white southern girl, who was arrested on May 1, along with two Negro workers who tried to defend her from the brutality of the Birmingham police when she addressed a May Day meeting.

"The United Front May Day Committee asked the City Commissioner for permission to hold a meeting at Ingram Park," she said, explaining the circumstances of the arrest. "He refused, saying 'we are sitting on a barrel of dynamite, and this is no time to have the whites and the Negroes mixing and mingling together, and listening to inflamatory speeches.' He gave this refusal in a whisper, his lips and hands trembling noticibly.

"However, we went ahead with the preparations for a mass meeting just the same and I was selected as the first speaker. In spite of the fact that a forged leaflet, saying that the meeting was called off, was distributed Sunday night and Monday morning, probably by the K.K.K., several thousand were around the Park Monday at 1 o'clock.

"But, the whole police force, especially the motorcycle cops, were keeping everybody on the move and preventing a group from forming anywhere. Finally a group of about 50 were mobilized on a corner, so I got on the running board of an automobile and began to speak. I got no further than 'Fellow workers, we are here today because we refuse to starve quietly in our homes. We are meeting to organize a struggle for better conditions—when the cops began coming from every direction and soon outnumbered the workers. One grabbed my arm and pulled me off the car. The workers rushed forward to defend my right to speak and to protect me, shouting, 'Let her speak—she has the right to speak.'

"Immediately the cops began beating the workers, for a minute I stopped, the thud of the blows and the sight of the blood made my head reel. But I began speaking again, demanding that we be allowed to have our meeting and shouting to the other workers to come closer. Then the cop who was holding me began to twist my arm, saying, 'Will you get out of here quietly or will we have to arrest you?' I answered that it was my constitutional right to speak and that I intended to continue speaking. Then another cop grabbed me by the arm and together they dragged me toward the police car. They muzzled my mouth with their hands. All the time they were nearly twisting my arm out.

"When they got me into the car they began threatening and cursing me in the most abusive, vile and obscene language. They continued to squeeze and twist my arms.

"At the jail I saw that two Negro workers had been arrested with me. They had tried to defend me from the cops—blood was running from their faces.

"I tried to give them a look of encouragement but the cop caught my glance and gave me a shove that nearly knocked me down, throwing me against a table—and began again reviling and cursing me—and calling me a 'dirty nigger lover.'

Insulted by Police

"That night in jail I couldn't sleep wondering if the Negro workers who had defended me were being beaten and tortured. The beds were foul of course, and I supposed it was every other way typical of a Southern jail.

"The next morning they took me back to the police station and began to question me. I refused to give them more than my name and age. When they tried to fingerprint me, I resisted, but they fingerprinted me anyway. They photographed and weighed me in the same manner. Then I was exhibited to about 75 plainclothesmen and cops. All the time this was going on they were reviling and taunting me with the same insulting remarks.

"Here in this so-called "chivalrous" South—where the white men are supposed to "protect" the Southern white womanhood—the cops instead of protecting me—were maltreating and cursing me in the vilest possible language. And here too it was the Negro workers who heroically defended me from the brutal attacks of officers producing a four-inch blade knife they testified had been taken from him. Police quoted the negro as saying he had been given $3 to attend the meeting, but the defendant denied this.

The May Day meeting was advertised in circulars carrying the name and address of the International Labor Defense. Miss Speed was the only person who attempted to address the gathering. She started talking from the running board of an automobile, addressing the assembly as "fellow workers." Speaking in a shrill voice, she continued to shout "fellow workers, this is the way they do us," from the window of a patrol car as she was carried away.

Similar circulars with the name and address of the I. L. D. were circulated among negroes of Birmingham just prior to the trial, urging them to come to court to "see how this capitalist judge" deals with "workers." The arrest of Miss Speed and the two negroes, and arrests of others at similar gatherings in the past, were reviewed with an appeal for a mass protest.

Miss Speed did not take the stand but stood at the bar beside her attorney, Frank Erwin, an I. L. D. lawyer, and frequently whispered to him as the trial proceeded. Fred Fite, Birmingham attorney and former State senator, was attorney for Debardeleben and declared the negro had been involved in trouble by the I. L. D.

Debardeleben testified the circular announcement of the meeting was delivered to his home at night and that he thought "it was something like this forestry thing" and that he could get a job because it was addressed to workers.

The May Day meeting was the most recent of several of a radical nature that police here have broken up after forbidding them to be held. In every instance convictions of those arrested have been appealed and beyond that motions made for new trials.

Miss Speed has addressed other meetings called here by forces of the I. L. D

Jane Speed Trial To Close Today

Daughter Of Montgomery Family, Who Addressed I.L.D. Meeting, In Court

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 18.—(Special)—Miss Jane Speed, young daughter of a prominent Montgomery family, who was arrested when she attempted to address a meeting of negroes and whites called here May Day by the International Labor Defense, stood trial in police court Thursday with two negro men.

After hearing of testimony had been completed, Judge Henry J. Martin continued the cases until Friday, when he is expected to pass sentence.

Miss Speed was charged on four counts—disorderly conduct, speaking without a permit on a public thoroughfare, and two counts dealing with speaking to a public assembly of mixed races without physical barriers of separation.

She was accompanied to court by her mother, Mrs. Mary Martin Craik Speed, of Montgomery.

Rabbi Benjamin Goldstein, whose severance from his Montgomery charge was announced following his participation in a Scottsboro case protest meeting here, was called as her character witness. He testified that he was a resident of Montgomery until Wednesday, but that he was now en route to New York City to live.

One of the two negro defendants, Ned Goodwin, was tried on an additional charge of assault and battery. Police officers testified Goodwin struck Motorscout Charlie Norrell with a large stick when the officer attempted to restrain Miss Speed from speaking.

An additional charge of carrying a concealed weapon was heard against Otis Debardeleben, the other negro defendant.

JANE SPEED TRIAL TO CLOSE TODAY

(Continued From Page 1)

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Jane Speed Gets Fine, 6 Months

Girl Convicted On Counts In May Day Disorders; Sentence Is Suspended

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 19.—(Special)—A fine of $50 and costs and a six-month suspended sentence were imposed on Jane Speed, of Montgomery, by Police Judge Henry Martin, who found her guilty of charges made in connection with a May Day meeting of whites and negroes in a Birmingham park.

Miss Speed, youthful daughter of a prominent Montgomery family, declared the sentences of herself and Ned Goodwin, one of two negroes tried jointly with her, would be appealed.

The girl was convicted for disorderly conduct, for speaking without a permit, and for creating an assembly that blocked the street.

The meeting which she attempted to address was called by the International Labor Defense to protest against capitalism, the Scottsboro, Dadeville and Tom Mooney cases, and other issues of communism. She has participated in similar meetings held inside buildings in the negro section of Birmingham, but the May Day meeting marked her first arrest.

Goodwin, whom she praised for attempting to "protect" her from the police, was fined $100 and given a six-month jail sentence with an additional conviction for assault and battery against Policeman Charlie Norrell.

Otis Debardeleben, the second negro, was given a $25 fine and a six-month suspended sentence, Judge Martin expressing belief that he had been misled into attending the meeting. The negro testified he read about "workers" in the notice of the meeting and went there thinking he could get a job.

The penalties were handed out Friday, although the cases were tried on Thursday when Rabbi Benjamin Goldstein, until recently of Montgomery, testified in behalf of Miss Speed who did not take the stand. She was accompanied to court by her mother.

Printed circulars, reviewing her case along with others and advocating black supremacy in Alabama's black belt, forcible overthrow of the government, social equality and urging attendance at her trial, were circulated among negroes of Birmingham, signed by the communist party.

Frank Erwin, International Labor Defense attorney, represented Miss Speed.

Jane Speed Is Serving Jail Term In Lieu Of $50 Fine

Advertiser
5-26-33
Montgomery Case

BIRMINGHAM, May 25.—(AP)—Jane Speed, member of a prominent Montgomery family, today began serving a 53-day jail sentence imposed following her conviction on a charge of attempting to address a May Day meeting called by the International Labor Defense.

After receiving a $50 fine and a suspended sentence of 180 days, plus court costs, the woman said she would appeal the case, but appeared yesterday and announced she had elected to serve out the fine.

Labor - 1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

L.S.N.R.

CARRYING OUT THE OPEN LETTER.

Negro Worker Says Now Is the Time to Build the LSNR

Daily Worker 9-20-33 New York 9-20-33

Tells of Kansas City Experiences; Requests That Workers Elsewhere Also Write

By A. W. BERRY.

IN HIS report to the Extraordinary Party Conference, Comrade Earl Browder asks the question: "Is it not possible that the time has now ripened, that the League of Struggle for Negro Rights can be successfully brought forward as the answer to the problem of organizing the broad Negro Liberation movement?" I wish to answer this emphatically in the affirmative. In fact, from the activities of our enemies, it seems that the time is over-ripe.

In this territory (Kansas City), with a large Negro population and strong southern traditions, agents of Japanese imperialism have become active, organizing the Negro masses into a reactionary movement supporting Japan as the international spokesman of the darker races. Hanging to the tail of this movement (which has grown mushroom-like) are various shades of Negro misleaders, preying on the national aspirations of the Negro people for support of schemes all the way from establishing a separate national economy to begging for a colony "somewhere between Texas and Mexico." These demagogues are not only mulcting the Negro people out of meagre pennies, but are paralyzing the real fight for Negro liberation and for the every day fight for equal rights, against the white imperialist jim crow system.

Dr. Yamato, the Japanese agent, is organizing solely for the "international movement of darker peoples." A Negro faker, who claims to be an Indian from the territory, puts forward the plan for a delegation to Washington to demand "the money owed to the slaves for the long term of servitude." With this money he claims to build a "Negro territory along the Rio Grande."

Aims of Movement

In both instances the movement is aimed at stopping the trend of the Negro people toward the Communist movement, in support of the Soviet Union (the doctor pictures the Soviet Union as a "white nation"). However, the latter aims at protecting the rights of the white imperialists to rob the Negroes, and keeps the Negroes from struggling for the rich territory known as the Black Belt. But this strange twin plan for national and international politics has grown fast. And it has grown because the exponents of these plans have understood the national aspirations of the Negro people.

There are certain lsesons for us in this. It is plain from the activities of these fakers and misleaders that there is, with the deepening of the crisis and the more intensified offensive against the Negroes under the NRA, north and south, a rising, growing national spirit among the Negroes. And what stands out more so is that the petty-bourgeois reformists realize the bankruptcy of the "back to Africa" slogan, raising the slogan of "self-determination through the back door." Up to now we have raised the slogan of "Self-determination for the Black Belt" more in a propaganda form without the organizational steps to carry through the realization of it. In fact, many leading comrades have argued that this slogan would not be understood and accepted by the Negro masses. But is it not now time? Are not the Negro masses voting for the **realization**, the confirmation of this slogan in life? Are not the conditions of life for the Negro masses under American imperialism and the growing struggles of the workers sufficient evidence that now is the time to unleash on the robbers this giant mastiff, the **Negro liberation movement?** The Negro masses are answering this question, "Yes!" daily.

But just like Unemployment Insurance Bills, we are not now the only ones in the field with the demand for a Negro state in America.

The question faces us squarely, "Who will lead the Negro Liberation Movement?" Will the Japanese imperialists and the petty-bourgeois reformists "lead" it into anti-Soviet channels, into support of the robber Japanese (and world imperialism's) aim of attacking the Soviet Union? Will it be led into the harmless channels of belly-crawling for a mesquite site "somewhere in Texas" to "be used as a buffer state between Mexico and the United States." Or will we develop this struggle for self-determination along revolutionary lines for driving out the white imperialist landlords and slavewhippers from the rich Black Belt soil as a fight against the capitalist system in America, as a part of the world revolutionary movement?

The time is ripe. But how shall we develop this movement? This movement must necessarily be loose. It must embrace large numbers of Negroes. It must have a central apparatus: dues books, applications, field organizers, an executive committee. The leadership must be composed of Negro comrades, mainly. The center should knit together those branches in the south with those in the north and should publish a paper. How should we begin? By the present narrow LSNR arranging a tour of two or three comrades for the purpose of explaining the program of the LSNR and setting up branches, utilizing, especially, the Scottsboro case (it would be well, also, if we could have one of the tenant farmers from the terror region in Alabama). After a three-month period there could be another national convention of the LSNR, at which the program would be revised so that the reorganization could be effected on a large scale, reaching deep into the masses of Negroes in the large urban centers. At present, there is only the connection, through the Party, of the struggles of the Negro tenants and sharecroppers in the south with the struggles of the Negro masses of the North. A nationally knitted Negro liberation movement would connect the two and strengthen both.

"Time Is More Than Ripe"

Another advantage of such a step would be the moral and financial support from the masses of Negroes which would be given the entire struggle. Such a movement would be supported by the Negro masses and the class-conscious white workers.

Yes, comrades, it is time for the developing of the Negro liberation movement. We must answer the cry of the Negro masses for a country and liberation and begin the struggle for the soul of these masses in the fight against imperialism. The writer for a long time thought, just as many of the Negro comrades thought, that the L.S.N.R. did not fit into the picture, that it offered certain organizational complications. But, comrades, it is precisely because we thought this and acted this way that the misleaders are now partially successful in winning a large portion of the Negro masses for imperialist schemes. Let us now come forward with a clear cut national program and organization of this tremendous anti-imperialist force.

It would be well that this topic be discussed in the Party press. I am certain that comrades in other places have had experiences that would serve to help solve this pressing problem.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

AMERICAN, NEGRO AND WHITE AND FOREIGN-BORN Seamen, Longshoremen and Harbor Workers at the National Convention held at the N. Y. local of the union, 140 Broad Street. (Daily Worker Staff Photo)

Marine Delegates Discuss Demands at the Convention

Take Up Program for Seamen, Harbor Workers and Longshoremen As Basis for Coming Struggles; Discuss Constitution

NEW YORK.—On the third day of the convention of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, marine worker delegates from all sections of the country were absorbed in the important questions of drawing up fighting demands for each section of the industry and in discussing proposals for their constitution.

Representing most of the important ports in the country, Negro and white delegates enthusiastically discussed demands, demands which will form the basis for a fighting program for longshoremen, harbor workers and seamen. But delegate after delegate stressed the necessity for building and strengthening the Union. "We have got to build our union not only to make demands but to be able to fight for them," declared one of the delegates, former member of Andy Furuseth's Union. He told how the International Seamen's Union was financed and emphasized that funds must be raised to help build the union on a strong foundation.

Codes for the longshoremen, the seamen and the harbor workers were proposed to the convention but the details are to be worked out in specially elected committees. They were all concerned with the basic questions of guaranteeing a decent minimum wage scale, assuring a full year's work or unemployment insurance to be obtained in all the codes.

"The program we are adopting here must be put into life on the waterfront and on the ships," he declared.

Delegates From Many Ports

Credentials of delegates revealed that 134 delegates are present from 10 ports. Delegates came from the Northwest, San Francisco, San Pedro, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Mobile, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Galveston, New Orleans, Boston, Portland, Maine, and New York.

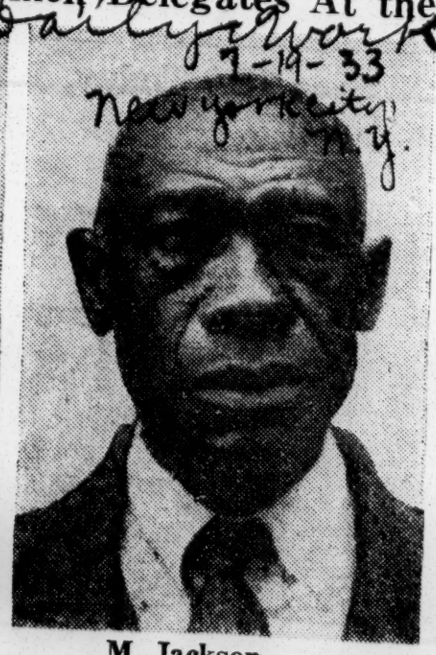
A Negro delegate from Philadelphia spoke of the need for carrying on minor struggles to give the workers confidence in the union and which will lead to bigger and more effective

Special Demands for Colonial Workers

A Negro delegate from Philadelphia made demands for colonial workers were presented today spoke calling for the right of colonial workers to all jobs, equal pay for equal conwork, freedom of shore leave and the will

Seamen and Longshoremen Delegates At the 2nd National Convention of the Marine Workers Industrial Union

W. C. McCuistion
Sec'y of Philadelphia Local



M. Jackson
Savannah Longshoreman

Roy Hudson
National Organizer

Morris Wickman
Phil. Longshoreman Organizer

Albert Lannon
Baltimore Local

Unions, Strikes, etc.

(Daily Worker Staff Photo)

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Daily Worker 7-19-33 New York City, N.Y.

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Delegates From Many Ports

Credentials of delegates revealed equal confidence in the union and which 10 ports. Delegates came from the nd the will lead to bigger and more effective Northwest, San Francisco, San Pe-

establishment of committees of sea-struggles. "The program we are

Seamen and Longshoremen Delegates At the 2nd National Convention of the Marine Workers Industrial Union

Daily Worker 7-19-33 New York City, N.Y.

W. C. McCuistion
Sec'y of Philadelphia Local

M. Jackson
Savannah Longshoreman

Roy Hudson
National Organizer

Morris Wickman
Phil. Longshoreman Organizer

Albert Lannon
Baltimore Local

dro, New Orleans, Savannah, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with a good proportion of Negro workers present.

Ben Gold Speaks

Ben Gold, secretary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, addressed the convention, bringing greetings from the thousands of fighting needle workers. In recounting the experiences of the union in building a fighting organization Gold said: "We thought we would never learn the proper methods of approach to the workers, the proper forms of organization. But we put the united front policies into action and as soon as the workers saw firm leadership, militancy and organization they came in and fought. Today we can show achievements as a result of struggle."

Gold concluded his speech, pledging full support to the Marine Workers' Industrial Union in their coming struggles.

McHenry of the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born and the National Miners' Union presented greetings from his organization.

After a report by Roy Hudson, secretary of the Union, on the finances of the union the session adjourned to take up questions concerning the constitution. The evening session will be devoted to a discussion of anti-war activities. The convention will continue on Wednesday.

Workers, 'Sinking', Reach for Marine Union Line

Daily Worker 7-19-33
New York City, N.Y.

By DAN DAVIS.

NEW YORK.—"The longshoremen of Savannah, Georgia, were overboard for about 12 years and were about to sink and there was no one to chuck us a line but the Marine Workers Industrial Union. I happening to be the one to see the line caught on to it."

Two weeks ago, M. Jackson, Negro longshoreman of Savannah, who in these words made his report as a delegate to the 2nd National Convention of the M.W.I.U. had never heard of the union. The "line" he had caught was a copy of the Marine Workers' Voice. He picked it up on the Savannah dock. It said:

"Unite behind the National Convention of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, which will be held in New York on July 16, 17 and 18. Make it a convention of all marine workers to unite the struggle for better wages and conditions!"

Jackson read other parts of the paper. It sounded good to him. Here was something he had been looking for. Seemed like a real workers' organization.

Six years ago Jackson had tried to organize the port. He failed. He tried several times since then. This time in the 2 weeks before the convention he found 300 Negro workers reaching out for the program of the militant M.W.I.U. They organized, elected him president of their new local and sent him to New York as their delegate.

"Another picture I want to draw", Jackson continued in his report, "is that regardless of all other locals with which I've had experience, like the International Longshoremen's Association and the I.W.W. I picture the Marine Workers Industrial Union the mule and the wagon and all the others I picture as the bear.

"There was a wagon load of animals—the bear did not want to ride so we tied him around his neck with a rope and he pulled back, but that mule was still agoing. After a while he got tired and dragged and then jumped on the wagon. That is how it will be with all locals of the M.W.I.U. All the rest will jump up on this wagon.

Each time he mentioned the M.W.I.U. Jackson pointed to the red banners hung together on the wall of the convention hall of the Philadelphia and Baltimore locals of the Union. Between the banners, pushed at a careless angle but very definitely placed, hung a picture of Karl Marx.

He shifted his notes easily from one hand to the other. There was no self-consciousness, he was amongst his "own kind"—workers. He told of the miserable conditions the Southern longshoremen labor under. "Comrades", Jackson said, concluding, "I left my wife home with $2 to live on until I get back. "Are you really going?" she said. I said, "I am not going, but I am gone, and here I am."

DELEGATES ARRIVING FOR MARINE UNION CONVENTION SATURDAY NIGHT

Daily Worker
New York

Negro and White Representatives Coming From Many American Shipping Ports

7-12-33

NEW YORK.—Delegates are arriving from outlying ports for the Second National Convention of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, which begins Sunday, July 16, and runs three days into next week. The convention opens with a banquet on Saturday night of this week, at Manhattan Lyceum, to which all organizations are urged to send representatives, to greet the delegates. Earl Browder, Jack Stachel, M. Olgin, and Ben Gold are on the list of speakers to greet the convention in the names of their respective organizations.

With the arrival of delegates increasing interest in the convention is being shown among the marine workers who live and work along the port of New York.

The first delegates to arrive are the ones who had the farthest to travel—from Seattle and other North West ports. One of these delegates, Tom Ray, arrived in time to speak at a street meeting in New York Sunday. The meeting was attended by several hundred marine workers.

Longshoremen are beginning to see that the convention will lay the ground work of organization for a real struggle against the betrayal they expect when Joseph P. Ryan opens "negotiations" with the boss stevedores next September.

Delegates from New Orleans, San Francisco and San Pedro (the port of Los Angeles) are already on the road to attend the convention. From closer ports the delegates are ready to start, having been elected during the last few few days by the local unions, among them many ship and dock delegates.

From the port of Savannah a letter announced that the Negro longshoremen of that city are sending a delegate to the convention. News of the convention and the call to send a delegate were brought to them by seamen aboard ships putting in at Savannah.

The unemployed seamen will be represented at the convention by many fraternal delegates. These delegates, elected by the unemployed councils on the beach of a dozen ports will be present to help work out the problems of the marine workers hooking up the struggle for unemployment insurance with the demand for shorter hours, more pay and more men on the job. The workaway (forced labor at sea) problem will also be of keen importance to the unemployed representatives.

The revolutionary dock workers of Mexico, report they hope to be able to send a delegate to the convention.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union must secure sleeping accomodations for a large number of out of town delegates to its Convention. Accomedations will be needed beginning Saturday, July 15. All comrades who can put up men comrades for a few nights should immediately get in touch with the Marine Workers Industrial Union at 140 Broad Street, call, at any time, Whitehall 4-6563

Labor - 1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

National Association of Negro Tailors, Inc.

TAILORS TO ELECT NEW HEAD

Courier

9-23-33

Pittsburgh, Pa.

BURLINGTON, N. C., Sept. 21—Speculation is running high all through the country, as to who will be elected the new president of the National Association of Negro Tailors, Designers Dressmakers and Dry Cleaners, Inc. Many are under consideration for the place. Bill Sparrow, of Boston, has been mentioned several times. Many think it will be Bill, who is well and favorably known throughout the country, having been elected first vice president at the 1931 national assembly at Boston.

Mr. E. Harrison Clark, of New York, a former president, is also being mentioned along with Mr. J. H. Bayton, of Philadelphia and Mr. C. C. Poole of Henderson, N. C. Mr. Poole has served as a member of the national executive committee for the past fourteen years, and also holds the position of national exhibit director of the association. It has been circulated that one woman was under consideration for the presidency, but her name is being withheld pending the final outcome.

Secretary Tyson started to work today on the plans for the 1934 national assembly. Date is to be set and city selected. Secretary Tyson has been sick for the past year but is much improved. Like other race organizations, the association has been hard hit on account of the depression. Secretary Tyson stated today that all is well. He is devoting his entire time to organization of the association. Many new members were taken in during the year. Full recognition has been given the association by the United States Department of Commerce. Codes will be submitted to General Hugh S. Johnson, chief of the NRA.

Unions. Strikes etc.

National United Ushers In Annual Convention In Brooklyn Reelect W. H. Davis As Head for 14th Time

8-5-33

By Mrs. ANNA JACKSON

William H. Davis of Washington, D. C., was unanimously chosen for the fourteenth consecutive time as president of the National United Ushers Association of America Inc., at their annual session which was held at the Fleet Street First A. M. E. Zion Church, 341 Bridge street, Brooklyn, Rev. W. C. Brown, pastor, July 26—28.

It was declared the most peaceful and harmonious convention ever held, and despite the depression there were nearly one hundred delegates from many states, some coming from as far as Missouri.

8-5-33

Following the devotional service which was led by the Rev. Estella Turner, national chaplain, Mrs. Nellie A. Lockett, called the session to order. After the informal presentation of the report to President Davis there was the appointment of committees.

The feature of the afternoon session was the welcoming addresses. D. Booker Bridges, organist-director of the Fleet Street Church choir delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the church. Dr. Brown, pastor of the church spoke on behalf of the Ministerial Alliances of Brooklyn of which he is president. Atty. Thomas L. Higgins, represented the lawyers. W. J. Price, the business men and Wesley L. Holder, the newspaper men. Mrs. Turner responded.

The junior ushers had the rest of the afternoon when a program was rendered. It consisted of vocal and instrumental selections and readings, also a paper, "The Duty of An Usher," by Mrs. Ethel Wing. Those on the program were Misses M. Gurley and Elsie Smith; also Masters Edward Frazier, James Been, Harold Wallace, Irving Smith and George Sawyer.

A musical concert was given in the evening, Mrs. Bertha Green, mistress of ceremonies. Selections were rendered by the church school choir, Excelsior Harmony Four, Mrs. Ada Bailly, Mrs. Anna Williams; also G. Sparrow. Readings were given by Mrs. Florence Cromarie and Theo Hilliard. A duet was sung by Misses C. Walters and H. Redmond.

Routine business committee reports and the introduction of visitors were the features. First Vice-President Henry S. Sorrell, presided.

At the afternoon session President William H. Davis made his annual report. He praised Brooklyn and its hospitality and the local committee that had charge of the entertaining of the convention and the executive committee of the national body, R. E. Evans of Washington, D. C., chairman, for it was this committee that had to make the preliminary preparations. Frank Jackson was chairman of the local committee.

The report showed that despite present conditions the organization has grown along all lines and now have 4,000 members. The following states are part of the national body; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

President Davis praised the memory of Elijah Hamilton who started the organization by calling a meeting in the Varick M. E. Church, 19th and Christian streets, Philadelphia in July 1919.

Evening Session. Mrs. Sarah Pugh was mistress of ceremonies. Artists participating were Miss Antila Jones, pianist; Miss Martha Riddick, soprano; Charles Stokes, baritone; Prof. Ells worth C. Groce, violinist accompanied by Miss Esther Simpson; Mrs. Lena Caldwell, soprano; Miss Queenie Fields, song; Mrs. Olive Bowler, reading, and Henry R. Newbie, poet.

The election of officers was the main business of Friday's session which was the last. Final reports were made from all committees. This was followed by the appointment of the nominating committee which is composed of the leaders of the various state delegations. This was followed by the election of officers. They were as follows: president, William H. Davis, Washington, D. C.; First vice president, Henry S. Sorrell, Maryland; second vice president, Henry S. Jones, Missouri; third vice president, Mrs. Geraldine Webster, New Jersey; recording secretary, Mrs. Jessie Burnett, District of Columbia; financial secretary, Mrs. Nettie Lockett, Philadelphia, Pa.; corresponding secretary, William H. Blackwell, Brooklyn, New York; treasurer, A. Cox, New Jersey; chaplain, James LaBoo, Pa.; sergeant-at-arms Elbert Mullen, Brooklyn, N. Y. The offices of junior organizer and national organizer were abolished.

Board of Directors: Frank Jackson, chairman, Brooklyn; Mrs. Louisa West, secretary, Missouri; Chester Gray, District of Columbia; Ed. C. Williams, North Carolina; John B. Curry, Maryland; and John Madden, New Jersey.

R. E. Evans, District of Columbia, chairman of the executive committee; Mrs. Annie Sorrell, Maryland, chairman of the finance committee; Mrs. Anna Jackson, Missouri, chairman of the publicity committee, and Mrs. Florence Madden, organist.

Upon the invitation of G. L. Brown of Winston-Salem, N. C., the convention voted to meet there next year. This move is hoped to aid in making the organization bigger in that state. The session will meet at the Mount Zion A. M. E. Zion Church of which the Rev. D. J. Garland is the present pastor.

The officers of the local entertainment committee were Frank Jackson, general chairman; Henry Ballard, vice chairman; Mrs. Florence Cromartie, financial secretary; T. A. Ellis, treasurer, and Mrs. Jessie Jackson, assistant secretray. Others who aided in making the committee's work a success were Mrs. Alice Thompson, Ethel Wing, W. H. Blackwell, Gladys Howell, Mrs. Henrietta Powell, Mrs. Sarah Pugh, Mrs. Jane Grey, Mrs. Eleanor Williams Mrs. Amelia Redmond, Miss Lucy Johnson, George H. Sawyer and Cicero Shinis.

Labor - 1933

Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Fight for Negro Rights Must Be A Major Task of the Needle Trades Union

By BEN GOLD.
National Secretary of the Needle Trades Workers' Indusirial Union.

The Communist Party has on several occasions expressed its recognition of the fact that the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union has finally succeeded in overcoming many of its past opportunistic tendencies and has considerably improved its methods of approach, organization and methods of struggle.

However, some of the most important problems, of vast political significance, do not as yet receive the necessary attention of the leadership.

One of these basic weaknesses of the union is the handling of the Negro problem. The Negro needle trades workers, just as the Negro workers in other industries, are the most exploited, the lowest paid, and are subject to various specific brutal forms of exploitations, discrimination and abuse. In many needle trades shops, the bosses practice the segregation policy.

Yet the class struggle union cannot claim that it exercised its maximum effort and ability to convince the Negro workers, through effective deeds, that it is championing the fight for Negro rights and equality. Neither can the leadership of the union claim that it fulfilled its revolutionary duty in waging a consistent, untiring daily struggle against chauvinistic tendencies of white workers who are victims of the ideology spread by the bosses and their agents.

Faults Uncovered.

A recent thorough investigation made by the Union has established the following facts:

(a) The Negro workers don't feel that there is genuine fraternization between the Negro workers and the white workers in the union headquarters. They feel that the Negro department, which is constantly occupied by the Negro workers only, gives the false impression of being a segregated space set aside for the Negro workers of the Union.

(b) Chauvinistic tendencies are manifested by white workers not only in the shops, but even within the ranks of the active workers who have recently been drawn into activities in the Unemployed Council.

(c) In planning the activities and struggles of the unemployed for jobs and relief, the Union leadership failed to take into consideration, and to lay especial emphasis, upon the struggles against discrimination of Negro workers by the Gibson Committee; and only two weeks after the Unemployment Council had been carrying on activities did it "discover" the practice of open discrimination against the Negro workers by the Gibson Committee.

Must Form Leading Negro Cadres.

(d) The Union failed to give systematic, daily leadership and guidance to the Negro and White Committee of the Union; did not as yet succeed in developing Negro leading cadres, and did not increase sufficiently the Negro membership during the last two years of successful struggles, in spite of the fact that we gained thousands of white workers.

(e) The work among the Negro workers nationally has been even more neglected than in New York City, and the National Secretariat as well as the National Bureau failed to review thoroughly (since the National Convention) the Negro work in the various centers. Consequently no measures were taken to correct this basic weakness of the Union.

Considering the fact that the Union had somewhat increased its Negro membership and also increased its Negro actives, even under these conditions, one can easily conclude that the Union would have enrolled many more Negro workers in its ranks, had it made a conscious effort to fight, in a militant manner, for the rights of the Negro masses, had it carried on sharp struggles against all forms of chauvinistic tendencies in its ranks, and had it paid special attention to the Negro complaints and grievances.

Indeed, one mistakenly charges the leadership of the Union with chauvinistic tendencies. On the contrary, it is an established fact that the leadership demonstrates a healthy approach and a comradely attitude towards the Negro workers. This however, is not sufficient to reach the broad Negro masses. The leadership of the Union did not awaken the revolutionary pride and consciousness of the white workers to the importance of the struggle for Negro rights and equality.

The Subcontract System.

In many instances the employers and their privileged white workers "share" the exploitation of the Negro workers by having these white workers act as subcontractors who "employ" experienced and skilled Negro workers, for a miserable wage. In such cases, known to the union, the boss exploits both the Negro and the white workers, but not equally. Here the Negro workers are exploited more than the white, and this with the direct assistance of the backward white workers.

In other instances, the employers give the better line of work to the white workers and the cheaper line of work to the Negro workers.

The fault does not lie with the white workers who are victimized by the bourgeois prejudices. The leadership of the Union did not make a special study of all these facts and forms of exploitation, did not expose them, and did not bring them to the attention of the white workers. Consequently they failed to mobilize the white workers to struggle for Negro rights and against these abuses.

Treated As Slaves.

All this indicates a lack of understanding of the specific tasks of the Union actives among the Negro workers as the workers of an oppressed national minority who are exposed to special forms of oppression and exploitation. This unique exploitation is due to historic reasons; namely, the Negroes are looked upon by the bourgeoisie as imported slaves, especially because they are still kept in semi-slavery by the ruling class, as, for example, in the South.

The Union will have to create an atmosphere in the Union, and in the shops, where the Negro workers will feel that the Industrial Union is their union and the white workers are heading the struggles of the Negroes.

This can be achieved when the leadership of the Union mobilizes widespread activity of class conscious workers; namely, in the first ranks, the Party members, the trade boards, the shop chairmen and committees and all other leading bodies in the union, and through them, the masses in order to war upon the criminal poisonous, bourgeois chauvinistic ideology, upon racial prejudice, upon discriminations and attacks upon the Negro workers.

The class conscious workers, members of the Industrial Union, who carried through numerous successful courageous, heroic struggles against the employers and their agents will undoubtedly greet the Union in its sincere effort to head the struggles for the Negro workers. They will undoubtedly display enthusiasm and courage, and will take pride in such a struggle.

Some Beginnings Made.

Some beginnings have been made by the Union. In some of the dress and fur shops, the white workers have successfully defeated all the schemes and maneuvers of the bosses to take advantage of the Negro workers. The Union has also brought to the fore, in many instances, the specific demands of the Negro workers, and has succeeded in one of its labor agreements with the Bosses' Association in embodying specific clauses to guard the Negro workers against the practiced forms of discrimination.

The Union also succeeded somewhat in drawing Negro workers into its leading committees, developing their initiative. But all this is only the first step in the direction of improving the Union activities among the Negroes, and are by no means sufficient to cope with the Negro problem.

Much more intensive educational and agitational activities are required to call the attention of the masses to this important problem. Above all, it is imperative to carry through our program into life, into actual deeds, into actual practice through daily struggles.

The G. E. B., at its plenum, to be held in May, will have to work out a detailed, clear-cut program for the Negro work in the Union. It will have to take special measures, organizational guarantees, that this program will be realized. The young Revolutionary Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union cannot be satisfied with its achievements, and certainly cannot be boastful of its accomplishments until the masses are drawn into the activities of the Negro workers under the direct, daily, careful guidance and attention of the Union leadership.

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Negro Workman's League,

ELMIRA, N. Y.
STAR GAZETTE

MAR 19 1933

Negro House Member Will Speak Here

Rep. Oscar DePriest of Illinois, only Negro Congressman, will speak in Elmira Thursday, Apr. 20, at Bethel A. M. E. Church.

The newly formed Negro Workman's League of Elmira, of which George Williams is president, is bringing the prominent House orator to this section for the first time.

His appearance will mark the beginning of a program which Mr. Williams states "may better promote the economic and industrial welfare of Negroes in this vicinity."

Since its organization in January the league has enlisted 14 members. Besides Mr. Williams, the roster of officers includes Lemuel Smith, secretary; Sidney Smith, assistant secretary; T. C. Rouse, treasurer, and Henderson Smith, vicepresident. Headquarters are at 554 East Clinton Street.

Members completed plans for Congressman De Priest's visit Thursday evening at a session at the home of Sidney Smith, Grand Central Avenue. Mr. Williams described an educational program whereby prominent Negroes of the East will be brought to Elmira in an endeavor to cement closer relationship between races here.

It was stressed that the meeting at which Congressman DePriest is to speak will be open to the public and has only league sponsorship.

OSCAR DE PRIEST

Labor-1933

New Jersey

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Camd'n Barbers Organize, Price War Is Ended

Higher Standards to Be Practised by Jersey Association

CAMDEN, N. J.—Keeping pace with the steady march of progress, twenty-two of the twenty-five local barbers in this city met and organized the United Barbers Association for the purpose of raising and maintaining higher standards in the profession and stabilizing prices for work done.

The free-for-all price war which for a time endangered the welfare of the profession here was the magnet which drew the barbers into a protective alliance.

The association will meet monthly and work for reformatory measures which will insure protection to members of the profession.

A permanent committee on investigation was appointed to deal with the status of applicants and to keep the association intelligently informed on all forms of legislation governing the profession.

The committee on constitution and by-laws reported at the last meeting. The report will be acted upon after legal consulation.

The officers of the association are: William Ashley, president; William Benton, vice president; M. H. Parker, Jr., recording secretary; B. Smith, financial secretary; Richard Edmond, treasurer; Martin Farr, sergeant-at-arms and Ruffin Curtis, chaplain.

Labor - 1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

New York.

Dining Car Waiters Warned Against New Union Effort

Richmond Planet
Richmond, Va.

New York.—(ANP)—Declaring that waiters and cooks on the New York Central lines might be duped if they gave up their present allegiance to the Grand Council of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes of which he is president, Ienzi B. Lemus pointed out the pitfall which he said lies before the men. In explaining the condition surrounding the attempt to form a new organization, Mr. Lemus said in a statement to the Associated Negro Press:

"The depression has been hardest on dining car stewards (white men), and among those dropped were two former Big Four stewards, who, according to my information, are promoting a "union" of stewards, cooks and waiters for all of the New York Central lines. At any rate somebody is seeking to protect the stewards from supercession by waiters-in-charge by herding them in one union now. Heretofore white stewards have ever flouted cooks-waiters and disdained to be in the same union with them.

"While the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes has no objection to the formation of a union of stewards, cooks and waiters and others of the New York Central units, it has no alternative than to warn its constituents on the New York Central proper that the moment they tied up with another union they would automatically forfeit their 240-hour month contract, which they have had continuously on the New York Central since 1921.

"No rail union is taking any chance on opening or losing its contract now, that is why the rail union chiefs in conference with the rail managers' committee there in Chicago last week fought so hard (and won) to agree on continuation of the present 10 per cent cut without going into the agreements. You will understand that all of our union contracts contain the same base wage rates, and it was simply agreed to allow 10 per cent of them to be deducted by the railway companies each pay day. The state of the labor market is now such as you can appreciate that the preponderance of supply over demand makes this the employer's epoch.

"It simply appears to be a scheme of some ex-dining car men to get some fast money while cooks, waiters and stewards would be victims of the propaganda they spread. One thing about it is palpable—to get white stewards in with the majority cooks-waiters' element in the interests of those stewards."

1-14-33

Threaten to Fire Negro Teacher Who Defended Colleague

Daily Worker 1-12-33
New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Burroughs Began Teaching in 1903; Active in Scottsboro Fight

By EDWIN ROLFE

WHEN Mrs. Williana Burroughs appears before the Law Committee of the N. Y. Board of Education tomorrow to answer charges brought against her by Dr. George J. Ryan, Tammany-appointed president of the Board, the Committee will find facing them a slight but militant figure—a woman who has fought for the rights of her fellow-teachers and workers since her appointment to the public school system in 1903, thirty years ago.

She has played an active part among teachers in the struggle to save the nine Scottsboro boys—an activity which has not escaped the spy-infested Board of Education.

Since then she has taught for more than 16 years, with gaps in her service-record only during the years when she was bringing up her four children.

Mrs. Burroughs, now under suspension without pay, together with Isidore Begun, another teacher active in the teachers' struggles, told a representative of the Daily Worker the story of her suspension. It hinges on the recent dismissal of Isidore Blumberg, a teacher whose activities in the salary fight, as chairman of the Teachers' Committee to Protect Salaries, was the excuse used by the Tammany board in an unusualy underhanded example of academic frame-up.

400 Teachers Present.

An open hearing at the Board of Education Building, 500 Park Ave., on May 24, at which the Blumberg case was to be acted upon, had been announced.

"I was there," Mrs. Burroughs told ing. I sent in my name, and asked that I be called when Mr. Blumberg's case came up for discussion. I ascertained that it was fifty-first on the order of business, although an office clerk (evidently instructed to do so) denied that there was a prearranged order of business.

When No. 51 was called out, Mrs. Burroughs arose and demanded the floor, as secretary of the Blumberg Defense Committee. Dr. Ryan, head of the Board of Education and a big real estate owner, kept pounding with his gavel in an effort to stop her.

"Make that ——" he hesitated for a moment and then went on, "woman sit down!"

The entire place was in confusion by this time, caused mainly by the frenzied pounding and shouting of Dr. Ryan, purple with anger.

"Other teachers," Mrs. Burroughs continued, "realized by then that, despite the newspaper announcements, this had not been planned as an open meeting. They, too, tried vainly to get the floor. Isidore Begun, who was afterward suspended with me, began to speak.

Ryan Calls Police.

"Ryan ordered the room cleared, and when we refused to leave before we had been heard he called the police, who pushed and mauled us.

"I had gone out of the room momentarily. When I returned, I found that Mr. Blumberg's dismissal had been carried through."

* * *

Mrs. Burroughs characterized the "open meeting" of the Board as a "routine procedure."

Conducted School Probe.

Mrs. Burroughs has been active in the Parent-Teachers' Association, which recently investigated conditions in Harlem Public Schools, finding indescribably filthy and crowded conditions.

She has played a considerable role in organizing teachers and parents together for united action on behalf of the school children. As an active member of the left-wing group of the Teachers' Union, Local 5, of the American Federation of Labor, she has persistently fought for the direct participation of the teachers in their own struggles, as opposed to the Linville-Lefkowitz pussyfooting, lobbying methods. Mrs. Burroughs has also taken active part in the students' movement.

"This is not merely the fight of one teacher," Mrs. Burroughs insists. "The entire question of teachers' rights is involved in this trial, and the action taken by the Board on Tuesday will more clearly determine and define the path of our future struggles."

Had High Record.

"Mr. Blumberg had previously served three terms at P. S. 69, Bronx, where he had been praised by Dr. Chatfield, Bronx Superintendent of Schools, for his 'splendid influence in the character-building of children.' Miss Stewart, principal of P. S. 69, had even expressed her admiration for his work.

"Then his prominent role in the salary fight caused his transfer to P. S. 23, Bronx, where he was given a class composed of subnormal, underfed, nervous children, whose poverty and home environment had retarded their development. Such a class is a terrific strain even on a psychiatrist. At the end of four months Mr. Blumberg was given his unsatisfactory rating.

Counsel Scores Board.

"We waited in the room outside of that in which the Board was meet-

NEGRO TRADE UNION COMMITTEE REVIVED

Chronicle

To Organize Negro Artisans

9-9-33

New York, N. Y.—It was announced Monday that the Negro Trade Union Committee which was organized in 1925 with Frank R. Crosswaith as executive secretary, is to be revived. Invitations to all existing labor organizations in Greater New York, with or without Negro membership, will be issued shortly for a conference to decide upon an immediate program of action.

Boston, Mass.

According to Mr. Crosswaith: "In 1925 the 'NTUC' led the fight to organize the Negro Laundry Workers, the Elevator Operators, the Alteration Painters, The Motion Picture Operators and the Bookkeepers and Stenographers. In the organization of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters the Committee played an important role.

"For obvious reasons," said Mr Crosswaith, "the work of the Committee was suspended. However, I consider the present moment a most auspicious one to revive this useful agency that accomplished so much in the way of bringing to the Negro worker the wholesome lesson of labor organization. For it is only along the lines of collective economic action, both as consumer and producer, will the Negro eventually realize that measure of power necessary to win his rightful place in the life of the nation.

"If Negro workers are to receive any worthwhile benefits under the operation of the NRA they must organize. But the NTUC will not confine itself simply to an organizing program. We will concern ourselves also with the problem of discrimination against Negro workers by employers and in the unions wherever such practices exist. In this respect our Committee will do for the Negro what the United Hebrew Trades does for the Jewish worker, what the Italian Chamber of Labor does for the Italian worker and the Women's Trade Union League does for the woman worker," said Mr. Crosswaith.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

JUL 13 1933

THE MILL WORKER AND THE SCHOOL TEACHER

A social minded and sympathetic Federal Government acting, however, with the cold economic motive of increasing buying power has just decreed that the minimum wage for textile workers in North Carolina shall be $12 a week. This has been hailed as not only economic advance but also as a social reform worthy of an enlightened people.

Another "code," which will not be submitted to the Federal Government, is now being drafted in Raleigh. Upon its wage features will depend the living standards and the buying power of another large group of North Carolinians, the school teachers of the State.

At $12 a week a cotton mill worker will receive $624 a year—How will this compare with the wage of our teachers?

Last year in North Carolina the lowest teacher wage in the State was something like $30 a month for a Negro teacher with a second grade certificate in a school of 22 pupils or less. Since such schools generally have only a six months term such a teacher received for her teaching in a year, $180. A white teacher in a similar school received around $45 a month or $230 a year for her teaching. Such low grade teachers in such low grade schools are few but they do exist.

The lowest paid large group of teachers are those who hold elementary C grade certificates. Last year they received around $60 a month. If the term of the schools in which they taught was six months, as was usual, they received from the State in a year for their teaching, $360.

Of the 23,000 school teachers in North Carolina, 11,000 are college graduates. Last year these teachers of the highest type received under the State schedule around $90 a month. If the schools in which they taught ran for a six months term they received $360 for their teaching in a year. If the school ran nine months and the local supplement for the extra three months beyond the State term was the same as the State schedule such teachers received $540 for their teaching in a year.

Thus so far as State contribution and State salaries are concerned last year school teachers in North Carolina received for a years' teaching less than cotton mill workers will receive under the code which soon goes into effect in that industry. School teachers in addition must expect a cut from the salaries of last year. For many teachers the terms will be longer which will mean more months of pay. For many the terms will be shorter which will mean less months of pay. But the whole body of school teachers in the State under the law will receive a salary cut of not less than thirty per cent per month. This does not mean that all will receive a thirty per cent cut but the average will be reduced thirty per cent.

Such a consideration of school salaries last year does not include local supplements which in towns and cities increased not only the months of teaching and pay but also the level of salaries. Next year in the majority of towns and in some cities no supplements will be added to the sums which will come from the State for the State-supported eight months term.

Comparing the earnings of school teachers and textile workers by the year—and both live a year even if school teachers are only paid for the term—it is apparent that the lowest paid textile workers under the code approved by the Federal government will receive larger annual incomes than the majority of teachers in North Carolina.

That at least is the threat. The State School Commission has not yet prepared its salary schedule. It will not do so until it has finished the task of redistricting the State under the new school law and has determined how many teachers will be necessary, how much it will be necessary to spend for fuel, how much for transportation, how much for other items. Then it will fix the salary schedule.

The Commission has a difficult task. Bound by appropriation and bound by restrictions within the law, that body must fix the level of living of the teachers of North Carolina. It is certain, however, that any schedule will be a scandal in North Carolina if the minimum annual wages of those who teach our children are to be lower than the minimum annual wages of those who make our shirts.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

JUL 15 1933

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

TEACHERS AND TEXTILES; CHILDREN AND CIGARETTES.

Winston-Salem Journal.

Already it is assured that the minimum wage for textile workers in North Carolina will be larger this year than the minimum wage for teachers.

We wonder if future developments will also assure that the minimum wage of cigarette workers will be larger than the minimum wage of those who are assigned to work with and train our children.

It is a matter of record, too, according to one official over in Greensboro, that one county pays an expert more to look after pigs than it is preparing to pay those who look after the children in the school room.

But getting back to minimum wages for textile workers versus the pay of teachers in this State, **The News and Observer** presents some interesting figures:

"At $12 a week a cotton mill worker will receive $624 a year. How will this compare with the wage of our teachers?

"Last year in North Carolina the lowest teacher wage in the State was something like $30 a month for a Negro teacher with a second grade certificate in a school of 22 pupils or less. Since such schools generally have only a six-month term such a teacher received for her teaching in a year $180. A white teacher in a similar school received around $45 a month or $230 a year for her teaching. Such low grade teachers in such low grade schools are few but they do exist.

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"Of the 23,000 school teachers in North Carolina, 11,000 are college graduates. Last year these teachers of the highest type received under the State schedule around $90 a month. If the schools in which they taught ran for a six-month term they received $540 for their teaching in a year.

"Thus so far as State contribution and State salaries are concerned, last year school teachers in North Carolina received for a year's teaching less than cotton mill workers will receive under the code which soon goes into effect in that industry. School teachers in addition must expect a cut from the salaries of last year. For many teachers the terms will be longer which will mean more months of pay. For many the terms will be shorter, which will mean less months of pay. But the whole body of school teachers in the State under the law will receive a salary cut of not less than 30 per cent per month. This does not mean that all will receive a 30 per cent cut but the average will be reduced 30 per cent."

Labor-1933

Ohio.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Cincinnati Cops Attack Negro-White Solidarity

CINCINNATI, O.—Three workers two white male comrades and a Negro woman comrade, were returning from a meeting in the West End. While walking together, they were stopped by two policemen and were questioned. The police wanted to know why these workers were together and insulted the Negro woman worker for being with white workers. They also told the white workers that they have no "pride" for walking with a Negro woman. The police tried to take the Negro comrade to the police station, but the support from the white workers made the police let her go.

The Director of Public Safety, John Blandford, has instructed the police force to destroy the unity of the Negro and white workers in this city. The answer to the city police officials is for greater unity between the Negro and white workers in the struggle against the bosses.

—An Unemployed Worker.

Rebellions Spread In Forestry Camps

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, July 17.—Regular army officers were armed with pistols at the Civilian Conservation Camp in Shawnee Forest, Scioto County, today following the arrest of seventeen members of the corps Saturday night in a rebellion here. The Negro members of the camp objected to having newly-arrived white recruits appointed as their leaders.

Similar trouble was reported in New York State camps last week and troops were called out at an encampment near Preston. It is reported that C. C. C. camps in Idaho have also suffered from rebellions caused by alleged discrimination.

Labor - 1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Pennsylvania

SAY HOMESTEAD COPS 'ITCHED' TO BEAT GRAHAM

Clubbing of Ex-Steel Worker, White Aide Called "Necessary."

MEN WERE REDS, THE POLICE ALIBI

U.S. Labor Head Opposed to Jim Crow.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Despite the whit of Mayor John Cavanaugh that he refused to allow Miss Frances Perkins, U. S. Secretary of Labor, a place to speak on her recent visit here because he feared that Communists would monopolize the meeting, criticisms of his actions continue to be voiced here as based on racial prejudice.

Miss Perkins, denied permission to speak at the town hall because she refused to bar Lester Graham and Paul Cush, the latter white, from the meeting, spoke from the steps of the local postoffice to steel workers here.

Graham Brothers

Prior to her parley with borough officials, the Homestead police had clubbed Graham and a companion on the pretense that they were Reds and that if they were not clubbed into submission some bodily harm might befall the labor executive.

The beating, however, did not deter Graham from his purpose in seeing Miss Perkins and from telling her of the injustices done colored workers in the local steel works. It was no secret that the local police have been itching for a chance at Graham's head but no individual officer dared to try him.

Sued Borough

Last March, Graham, following an altercation with a local patrolman, disarmed him and took the officer's night stick and gun to the police station where he was arrested and fined. He sued the borough and while no one knows what disposition has been made of the case, it has been noticed that the suit has curbed the excessive use by police of clubs and guns on colored citizens.

It was on July Fourth that a police shot a colored man because the latter inquired the reason for the wholesale arrest of youths who were loitering in front of a dance hall. The arrested man also filed suit against the borough and the officer was placed under bail and held for court.

On Unemployed Council

The attempt to link Graham with the Communists may be traced to his connection with the Unemployed Council of Homestead. The council was organized this year by a minister named Solomon for the express purpose of providing water, light and gas to those persons who were unable to pay for these necessities. The organization worked smoothly for two months and then the Rev. Solmon was suddenly displaced by a white man named Cush, a steel works union organizer.

The Rev. Mr. Solomon claimed foul play and appealed to the local authorities for aid and they gave it to him—supporting his organization and branding the one led by Cush as of Communist tendencies. In this fight Graham sided with Cush and ever since has been the leading Negro figure in the Cush organization. Police have taken "precautions" on several occasions when Cush and Graham have attempted to engage public buildings to hold meetings—which requests were always refused, but there have been no outbursts following these refusals.

Fired From Steel Co.

Ever since Graham has been in Homestead he has been in the employ of the Carnegie Steel Co. holding a job as a shear helper in the plate department. During the early part of this year work became very scarce and it became necessary for Graham to apply to the welfare agency for aid. By some mishap the supplies that the man was supposed to get were not forthcoming and much to his surprise and chagrin many folk who had applied for aid much later were already enjoying welfare food.

Graham went to the welfare office to find out the trouble. His talk didn't please the lady in charge so she called the mill office where Graham worked and reported the matter to the superintendent and when Graham reported for work the next time he was told to turn in his check for insulting the ladies at the welfare agency.

Voters Aided Mayor

Mayor Cavanaugh has been head of the Homestead government for the past eleven years and is a candidate for reelection this year. He has been able to hold office largely through the support given him by the colored voters, and in return for their support he has given them one constable, one school director and two police officers.

Eight Workers Installed as Key Officers in Clothing Union

PHILADELPHIA.—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America's newly established local, installed at Labor Institute, Locust Street near Eighth, fifty newly elected officers Friday, eight of whom are colored.

The colored officers are: Nannie Ross, 126 North Wanamaker Street; Mabel Mungin, 1326 North 57th Street; Daisy McMurry, 920 North 41st Street; Sarah Nichols, 916 N Jessup Street; Esther Smallwood 2321 Jefferson Street; Annabelle Davis, 812 North 13th Street, and Elizabeth Byrd, 1754 North 12th Street.

Ruth B. Thornton, 1916 Tasker Street, secretary of the newly established local, and secretary of the executive board, was also installed in office. Miss Thornton is also one of the organizers of the local.

Miss Thornton was active during the past summer in leading strikes throughout the Philadelphia area.

Miss Nannie Ross of the Krumm Shop, was presented with a beautiful bouquet by fellow workers.

Society for the Development of Our Own.

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

JAP ORGANIZER IS HELD FOR DEPORTATION

Afro-American

Detroit Police Claim He Has 10,000 Colored Followers.

12-9-33

LARGE CROWDS GREETED HIM

Baltimore

Cops Think Aim Was to Attack Whites.

Special to the AFRO

DETROIT.—Satohata Takahashi a 48-year-old retired Japanese army officer, has been arrested and will be deported for illegal entry into this country. Takahashi was arrested by officers of the special investigation squad on complaint of several "Negro leaders."

The officers declared that Takahashi was the organizer and moving spirit in the "Society for the Development of Our Own," an organization which preaches, according to Takahashi, the doctrine of good will and the uplift of dark races. The officers, however, think that the Japanese is a leader of a plot to overthrow the Caucasian race.

Officers who made the arrest claim that the "Society for the Development of Our Own," has a membership of more than 10,000, the majority of whom are Negroes. The other members are Chinese and East Indians. Takahashi, according to police, is known as the "Little God of the East" among his followers, and he has the ability to rouse his hearers into a fervor at his lectures.

Had Large Audiences

Takahashi came into the colored neighborhood about six months ago, informing his audiences that he was a retired army officer who was doing volunteer work in behalf of the dark races. He spoke at numerous meetings in the community and was always greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience.

In his meetings Takahashi always stressed the fact that the Negro needed to get out and help himself instead of relying upon the members of the Caucasian group. He also said that Japan was vitally interested in what the Negro was doing in America and was extending an invitation to them to visit Japan.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Police Guard Put About Plant Where 800 Women Struck

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 26. (AP)—A police guard was placed tonight at the plant of the Charleston Bagging and Manufacturing Company, which was closed indefinitely today when Negro women employes struck, demanding a $12 minimum wage a week under the blanket code.

Approximately 800 employes were thrown out of work when the plant shut down and a weekly payroll of $6,500 was suspended.

When police arrived shortly after the factory began work at 7 a. m. 200 women were milling around the weaving room, shouting "we want twelve dollars," officers said. They seized large bobbins and other improvised weapons and belabored the few men employes to prevent their working.

Soon they began singing spirituals and dancing. Approximately 40 police herded the negroes into the street, where they were dispersed. Acting Chief of Police Joseph W. Wise ordered officers not to use guns or clubs, terming the situation "charged with danger."

Spirit Of Jungle Animates Negroes In Strange Strike At Charleston Bagging Mill

Asheville, N. C., Advocate
September 8, 1933

Charleston, S. C.—Textile manufacturing has never been a success in Charleston, except in jute, which comes in competition with cotton to a certain ebtent. Many years ago, a big cotton mill was erected in Charleston. It failed under several managements, even though at one time all the machinery in the plant was changed and it set out to manufacture canton flannels. That is the only cotton mill in South Carolina which ever tried to run with negro labor, which was employed after white labor had failed there. The negro labor expermient was not successful. That mill building is now used as a cigar factory.

The bagging factory in Charleston is an old institution. It ran with white labor for a long time, but then turned to cheap negro labor, skill not being required. This mill is shut down now indefinitely because its negro labor wanted the $12 minimum wage under the N. R. A. code. To have granted that wage would have practically doubled the payroll of the mill, which shows how cheap was the labor it employed.

Like Jungle

The Charleston News and Courier says the scenes at the strike which closed this plant were reminiscent of the jungles of Africa, from which the ancestors of the strikers came. Its account follows:

The Charleston Bagging and Manufacturing company's John street plant was idle last night and under police guard, having been shut down for an indefinite times after employes in the weaving room started a strike for the minimum wage of $12 a week, as prescribed by the blanket code.

Approximately 800 persons are thrown out of employment as a result of the strike, the mill's weekly payroll being about $6,500.

The strike began about 7 o'clock yesterday morning when a group of negro women, having heard that the American Tobacco company's cigar factory had increased its minimum wage to $12, began shouting, "We want twelve dollars," and refused to go to work. These tried to persuade others, threatening to strike those who would not join them with bobbins and chopping knives, which they removed from the machinery, until the 150 women in the weaving room all ceased work.

After the work had ceased there, the agitators went into the spinning room, where a like number of workers already had begun their day's work. They threatened violence to those who would not cease work, and at this time Samuel E. Stauffer, general manager, ordered the power turned off and the machinery stopped and called the police.

The power was shut off at about 7:45 a. m. Lieutenant Daniel S. Lesesne, receiving the report of a disturbance at the factory, sent three traffic officers, Acting Sergeant I. S. Keith Ellsworth and Policemen Henry W. Classen and D. W. Aldous.

Women Angry

As they entered, some of the women cried, "Strip 'em," but none made any effort to carry out the threat. Ellsworth left to notify police headquarters, a block away, while Aldous and Classen entered and closed the doors behind them. They stood their ground and were not menaced, they said, although some of the women were holding bobbins and chopping knives.

Lieutenant Joseph F. Wise, acting chief of police, arrived and a scene of pandemonium greeted him as he entered. The floor was vibrating as massive negro women danced in a circle and sang in unison everything from "I Ain't Gonna Work No More" to spirituals. They worked themselves into a semi-religious fervor, shouting and shaking themselves until the perspiration poured from their bodies. It resembled a jungle scene as shown in the motion pictures, the policemen said, with the machinery of the plant furnishing an incongrous background for the primitive action of the women.

Playing for time, Lieutenant Wise mounted a machine and told the strikers they could remain in the building until they got paid so lon gas they did no damage and remained quiet.

Meanwhile, a call was sent to headquarters and all available policemen and detectives were dispatched to the scene as fast as they could be rounded up. A total of about forty police officers were finally on the job.

Weanwhile, the confusion increased within the Hutson street section of the mill. Whe he had enough men, Lieutenant Wise ordered the strikers to leave the building and go into the stre et.

Leaders shouted they would not leave until they were paid, and Lieutenant Wise ordered his officers to clear the building, but to strike no one with their sticks and to be as easy as possible.

The building was cleared promptly and the striking workers were separated from those who arrived later or who had not joined in the agitation, the strikers being paid off at the Hutson street entrance and the others at the John street entrance. Mr. Stauffer said that he instructed the pay clerks to tell all workers who were dissatisfied that they could call at the office and collect the week's pay the company holds back on all workers, but that none of them had called for this money.

By noon the excitement had died down and all the policemen except six were withdrawn, three being stationed in Hutson street and three in John street. Lieutenant Wise said the men workers made little disturbance, most of the clamor being made by women, who form the great majority of the plant's personnel.

The plant had been operating on a 55-hour week, with all departments except the batching department working but one shift. Two shifts, day and night, were run by that department.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 3, 1933

Colorful Labor Day Parade Of Local Negroes Cancelled

The traditional Labor Day parade, which in former years has brought many negroes, neighboring islands to Charleston to join in the event, will not be held this year, Alderman Henry W. Lockwood, chairman of the city police commission, said yesterday.

Alderman Lockwood said that a permit for the event had been granted some time ago, but was revoked by the police because of the recent strike at the Charleston Bagging Manufacturing company, and other trouble among the negroes of the city. Recently communistic workers are reported to have been in Charleston attempting to agitate the negroes. Alderman Lockwood said that the cancellation of the permit was no reflection on those in charge of the parade, for he considered them all good, law-abiding citizens, but that he thought that a parade would be unwise under the circumstances.

Stephen V. Kennison, state chairman for the Socialist party, recently was refused a permit to hold a parade of the unemployed on Labor Day. Kennison had planned to terminate the event with speech making.

The annual Labor Day parade of the negroes has been one of Charleston's picturesque sights. All of the labor organizations among the negroes of the city and county generally joined. Bakers paraded in their white aprons and caps; the carpenters, some with tools, were in the line of march; the brick masons also joined. Probably the greatest attention was drawn, however, by the hucksters, and the farmers from neighboring islands, who also have their unions. A large number of the farmers usually wore pink shirts, and carried in their hands various emblems of their employment—vegetables of all kinds, live chickens, rakes, hoes, plows, and fruits. All of the wagons and trucks in the parade, no matter how rickety they might be, generally were decorated with crepe paper of many colors.

Labor - 1933

Tennessee

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Memphis, Tenn., Scimitar
August 2, 1933

NEGRO MASS MEET CALLED BY COHN

Union labor today called a mass meeting of negroes for Church Park at 8 p.m. Thursday to explain benefits of organization under the National Recovery Act.

Jake Cohen, president of the Memphis Trades and Labor Council, announced the meeting.

The second mass meeting of white workers will be held at 8 p.m. Friday at Gaston Park. The third will be in Forrest Park the following Friday.

A meeting of carpenters was held last night. N. N. Fowler, E. B. Grace, H. E. Blackman, I. E. Chapman and Cohen spoke The speakers explained the workings of the recovery act

United Citrus Workers.

Labor—1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Sebring, Fla. American
September 29, 1933

NEGROES ORGANIZED BY UNITED CITRUS WORKERS

In cooperation with the Sebring white local, a third branch of the United Citrus Workers was organized last night by President J. T. Hardee and Executive secretary Jacques.

The new branch has 150 members and is known as the Sebring Colored Subordinate Local U. C. W. of Florida. The following officers were elected. E. V. Meadows, president; Joe McGee, vice president; Early Sholtz, secretary, and Dave Mathis, treasurer.

Labor-Ign.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Negro Waterfront Workers Driven Long Hours for Low Pay

Fired If Unable to Carry Inhumanly Heavy Loads, or Slacken Up Speed

NORFOLK, Va.—As a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union I have been on the waterfront of Norfolk and Portsmouth for the last 3 months and found slavery in its most drastic form, especially on the Phila. and Norfolk S. S. Line. First of all the Negroes are supposed to work at the rate of 40 cents an hour—then if a ship comes in with a cargo for 10 hours labor, we are driven at break-neck speed by the stevedores—who are Negroes and quite as cruel straw bosses as you will find among whites—and compelled to unload it in 5 or 6 hours.

When a ship comes in with plenty of cargo foreman Beck sends word to the shanty by his pet Negro Moody to tell the others if they are not feeling fit or think they can't "roll" that they shall not check on. Next if a man slacks he least bit or accidentally dumps a load he is checked off at once to frighten the others.

On one occasion the gang board was steep and we were loading cotton seed. A Negro was going up the board with 5 sacks, each weighing 100 pounds, which is 500 pounds without the truck, making a total weight of 610 pounds. The Negro was pulling with all the strength he had. The Negro straw boss hollered at him and the Negro pulled until he fell to his knees—that showed he was doing all he could. For that Beck checked him out and told him for all to hear that he wasn't worth a dime.

After this ship was unloaded the men were so tired, I counted 18 of them lying stretched out on the cold iron floor of the shelter deck fast asleep within 15 minutes after they had finished.

The ship discharges cargo at 4 different docks, in Portsmouth and Norfolk and then goes to Newport News and back to Norfolk. These Negroes get no pay for the time that the boat is going from dock to dock. Therefore while it takes 3 hours to unload the boat, they are on duty 7 a. m. after the ship reaches port to say nothing about the time they spend waiting for the ship to come in, which is from one to four hours every morning. Therefore we spend 8 to 11 hours per day on the waterfront and sometimes only make $1.10 or so for the days work.

After the day's work is done and they come to the window for their pay which is every night, not a Negro in that bunch knows what he is going to draw, and never actually draws what he has earned. If he has worked 4 hours and should draw a $1.60, he will be handed a $1.20 or $1.30. We can't say that Mr. Burton the paymaster is taking anything from us, nor can we say that the stevedores are in on the cuts—but we can say that if one leaves his money in the office and gets it the next day he will get 30 or 40 cents more than those that got theirs the night before. We can say if one of them says anything about his money being short or desires to leave it in the office so the clerk can put it in an envelope for the next morning, the stevedores wont work him any more.

These Negroes for the last 3 months have been making 3 days a week at less than $1.50 a day, making a total weekly wage of $4.50. Longshoremen in Philadelphia who loads the same cargo that we unload get $3.80 per day, making a total for them at 3 days a week of $11.40 a week. We don't think that the headquarters in Phila. know about conditions here, but they will soon learn about it.

I want to explain some conditions that no man would force his dog to go through. The pay window is in one corner of the steel pier, the paymaster is on the inside and the Negroes are on the outside with no shelter of any kind to protect them from rain, hail or snow. These Negroes are compelled to stand in the line from 15 to 25 minutes soaking in the rain, or freezing in the snow and cold. I saw on the night of November 19th, the coldest and worst storm this winter. We came from the ship and got in line to get our pay and Mr. Burton had not yet arrived. After 10 or 15 minutes Burton drives up in a grand car, gets out, spreads a rope over the radiator and goes into the pay office, starts up the fire, sits down and goes over the time sheet, while we stood outside lashing in the bitter wind and rain. If one went home and left his money until the next day, he would be fired from the next ship. Is this all? NO, NO! Watch for the next article in the Daily Worker from a Negro who worked for this company over four years and is very sick now.

NEW YORK TIMES

JAN 15 1933

RICHMOND'S MAYOR AROUSES RADICALS

Denies Unemployed Council Representatives Right of Petition.

ACTIONS ARE CRITICIZED

He "Severs Diplomatic Relations" With Press—Police Chief Under Mandamus.

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13.—In their recent denial of the constitutional rights of peaceful assembly and petition to a group of radicals here, Mayor J. Fulmer Bright and Chief of Police R. B. Jordan have given an almost perfect example of how not to treat agitators. And in their subsequent "severance of diplomatic relations" with the press of this city, because of its outspoken criticism of their attitude, these same officials have brought on a situation which would be funny if it were not so tragic.

Arrests of officials of the Richmond Unemployed Council, an organization led by white radicals but composed mainly of Negroes, have been severely scored by the local press for various reasons. The newspapers contended that the arrests were made on trumped-up charges and in violation of elementary rights, and that they were bad from the standpoint of policy, since they served to make martyrs of the agitators.

Action Was Criticized.

When Abe Tomkin, Communist founder of the Richmond Unemployed Council, was arrested on a vagrancy charge late in November, at the instance of the Mayor, the action was criticized by The News-Leader and The Times-Dispatch. Tomkin had headed a delegation to the Mayor's office to protest against the revocation of a permit for a demonstration at the City Auditorium on behalf of the "hunger marchers." When he entered the Mayor's office he was arrested. The vagrancy charge was subsequently dismissed in police court.

This episode was chronicled prominently in the local newspapers, and an effort was made to impress on the Mayor the obvious fact that he was merely creating sympathy for the agitators and their periodic "demands" by his refusal to grant them their constitutional rights.

A few weeks later, however, Mayor Bright showed that nothing could sway him from his chosen path. He had Thomas H. Stone, radical official of the Unemployed Council, arrested because Stone failed to move promptly when told by the Mayor to get out of his office. Stone had come to protest against the action of the police in throwing him out of the city social service bureau an hour before, when he went there to demand aid for unemployed persons. As soon as he entered Mayor Bright's office, the latter ordered him out, unheard. Stone demurred, saying he was standing on his constitutional right of petition, whereupon the Mayor had him arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Appealed $10 Fine.

There was another outcry from the Richmond newspapers, but Stone was fined $10 in police court. He appealed the case and will get a hearing in Hustings Court on Jan. 20. It is not claimed by any one that he was discourteous at the Mayor's office or that he resisted arrest. The Mayor testified in police court, however, that Stone had used such "outrageous" language concerning him in a speech made a short time previous to the visit that he had forbidden him to enter the Mayoral offices. Consequently when Stone disregarded this injunction the Executive directed a waiting detective to take him and his companions "by the scruff of the neck and the seat of the pants and throw them out of here."

When Stone failed to move rapidly he was arrested.

The upshot of all this is that thousands of the unemployed who ordinarily would not be inclined to follow such left wing leadership as is supplied by Tomkin and Stone have come to look upon them more or less sympathetically. Whether rightly or wrongly, the impression has been created that the ear of the administration is closed to petitions from those who are struggling on the edge of starvation.

In addition, the Mayor's action in "severing diplomatic relations" with the press because of its criticisms of his acts, notably with regard to the unemployed council, would seem to be almost unprecedented. Just as his arrest of Stone was tantamount to a declaration that any one who had spoken of him in an unfriendly way might be forbidden to enter his office, so his action in refusing for an indefinite period to see newspaper men is equivalent to a statement that the newspapers must stop taking issue with him.

The Chief of Police followed his example to the extent of refusing to give the newspapers access to police news, or even to police blotters and warrants, heretofore regarded as public property. At the instance of The Times-Dispatch, however, Judge John L. Ingram in Hustings Court announced today that he would issue a mandamus compelling the chief to release the blotters and warrants. The city attorney said that no appeal would be taken.

English's Recent Speech Arouses Ire Of U. Council

Angered by the attack made upon the organization by Edgar B. English, representative from Richmond in the General Assembly of Virginia and a former member of the Common Council, the Richmond Unemployed Council has issued a statement vigorously attacking the official record of the legislator.

The statement is signed by T. H. Stone, secretary of the Richmond Unemployed Council, and is published in full as follows:

The Richmond Unemployed Council desires to point out the significance of the latest attack by Edgar ("Bull") English on the unemployed workers, made Tuesday, January 10, at the Fifth Street Baptist Church. Taken by itself, an attack from this ward-heeling politician would be of no importance, but we find that this self-seeker has lined up with him "the oldest practicing Negro attorney in the city"; the president of the Common Council; Charles Moss, aspirant for the mayoralty, and John Dutton, member of the city Democratic committee (and, we may remark in passing, some years ago very active in attempting to disrupt a workers' club). We plainly see that this is another attempt to stifle the Unem-

ployed Council, the only organization of the unemployed in this city fighting for more and better relief.

Following his reactionary line, "Bull" English (the nickname is certainly appropriate physically and mentally) was extremely careful not to mention the names of such Negroes as Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey, militant fighters for the oppressed Negro masses, but, on the contrary, praised those 'handkerchief heads," whose sole function is to create a spirit of slavish submission to the brutal dictates of the white and Negro ruling class in the minds of the Negro masses.

So far as the Communist party is concerned, that can speak for itself. The Richmond Unemployed Council has stressed again and again that it is not a political organization; that it is a broad mass organization fighting daily for the interests of the unemployed, and accepting into its ranks any honest worker, without regard to his political views.

What is the meaning of this contemptible attack? Realiznig that the Negro unemployed, as well as daily increasing numbers of their white brothers, see in the Richmond Unemployed Council their only effective weapon in the fight for the right to live; realizing that the unemployed, regardless of their political affiliation or their color, are becoming disgusted with the empty promises of such political place-seekers as himself; realizing that the Unemployed Council is now making preparations for a city hunger march to present and fight for new demands necessary to the very existence of the unemployed, this English, whose voice has never been heard when it came to giving the unemployed anything other than promises, comes forward with the deliberate lie that "the mayor and Council are doing all they can" in the matter of relief. Perhaps Mr. "Bull" English thinks the recent refusal of Mrs. Eugenia Jobson even to listen to cases involving denial of relief is "doing all that can be done."

The treachery to the interests of the Negro masses shown by those Negro "leaders," supporting this reactionary charlatan is even more abominable. The Richmond Unemployed Council has not the slightest doubt that the effect of such speeches as English's effusion at the Fifth Street Baptist Church will only be to rally ever more Negro and white workers to its standard, and to ostracize, in utter disgrace, any so-called Negro "leader" vile enough to lend a hand to this filthy effort directed against the only organization in this city that defends the workers against denials of relief, evictions, and so on, all the thousand and one evils inflicted upon the unemployed by the class for whom English is the mouthpiece.

T. H. STONE, Secretary,
Richmond Unemployed Council

Legislator Who Never Thought Of Negro Before, Comes, Sees, Speaks, But Fails To Conquer Richmond Folk With "Nice" Talk

Edgar B. English On Warpath Against Communists

Norfolk, Va

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND—"What brought Edgar B. English, member of the House of Delegates, one-time member of Common Council, and local practicing attorney, to Fifth Baptist Church and to colored Richmond Tuesday night of last week?"

Was his visit and that of his companions another case of Greeks bearing gifts or of wolves in sheep's clothing?

If the Communists and the Unemployed Council had not come to the Negro community, would Mr. English and his retinue have come?

These, and more, are the questions which colored Richmonders are still asking following the first appearance of the legislator among them during his 13 years as councilman and his subsequent tenure of office as delegate.

See Communist Scare

In some quarters Mr. English's visit is interpreted as official recognition of the inroads being made by the Unemployed Council and other groups of Communist leanings. Anyway, Mr. English came and spoke. His subject was "Citizenship," but his talk was a tirade against communists and a "sweetness and light" eulogy of America as the "greatest and fairest" country in the world, and Mayor Bright as one of the "best" mayors Richmond has ever had.

The speaker devoted much of his time to a violent denunciation of the principles and objectives of foreign radicals, who were referred to as "Blintzkys and Zintzskys who come here to stir up discontent among our people."

Scores Foreign Element

Telling his hearers that the objects of this foreign element was the destruction of American ideals and institutions and the overthrow of the American government, which he said was the greatest and fairest government in the world, he implored them to qualify themselves to vote and use the ballot to correct existing evils in government and to resist with all their might this theory of communism.

"Don't let anybody fool you," he said, "the votes of the white people and the colored people will determine the kind of government under which we shall live. Vote the best man into office and if he doesn't do to suit you put him out."

Says He Favors Use of Ballot

Mr. English inquired of his hearers if they were willing to exchange the present form of government under which they now live, where they have the privilege of worshipping God in their own way, for one in which Almighty God is divorced from the churches.

"I know you all are good Christians," he declared, "and I know any of you who contribute to the upkeep of this church would not want to live under a government which did not permit you to have such an institution."

In his opening statement, Mr. English said: "I am going to address you as fellow-Americans; because that's what we all are. I was born and raised among colored people. My father instilled into me the great fundamental principles of democracy. America for Americans has always been my sloban," he thundered.

Same Old Story

Telling the audience they were brought here, involuntarily in servitude and had accomplished more than any other people who had ever been known to emerge from that condition, he pointed to such examples as Booker T. Washington, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Charles Gilpin, Paul Robeson and George Washington Carver, mentioning these few characters, he said, to show the colored people their potentialities and as an incentive to spur them on to greater heights.

"Soviet Russia," he related, in his most sarcastic manner, "is a stench in my nostrils every time I think about it. We are not going to have the divorcement of God Almighty from the churches in America. I don't know where these people come from, but they are not going to come here and destroy the loyalty of your people and disrupt the good relations existing between the white and colored people while I live."

Even Defends Mayor Bright

Mr. English characterized Mayor Bright, who incidentally does not want "niggers" led into his office, as one of the "best" mayors we have ever had. "No discrimination is being practiced against you at the City Hall," he said, "regardless to what anybody tells you.

"Get that into your head," he said. Mr. English made repeated use of the phrases, "get that into your head" and "You are a common part of the American government and their government." What he really meant by the latter he did not explain.

To show that there was no discrimination at the city hall, Mr. English read figures which he said showed that Richmond had expended for relief through the social service bureau a total of $182,474.12.

Of the money spent for relief by the social service bureau, he said "a fraction over 33 percent has been spent on colored residents; of the appropriation for the upkeep of the city homes over 53 percent has been spent on colored people, and of the Memorial Hospital appropriations, 40 percent. These figures cover 11 months."

English Figures Hazy

How more than half the city home appropriation could possibly be spent on colored people when they are housed in an annex to the home proper and are cared for in the main by low salaried colored employees, was not explained by Mr. English, nor did he explain how colored people could obtain 40 percent of the Memorial Hospital appropriation when Negroes are not cared for in the hospital, the building being operated and a nurses home maintained purely as a charitable institution for white patients.

Another item left unexplained was how the colored indigents could possibly receive 33 percent of the relief expenditures of the social serivice bureau when white people, besides the food and fuel they receive from the bureau, have in the past been provided with shoes and clothing for their children and moving picture tickets, while Negro children have heretofore been denied any such provisions.

No Discrimination? Oh!

Mr. English's open and unqualified statement to the effect that no discrimination is being practiced at the City Hall in face of the above mentioned facts and the futher condition that, of the hundreds of persons employed in the city hall, on the police force, in the departments of public welfare, public safety and public utilities, as well as the department of public works not one Negro is among the number, leaves his statement pertaining to the non-existence of discrimination at the city hall open to unlimited criticisms.

Despite the fact that Mr. English, a plain spoken individual, attempted to talk down to his audience and did his best to make an impression, it is known that the gesture was received by the majority of colored people present as the "Voice of Jacob, but the Hands of Esau."

The purpose of Mr. English's visit was plainly revealed to the most simple soul by his bitter tirades against Communism and the Unemployed Council. One man was heard to remark after the meeting that if Tomkin and Stone had not come here neither would Mr. English nor any of those who accompanied him.

Calls Mayor Bright, Who Does Not Want "Niggers" In His Office, One Of Best City Has Ever Had

Says No Discrimination In Richmond's City Hall

Leading Democrat Speaks

John Dutton, white, member of the Democratic City Committee, also uttered a bitter denunciation against Communism, and, during the course of his remarks, made what was characterized by some an open threat.

"If you want bloodshed and chaotic darkness," Mr. Dutton declared, "you can get it."

Brief remarks were also heard from Roscoe C. Mitchell, Charles W. Moss, member of the House, and Jacob Umlauf, president of Common Council, both white. Mr. English was introduced by Attorney J. E. Byrd, local practicing attorney, who also made brief remarks favoring the repeal of the poll tax law.

Mr. Byrd also referred to the promises made the Negro in the Revolutionary War, the Spanish American War and the late World War, pointing out that neither of the promises had been fulfilled.

Voted For Jim-Crow Bill

Mr. English was one of the men who voted in favor of the Richmond Segregation Ordinance and was a member of the committee on general laws in the last legislature, where he was one of the foremost opponents of the state maternity bill which was killed in committee because it would have forced the white father of a child by a colored woman to support said child.

The Sabbath Glee Club furnished music for the occasion which was sponsored by Attorney J. E. Byrd and Roscoe C. Mitchell. A collection was lifted for the benefit of the building fund of the church.

Labor-1933

Virginia

Unions, Strikes, etc.

160 Richmond Stevedores Strike On Sugar--Stone Arrested

Richmond Va 28-IV-33

Thomas L. Stone was arrested Wednesday morning down on the James River wharf in front of the Richmond Waterfront Terminal Company's warehouse. Stone was leading a strike of 160 colored stevedores who quit work Tuesday evening after being refused certain demands for increased pay and better working conditions. He was locked up in First police station and held in $500 bond charged with disorderly conduct.

Richmond, Va.,

Among the demands of the workers was a statement that hereafter all cursing of workers should cease. The men were being paid 30 cents an hour until a Cuban ship came into port here after having been tied up in Cuba by the revolution. Then the pay was reduce dto 15 cents an hour. The men are striking for 60 cents an hour, regular stevedore wages. They also ask that water be provided for them on the job and that the limit to a sling be placed at 20 bags of sugar. They also demand the recognition of the workers' committee.

Labor – 1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Women Trade Union League.

N. Y. HERALD

JAN 1 1933

Workers Look For Own Ideals In Literature

Women of Union League's Class Seek Answers to Industrial Problems

Critics of Modern Writing

Carl Sandburg's Verse Called Clearest Echo of Views

By Rachel Dunaway Cox

Do the novels we are reading deal with the problems industrial workers face in these restless times? What light do the writings of drama and poetry throw upon the class struggle? Can we adopt the technics and learn from the failures of the workers represented in literature? These questions are asked this winter with increasing insistence by students of literature at the Women's Trade Union League which conducts courses for industrial workers.

The literature group at the league which is one of several classes conducted throughout the winter by the organization, is made up of fifteen or twenty women workers in industry people who in good times are employed in and around New York ar garment workers, neckwear workers, milliners waitresses and, a scattering few, as office workers. Many of them are foreign born and many of them came from a background that has been far more concerned about art in its various forms than has that of the average American. They are not content to be entertained lightly by what they read even in the types of literature that have been devoted primarily to entertainment. This year they are studying contemporary literature, analyzing it for an understanding of style and its place in literary history, but more than anything else, for the discovery of what significance its content has for them. More than half of the twenty students enrolled are unemployed, and this fact, together with the spirit of the times, accounts in some degree for their unwillingness to take the conventional attitude toward literature. Social issues press so constantly that esthetic considerations pale into insignificance.

Literature in Workers' School

The study of literature has always been a "step child" in the programs of workers' schools, invariably taking a place subordinate to that occupied by the study of economics and history, for many workers; as well as educators, feel that this art, with its beauty and its unreality is what religion in some of its forms has been—an escape from the realistic here and now into a pleasanter, more effortless existence of the mind's making. Leisure is rare and precious for workers in an industrial society, and it is foolish, they say, to use i[t] in any direction that does not count directly toward bringing about a fairer distribution of wealth and a more humane work world.

Despite this there has always been a fair proportion of worker-students who have been happy reading the romantic poets and who have found deep pleasure in the works of such dealers in esthetics as Thornton Wilder. This year they demand meatier fare.

"Whitman," a student declared recently, "is poor reading for workers." This is a surprising reaction, for Whitman in the past has been one of the best loves of workers. "He accepts life as a whole, finding no fault with its injustices and cruelties. The beggar he believes as fortunate as the well employed mechanic," she continued, "and that's romantic to the point of being muddle-headed." Immediately half a dozen defenders sprang up for the "good gray poet."

"Whitman offers a philosophy, not a program for the labor movement," they pointed out. But the first student forced her opponents to admit that while Whitman loved and dignified common things, which rightly enough gave him something to say to workers, he did not hate oppression and injustice enough to make a strong outcry against them. He was too much an individualist to understand the needs of 1932 workers, and in 1933 his luster is dimmed for that reason.

Praise for Anderson

"Sherwood Anderson knows better what we want and need because he worked with machines and understands how the monotony kills initiative and stunts the intellect and how uncertainty of employment poisons life," suggested a woman whose job, when she has one, is tending a machine. The group agreed, but they found the same fault with this novelist that critics are now pointing out. He presents no way out of the confusion; he is himself muddled and he further obscures the direction society must take.

It is in the verses of Carl Sandburg that they find the clearest echo of their own sentiments. The mingled ugliness and gorgeousness of our machine civilization, the carelessness of human welfare typified in too many industries, the plain speaking about plain facts—these things mean for them the clear sight and slashing honesty of the Illinois poet. It is he who furnishes the liveliest inspiration for creative effort of their own.

Julia Peterkin Criticized

Not even Julia Peterkin's fine artistry and keen accuracy in her stories of Negro life pass without challenge, for industrial workers' problems are not the only one that interest them. "What is Mrs. Peterkin's attitude toward the struggle of the Negro for justice?" a skeptical reader wanted to know after the group had discussed at length the literary merits and the sociological realism of Julia Peterkin's work.

"If she is at all conscious of it, she is passive; she doesn't care enough to come out loud and bold on the matter," declared an ardent crusader. But the class divided in response, some saying that Mrs. Peterkin left her readers to gather the moral her tale teaches. Nevertheless, they agreed that for them the writings of awakened Negroes are more significant, and they turned eagerly to Countee Cullen, Jessie Fawcett and Claude MacKay, laying especial emphasis on the more revolutionary work of the Negro writers.

Workers Inhospitable to Propaganda

Despite this extraordinarily sharpened appetite for literature which deals with social issues, these students are inhospitable to mere propaganda. What they read with sincere approbation must carry its social message, but then, too, it must wear the manner and carry the depth of excellent writing. Most of these students have cut their esthetic teeth on Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky and Gorky, and they are wearied by crudely written preaching almost as much as by the sweet and sentimental froth dear to so many American readers.

When they turn to creative work, their writing naturally reflects the situations in which they work and live—the unemployment, the bread lines, the worry, the Utopian hope, but the group is quick to censor material that is propaganda and nothing more. "Too doctrinaire," they say of a piece which they think sacrifices good writing to oratory. It takes a piece that is written well and honestly, based on facts and that weaves its social polemic into the fabric of the writing to win high praise from these frank and exacting critics.

Labor-1933

Unions, Strikes, etc.

World Congress Against War and Fascism

The Negro People and the U. S. Congress Against War

The Negro People Are the Strongest Allies of Those Who Fight Against War and Oppression; American Imperialism Fears the Uprising of the Negro Masses in War Time

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON.

THE United States Congress Against War will meet in New York City September 29 to October 1. Because this meeting comes at a moment when the danger of a new world war is greater than at any time since 1918, the Congress must mark the sharpest and clearest expression against war yet formulated by the American workers, farmers, and other anti-war elements. The Congress must make the greatest possible effort to unite these elements around a common program of struggle against war.

Nothing short of this will do. If this Congress is to express an effective move against war and accomplish its tasks, the Congress must clearly examine and present the current trends toward war.

The clarification by the Congress of the present danger of war, and of the factors driving toward war will bring to the various groups attending the Congress, regardless of their conflicting political views, concrete tasks which they can and will accept. These tasks will necessarily differ. They will range from mere protest to the highest form of political demonstration against war. But as a whole they will form an indivisible anti-war program which, if carried into life, can not only smash the program of the war makers, but will tremendously affect the living conditions of the workers and farmers here and abroad. The struggle aaginst imperialist war is inseparable from the struggle against unemployment and hunger.

Herein lies the significance of the Congress Against War to the most exploited section of the American population the Negro people, whose economic and political status was never lower.

America has never fought a war without a specific appeal being made to the loyalty and patriotism of the Negro masses. In every war time crisis the rulers of America have promised Negroes freedom. They have called upon the misleaders among the Negro people to echo these promises in order better to hold the masses in line. The voice of Booker T. Washington in 1898 and of Major Moton of Tuskegee Alabama, and W.E.B. De Bois of the N.A.A.C.P. in the World War (De Bois' "Close Ranks" editorial, the Crisis, 1907; Major Moton's speeches at Camp Upton and in France) echoed the lies of the war makers who said to the Negroes, "This is a war for democracy out of which will come full social, political and economic equality for you," and "This is a war for the freedom of small nations," "a war for the right of oppressed peoples to govern themselves, for the right of self-determination."

The tactics of the ruling class were not accidental. Not without good cause did they fear the revolt of the Negro masses in time of war. The Negro masses today face the coming war as they faced those which have gone before. They are still enslaved; they remain the victims of jim-crowism, peonage, the chain gang system and debt slavery. Their cultural development is retarded by the almost unbearable conditions in the "nigger towns" in which they are forced to live. These hells of poverty and degradation, with their rat and roach infested houses, have no sanitary provisions. There are no paved streets or sidewalks and few, if any, street lights. No parks, no hospitals, no libraries. These "nigger towns" are hotbeds of prostitution and of vice. Cultural development is impossible.

Negro Masses Fight for Freedom

It is in such a position that the Negro people have faced every war. **Rightfully they can be called the weak link of the American war makers. Rightfully, therefore, they can be also called the strongest ally of those who are against wars of oppression.**

Every war has brought forth the revolutionary possibilities within the Negro masses. In 1776, as slaves they fought with the colonists for the freedom of America, impelled by their own love of freedom and by the colonists' promises of liberty.

But having helped the white workers to achieve some measure of democratic rights, they were themselves pushed deeper into slavery.

As revolutionists they fought in more than thirty slave uprisings up to 1860.

In 1860-65, they fought for the Northern victory by withdrawing their labor from the plantations.

That is why, with America's entry into the World War, a special social campaign was launched among the Negro people. They were promised all kinds of advantages, all release from their oppression—after the war. And the Negro misleaders, Moton Du Bois, joined in these false promises.

And after the war these promises were droned in the wild cry of deliberately stimulated "race riots" and lynch provocations.

* * *

The new world war is already here. Japan is in China and Manchuria, preparing for an attack upon the Soviet Union. America, fearful that she will be robbed of her "right" to rob China, has sent her battle-fleet to the Pacific Ocean as a warning to Japan. Naval intimidation and intervention is prepared as a guarantee for the continuance of industrial and financial intervention in Cuba. England and America have provoked a whole series of armed struggles in South America, in an effort to win these markets. Tens of thousands of the homeless, unemployed youth of America are forced into reforestration camps under military discipline in preparation for further fighting.

The Congress Against War must show the Negro masses that the wars they have heretofore fought as a revolutionist for freedom have ended at a Peace Table where the question of their freedom was never reached. The Negro masses are against war for the enslavement of others as well as of themselves. This history of revolutionary struggle here is proof of their willingness to fight for freedom. They are a formidable enemy of American imperialism. They are the greatest allies of the native and foreign born white enemies of imperialist wars. The Congress must definitely bring these factors into the foreground. It must deal a smashing blow to the traditional alliance of the American white worker with American capital around the question of the Negro's inferiority. It must help to solidify the Negro masses together with the white workers, foreign and native born, into an irresistible force against imperialist war.

A Negro Attends Youth Congress Against War

PARIS.—(CNS)—Twelve hundred young delegates from almost every country in the world met last week in Paris at the World Congress Against War and Fascism. There were five young men, including a Negro from Detroit, Lonnie Williams, in the American delegation.

Representatives came from all the countries of terror against workers, including delegates from Italy, China, Poland, Canada and 60 youths from Hitler's Germany. The congress opened with the entrance of eight young people from the Soviet Union, who called for the defense of the land without unemployment and race hatred.

A meeting is being arranged to welcome the American delegation at the New Star Casion, 101 East 107th street, on Friday, October 13. Lonnie Williams will probably give the main report at this meeting.